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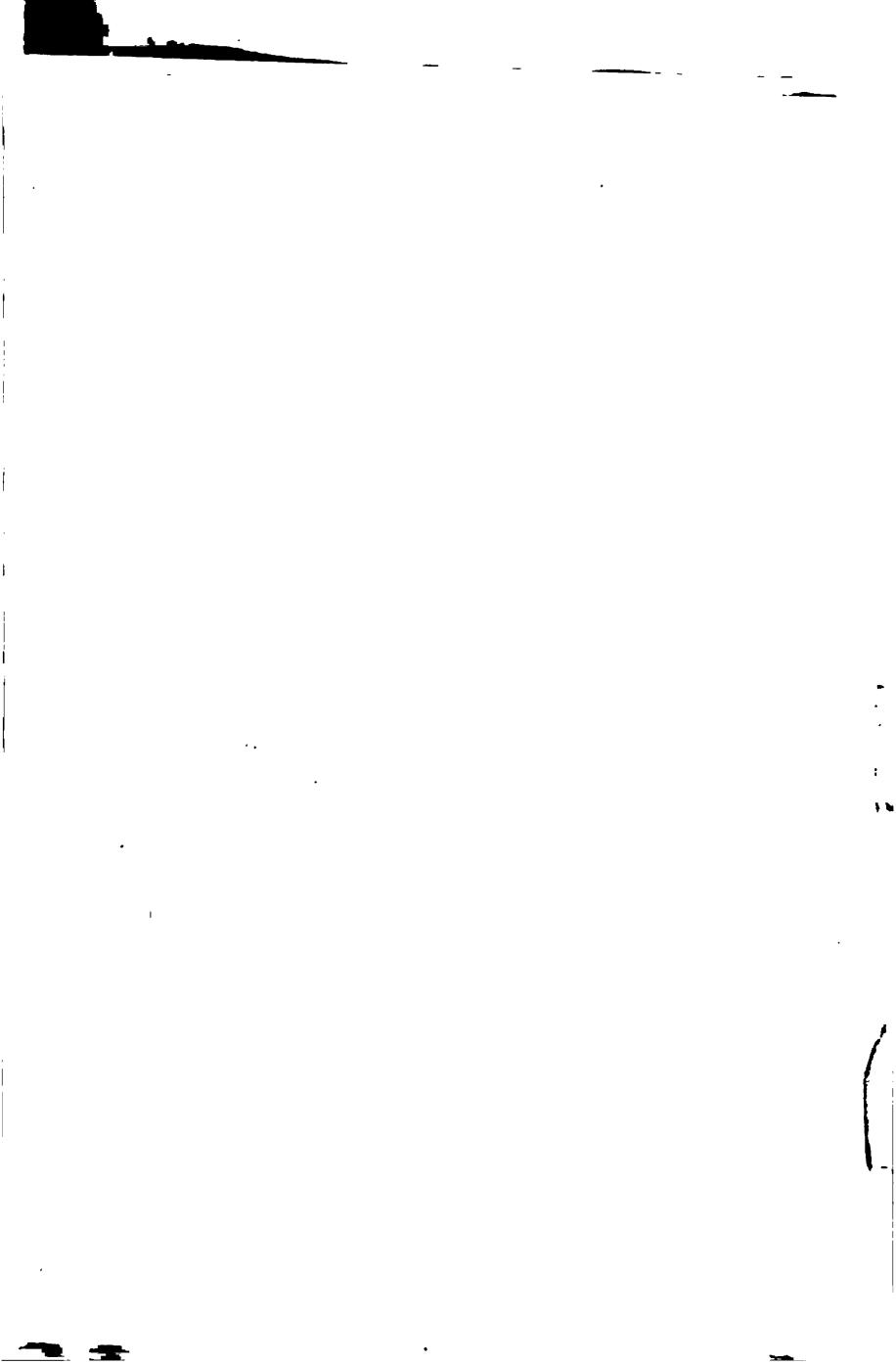
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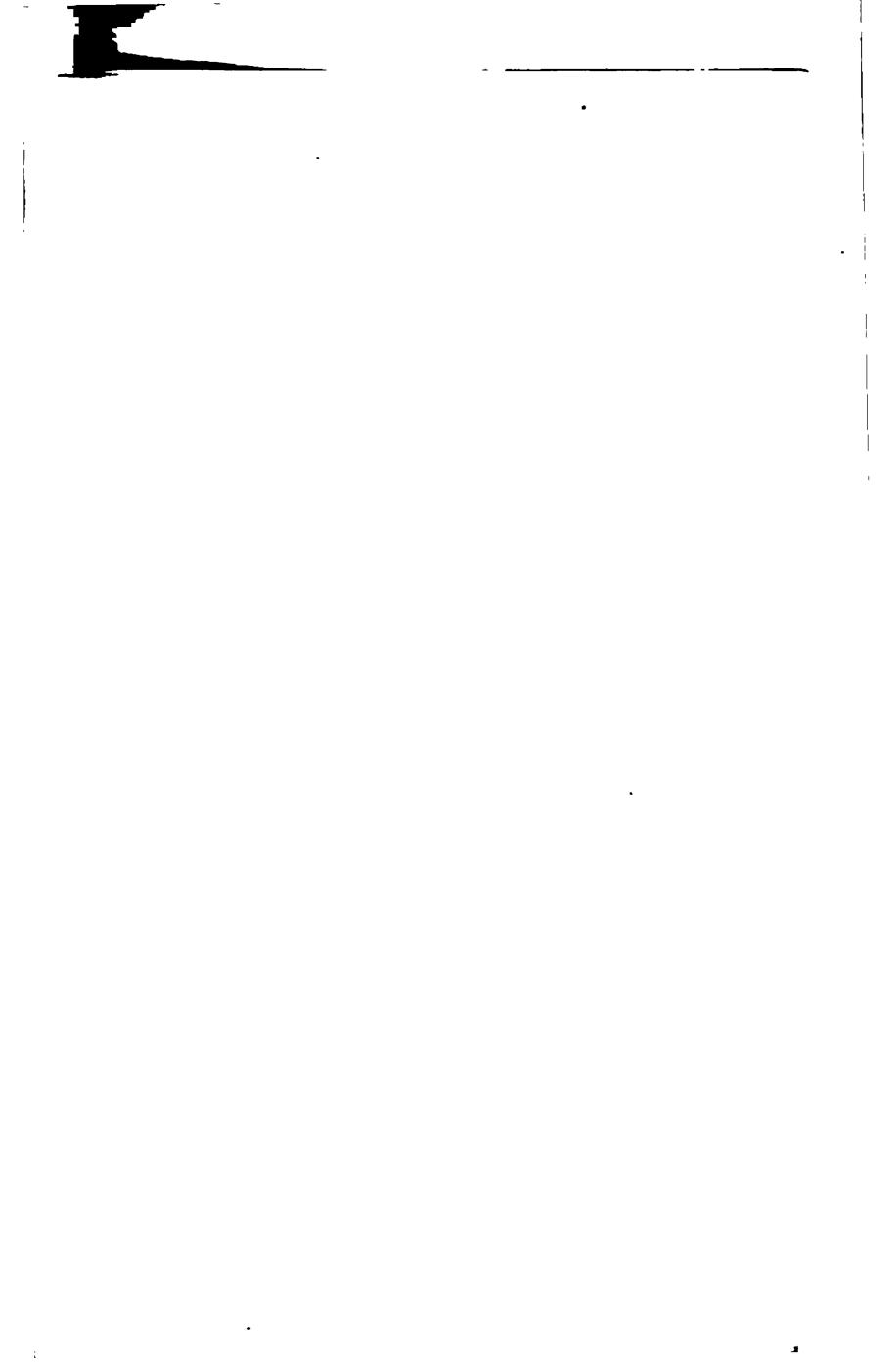
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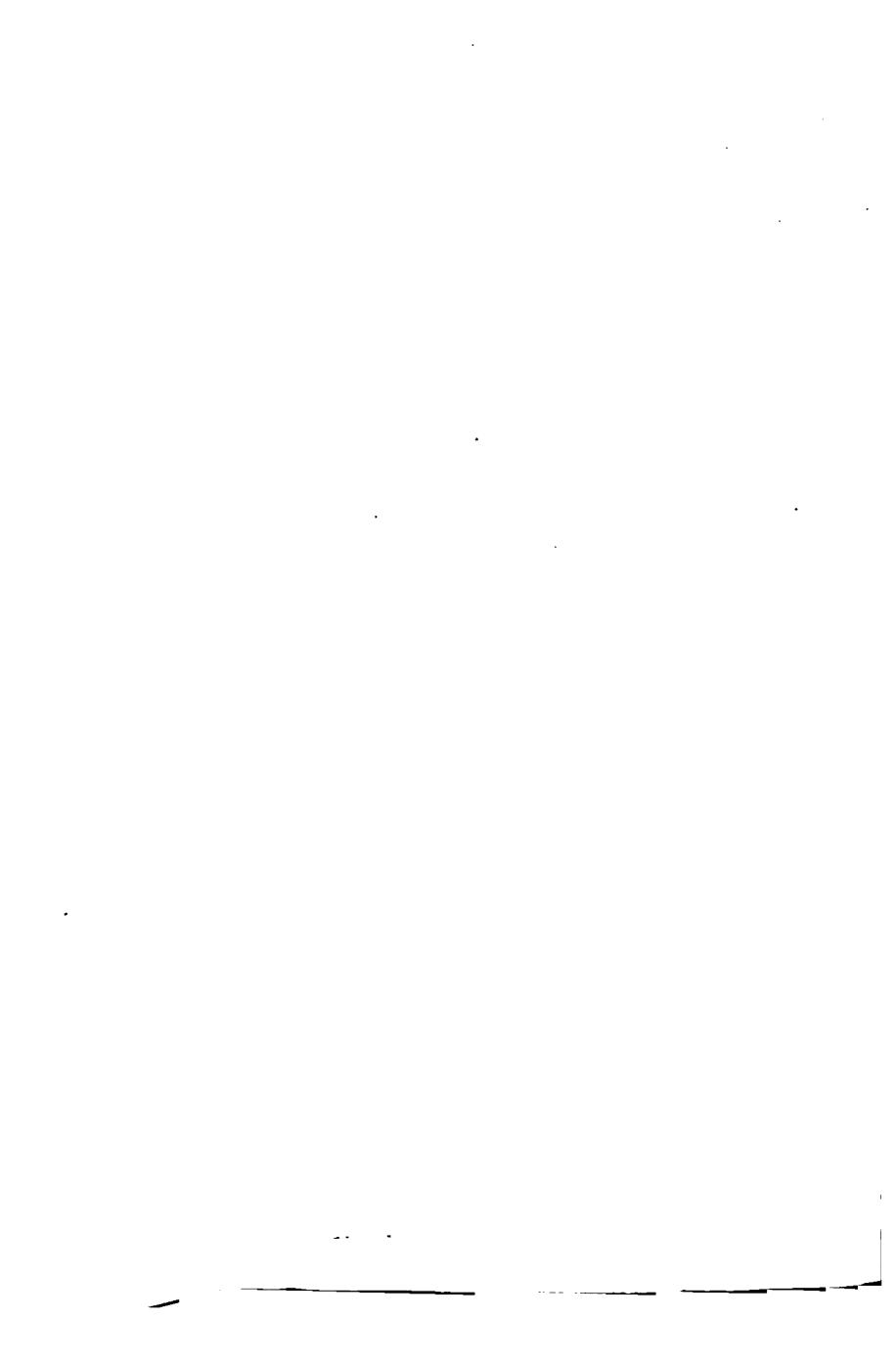
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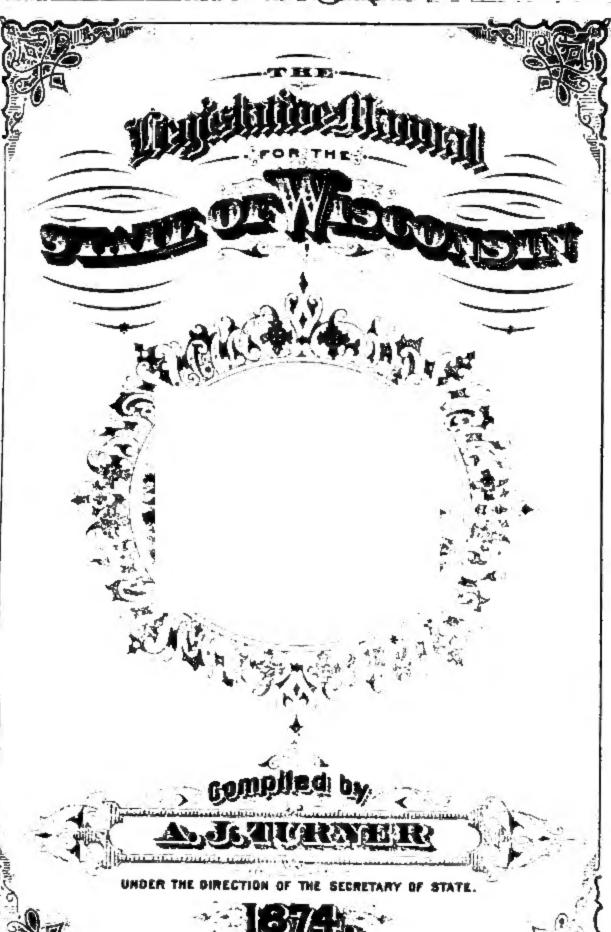




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### THE

# LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

OF THE

## STATE OF WISCONSIN:

#### COMPRISING

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, FORMS AND LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF BUSINESS;

- ALSO -

LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE, ETC.

For 1874,

BY A. J. TURNER.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EDITION.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.
1874.

### AN ACT

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TO PROVIDE FOR THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF A

## LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

[Chapter 20 of the G. L. of 1866 as amended by chapter 72 of the Laws of 1878.]

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause to be prepared and printed by the State printer, annually hereafter, for the use of the Senate and Assembly, a book to be denominated a "Manual," which shall contain Jefferson's Manual, the rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly, joint rules of the Senate and Assembly, list of Senators and Assemblymen, and the employes of each House, diagrams of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, statistical and other information of the same description with that contained in the books heretofore procured by Clerks of the two Houses, respectively, with such other matter as may be deemed useful.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed one thousand copies of such Manual annually, one copy of which shall be distributed to each Senator and Assemblyman within two weeks after the commencement of each session. The remainder of each edition shall be distributed as follows: four copies to each member of the Senate and Assembly, one copy to each of the officers thereof, one copy to each of the State officers, and one hundred and fifty copies shall be deposited with the Superintendent of Public Property, for the use of the succeeding Legislature.

SECTION 8. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, belonging to the general fund, an amount sufficient for the expenses authorized by this act.

## PREFACE.

THE LEGISLATIVE MANUAL, for 1874 (the thirteenth annual edition), is herewith presented.

The public records in the office of the Secretary of State, and the other departments of the State government, have been resorted to for the purpose of rendering the volume as accurate and reliable as possible, but in the collection of so many names as appear in the "Legislative Annals" and elsewhere, and in the compilation of so many statistics, it would be strange indeed if some errors should not appear. But so much pains has been taken to guard against them, the Compiler is confident that so few inaccuracies will be detected that they will in no essential degree impair the value of the work, and that whenever there is occasion for reference to any matter contained in this volume, much confidence may be entertained that it will be found correct.

As a matter of personal gratification to himself, the Compiler has included in this volume the portraits of a number of our Members of Congress, only regretting that he has not been able to present them all. Perhaps this is foreign to the original design of the law in providing for the publication of the Manual, but as the State has been put to no expense in the matter, no objection can be presented on that score, and the favor with which the idea was received, in the presentation of a few portraits in previous editions of the Manual, assures the Compiler that no question of taste even, will be raised, in his endeavors to preserve the faces of the public men of the State, in this manner.

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## CONSTITUTION.

Wz, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, NewJersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Représentatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 8. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and

general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracles and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the man and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or

duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the 'consus or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

### ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State

with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.\*

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emelument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and

\*This clause of the Constitution has been amended. See 12th article of the amendments, p. 23.

navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 8. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects,

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact; with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 8. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

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### ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislature of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

### ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagments entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

### ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,

NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,

RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON,

ROGER SHERMAN. :

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

WIL LIVINGSTON,

DAVID BREARLY,

WM. PATERSON,

JONA DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

B. FRANKLIN.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,

ROBERT MORRIS,

GEO. CLYMER,

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,

JARED INGERSOLL,

JAMES WILSON,

GOUY. MORRIS.

DELAWARE.

GEO. READ,

GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r,

JOHN DICKINSON.

RICHARD BASSETT,

JACO. BROOM.

MARYLAND.

JAMES MOHENRY,

DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,

DANL. CARROLL.

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,

JAMES MADISON, JUN'R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WM. BLOUNT,

RICHARD DOBBS SRAIGHT,

HU. WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. RUTLEDGE,

CH'S. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY

CHARLES PINCKNEY,

PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW.

ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

# AMENDMENTS.

[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress of the United States, which was began and held at the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.]

[The preamble and resolution following, preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge, (8 Wendell's reports, p. 100,) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first Congress.] sion of the first Congress.]

Congress of the United States, begun and held at the city of New York, on Wednesday the 4th of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution.—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the Constitution of the Unites States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:

## ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

### ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

### ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

# ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third Congress. It is printed in the laws of the United States, 1st vol., p. 78, as article XI.]

## ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

### ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from twothirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March, next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States

### ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

### ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

### ARTICLE XV.

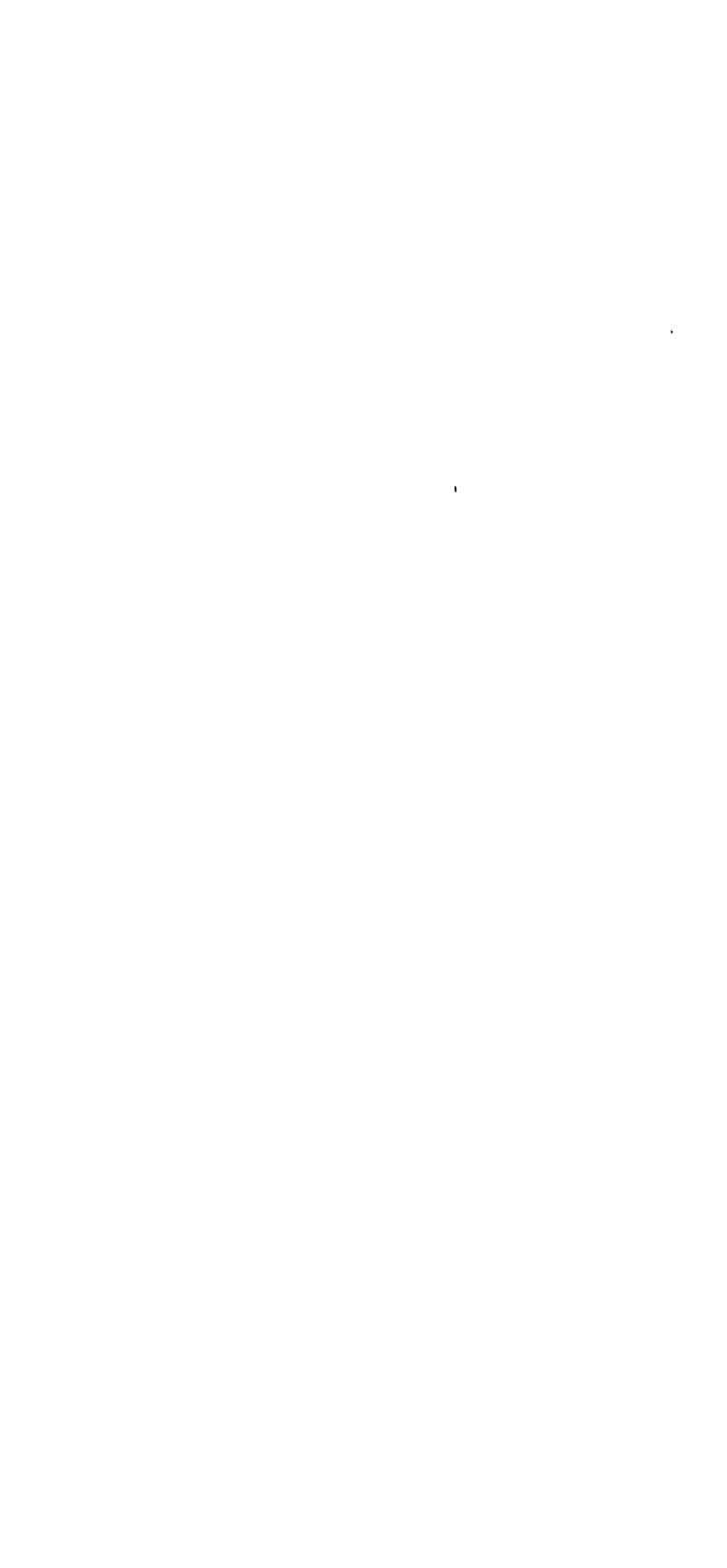
SECTION 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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Jui. O. Howe



Constitution of Wisconsin.

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# CONSTITUTION.

## PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility, and promote the general welfare, do establish this Constitution.

## ARTICLE I.

## DECLARATION OF BIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude in this State otherwise than for the punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

SECTION 4. The right of the people pesceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to petition the government or any department thereof shall never be abridged.

SECTION 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law.

SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment be inflicted.

SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been

committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws, for all injuries or wrongs he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

SECTION 10. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

SECTION 14. All lands within the State are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land, for a longer term than fifteen years, in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter made, are declared to be void.

SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment, or descent of property.

SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of, or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or lia-

"'v hereafter contracted.

mon 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according

to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent. Nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or and preference be given by law to any religious establishments or mode of worship. Nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, under the State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SECTION 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

## ARTICLE II.

#### BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Con stitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union;" approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of lake Superior; thence through the center of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, to the place of beginning, as established by "an act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with

the original States," approved April 18, 1818. [\*Provided, however, That the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be, and hereby is, proposed to the Congress of the United States as the preference of the State of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the Congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the State of Wisconsin, viz: leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence, in a direct line bearing southwesterly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river, as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.]

Section 2. The propositions contained in the act of Congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposition of the soil within the same, by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, That nothing in this Constitution, or in the act of Congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the State of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said State, and to be hereafter selected and located, by and under the act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

## ARTICLE III.

## SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

- 1. White citizens of the United States.
- 2. White persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
- 3. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
- 4. Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. *Provided*, That the Legislature may, at any time, extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

Szorion 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis, or insane,

\*Not assented to by Congress.

shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot, except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State.

SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in, any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

## ARTICLE IV.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

SECTION 2. The number of the members of the Assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred. The Senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth, of the number of the members of the Assembly.

SECTION 8. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

SECTION 4. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the qualified electors of the several districts; such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

SECTION 5. The Senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient coatiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly are required to be chosen, and no Assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district. The Senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the Senators chosen by the odd numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the Senators chosen by the even numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the Senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who shall not have resided one year within the State, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

SECTION 7. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

SECTION 8. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

SECTION 9. Each House shall choose its own officers, and the Senate shall choose a temporary President, when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President, or shall act as Governor.

SECTION 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

SECTION 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of Government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year, and no oftener, unless convened by the Governor.

SECTION 12. No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

SECTION 18. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any miltary or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

SECTION 14. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either House of the Legislature.

SECTION 15. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they se subject to any civil process, during the session of the Legislature, nor prifiteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

SECTION 16. No member of the Legislature shall be liable in any ciril action or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

SECTION 17. The style of the laws of the State shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

SECTION 18. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature; and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.

SECTION 20. The year and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 21. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services, two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature on the most usual route.

SECTION 22. The Legislature may confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State, such powers, of a local, legislative, and administrative character, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

SECTION 28. The Legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

SECTION 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

SECTION 25. The Legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the State, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; but the Legislature may establish a maximum price. No member of the Legislature, or other State officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

SECTION 26. The Legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered or the contract entered into. Nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SECTION 27. The Legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what court suit may be brought against the State.

SECTION 28. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

SECTION 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the State, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 80. In all elections to be made by the Legislature, the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

## ARTICLE V

#### EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor who shall

hold his office for two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

SECTION 2. No person, except a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the State shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SECTION 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected. But in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the two Houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SECTION 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have the power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions; and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of the Government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the State. He shall communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matter to them for their consideration, as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the Government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures, as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

SECTION 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature, at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, communicate on or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, for the residue of the term, or until the Governor absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But

when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of the military force of the State.

SECTION 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the Secretary of State shall act as Governor until the vacancy shall be filled, or the disability shall cease.

SECTION 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive double the per diem allowance of members of the Senate, for every day's attendance as President of the Senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the Legislature.

SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it-shall not be a law.

## ARTICLE VI.

## ADMINISTRATIVE.

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing the members of the Legislature, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department of the State, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the Legislature. He shall be ex officio auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services, yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds, and District Attorneys

shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the Sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

## ARTICLE VII.

#### JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the Senate. The House of Representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this State, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under the State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

SECTION 2. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate and in Justices of the Peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in Municipal Courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. *Provided*, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in Municipal Courts shall not exceed, in their respective municipalities, that of Circuit Courts in their respective circuits, as prescribed in this Constitution; and that the Legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the Municipal Courts as of the judges of inferior Courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said Municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the Circuit Courts.

SECTION 8. The Supreme Court, except in cases otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the State; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court, shall a trial by jury be allowed. The Supreme Court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of

habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari and other original and remedial write, and to hear and determine the same.

Szorion 4. For the term of five years, and thereafter until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several Circuit Courts shall be judges of the Supreme Court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The Legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary, to provide by law for the organization of a separate Supreme Court with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this Constitution, to consist of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at such time and in such manner as the Legislature may provide. The separate Supreme Court, when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the Legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time, and their term of office shall be the same as provided for the judges of the Circuit Court. And whenever the Legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate Supreme Court, they shall have the power to reduce the number of Circuit Judges to four, and subdivide the Judicial Circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of the said judges, or until a vacancy occur by some other means.

SECTION 5. The State shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The First Circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green. The Second Circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane. The Third Circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage. The Fourth Circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet. And the Fifth Circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the Legislature.

SECTION 6. The Legislature may alter the limits, or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines, but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this Constitution, and receive a salary not less than that herein provided for judges of the Circuit Court.

SECTION 7. For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this Constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as Chief Justice, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide. And the Legislature shall, at its first session, provide by law, as well for the election of as for classifying the judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected under this Constitution, in such a manner that one of said

judges shall go out of office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

SECTION 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this State, not excepted in this Constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

SECTION 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the Governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected, such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

SECTION 10. Each of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them, for any office except a judicial office given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SECTION 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be provided by law, and the Legislature may provide for holding other terms, and at other places, when they may deem it necessary. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each county of this State, organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

SECTION 12. There shall be a clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the Judge of the Circuit Court shall have the power to appoint a clerk, until the vacancy shall be filled by an election. The clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the Legislature may require; and when elected, shall hold his office for a full term. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk, and the Clerk of a Circuit Court may be appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court.

SECTION 18. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by address of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all

the members elect to each House concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

SECTION 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a Judge of Probate, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. *Provided, however*, That the Legislature shall have power to abolish the office of Judge of Probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

SECTION 15. The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meetings, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classifications shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfe e with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 16. The Legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment, to be obligatory on the parties, when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in writing.

SECTION 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The State of Wisconsin." All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the State.

SECTION 18. The Legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior, or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of the judges.

SECTION 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 30. Any suitor in any court in this State shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

SECTION 21. The Legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions made within the State, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

SECTION 22. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this

Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise, and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this State, and report the same to the Legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 23. The Legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That said power shall not exceed that of a judge of the Circuit Court at chambers.

## ARTICLE VIIL

#### FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature shall prescribe.

SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

SECTION 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association, or corporation.

SECTION 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner herein provided.

SECTION 5. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall never, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

SECTION 7. The Legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the Legislature, of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the State, the ques-

tion shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house, shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate or other evidence of State debt whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

SECTION 10. The State shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the State may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

### ARTICLE IX.

#### RMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this State, so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the State, and any other State or Territory now or hereafter to be formed and bounded by the same. And the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

SECTION 2. The title of all lands and other property, which have accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin, by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise, shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

SECTION 8. The people of the State, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands, the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

# ARTICLE X.

## EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent, and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The State Superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

Smorrow 2: The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a University,) and all moneys, and the clear proceeds of all property, that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent

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for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of public lands, and to grant preemption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union, (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned,) shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the school fund, the interest of which, and all other revenues derived from the school lands, shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to-wit:

- 1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.
- 2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

SECTION 8. The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise, by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes, from the income of the school fund.

SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the State, for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein, between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax, nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University, at or near the seat of State Government, and for connecting with the same from time to time, such Colleges in different parts of the State, as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such University.

Section 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the sale of the School and University Lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of

said Commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their affine.

SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all School and University Lands, after they shall have been appraised, and when any portion of such lands shall be sold, and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the Commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent. interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the Treasurer. The Commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The Commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other University and School funds, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

#### ARTICLE XI.

#### CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage.

SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

SECTION 4. The Legislature shall not have power to create, authorize, or incorporate, by any general or special law, any bank or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation, having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

SECTION 5. The Legislature may submit to the voters at any general election, the question of "bank or no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. *Provided*, That no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of

the electors of the State at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

#### ARTICLE XII.

#### ARREST MENTIL

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the Legislature and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election. And if in the Legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legisture to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution. Provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the Senate and Assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the Legislature; and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall at its next session provide for calling such convention.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## MINCRILLARROUS PROVINCENS.

SECTION 1. The political year for the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

SECTION 2. Any inhabitant of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be discussified as an elector, and from holding any office under the

d laws of this State, and may be punished in such other manprescribed by law.

No Member of Congress, nor any person holding any office of inder the United States, (postmasters excepted), or under any no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within es, and no person being a defaulter to the United States, or to any county or town therein, or to any State or Territory within ies, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide a great seal for the State, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State; and all official acts of the Governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands within any county of the State, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this Constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence for State, United States or County officers. *Provided*, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

SECTION 6. The elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each house.

SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed, shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct.

SECTION 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any-office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

## ARTICLE XIV.

## SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all process which may be issued under the authority of the Territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the Union of the United States, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

Section 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, which are

officer in the county of Crawford; in the Fourth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the Fifth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for State officers and Members of Congress, shall be certified and transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to Congress are required to be certified and returned, by the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, to the Secretary of said Territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the Legislature shall be organized, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate shall in the presence of both Houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected, a certificate of his election.

SECTION 12. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the Senators and Members of the Assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator or member of the Assembly, as the case may be.

The counties of Brown, Calumet, Manitowoc and Sheboygan shall constitute the First Senate District.

The counties of Columbia, Marquette, Portage and Sauk shall constitute the Second Senate District.

The counties of Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute the Third Senate District.

The counties of Fond du Lac and Winnebago shall constitute the Fourth Senate District.

The counties of Iowa and Richland shall constitute the Fifth Senate District.

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

The county of La Fayette shall constitute the Seventh Senate District.

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington shall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteeenth Senate District.

The county of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

The towns of Southport, Pike, Pleasant Prairie, Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Sixteenth Senate District.

The towns of Racine, Caledonia, Mount, Pleasant, Raymond, Norway, Rochester, Yorkville and Burlington, in the county of Racine, shall constitute the Seventeenth Senate District.

The third, fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Eighteenth Senate District.

The first and second wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute the Nineteenth Senate District.

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of Crawford and Chippewa shall constitute an Assembly District.

The counties of St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Windsor, Sun Prairie and Cottage Grove, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Madison, Cross Plains, Clarkson, Springfield, Verona, Montrosc, Oregon and Greenfield, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rome, Dunkirk, Christiana, Albion and Rutland, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Burnett, Chester, Le Roy and Williamstown, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Fairfield, Hubbard and Rubicon, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District:

The towns of Hustisford, Ashippun, Lebanon and Emmet, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Elba, Lowell, Portland and Clyman, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calamus, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake and Trenton, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Calumet, Forest, Auburn, Byron, Taychedah and Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Alto, Metomen, Ceresco, Rosendale, Waupun, Oakfield and Seven Mile Creek, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Hazel Green, Fairplay, Smelser's Grove and Jamestown, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Platteville, Head of Platte, Centreville, Muscoda and Fennimore, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Pleasant Valley, Potosi, Waterloo, Hurricane and New Lisbon, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Beetown, Patch Grove, Cassville, Millville and Lancaster, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Green shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Dallas, Peddler's Creek, Mineral Point and Yellow Stone, in the county of Iowa, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Franklin, Dodgeville, Porter's Grove, Arena and Percus-

sion, in the county of Iowa, and the county of Richland, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Watertown, Aztalan and Waterloo, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Ixonia, Concord, Sullivan, Hebron, Cold Spring and Palmyra in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lake Mills, Oakland, Koskonong, Farmington and Jessenson, in the county of Jessenson, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Benton, Elk Grove, Belmont, Willow Springs, Prairie, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct north of town one, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The precincts of Wiota, Wayne, Gratiot, White Oak Springs, Fever River, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct south of town two, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Marquette shall constitute an Assembly District.

The first ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The second ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The third ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Franklin and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Greenfield and Lake, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Granville, Wauwatosa and Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Portage shall constitute an Assembly District.

The town of Racine, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Norway, Raymond, Caledonia and Mount Pleasant, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Rochester, Burlington and Yorkville, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Southport, Pike and Pleasant Prairie, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Paris, Bristol, Brighton, Salem and Wheatland, in the county of Racine, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Janesville and Bradford, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Beloit, Turtle and Clinton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Magnolia, Union, Porter and Fulton, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Milton, Lima and Johnstown, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Newark, Rock, Avon, Spring Valley and Center, in the county of Rock, shall constitute an Assembly District. *Provided*, That if the Legislature shall divide the town of Center, they may attach such part of it to the district lying next north, as they deem expedient.

The county of Sauk shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts numbered one, three and seven, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

Precincts number two, four, five and six, in the county of Sheboygan, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Troy, East Troy and Spring Prairie, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Whitewater, Richmond and Lagrange, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Geneva, Hudson and Bloomfield, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Darien, Sharon, Walworth and Linn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delavan, Sugar Creek, La Fayette and Elkhorn, in the county of Walworth, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Lisbon, Menomonee and Brookfield, in the county of Wauke-sha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Warren, Oconomowoc, Summit and Ottows, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Delafield, Genessee and Pewaukee, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Waukesha and New Berlin, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Eagle, Mukwanego, Vernon and Muskego, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Port Washington, Fredonia and Clarence, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Grafton and Jackson, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Mequon and Germantown, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Polk, Richfield and Brin, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The towns of Hartford, Addison, West Bend and North Bend, in the county of Washington, shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

The foregoing Districts are subject, however, so far to be altered that when any new town shall be organized, it may be added to either of the adjoining Assembly Districts.

SECTION 18. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the Ter-

ritory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SECTION 14. The Senators first elected in the even numbered Senate Districts, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd numbered Senate Districts, and the members of the Assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SECTION 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

# RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby re quested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, so to alter the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to grant s quantity of land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of lake Michigan with those of Rock river," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and so to alter the terms and conditions of the grant made therein, that the odd numbered sections thereby granted, and remaining unsold, may be held and disposed of by the State of Wisconsin, as part of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which said State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and further, that the even numbered sections reserved by Congress may be offered for sale by the United States for the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act whereby the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which may have been paid by the purchasers of said even numbered sections which shall have been sold by the United States, be refunded to the present owners thereof, or they be allowed to enter any of the public lands of the United States, to an amount equal in value to the excess so paid.

Resolved, That in case the odd numbered sections shall be ceded to the State as aforesaid, the same shall be sold by the State in the same manner as other school lands. Provided, that the same rights of pre-emption as are now granted by the laws of the United States shall be secured to persons who may be actually settled upon such lands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution: And provided further, that the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, absolutely or conditionally contracted to be paid by the purchasers of any part of said sections which

shall have been sold by the territory of Wisconsin, shall be remitted to such purchasers, their representatives or assigns.

Resolved, That Congress be requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, to pass an act whereby the grant of five hundred thousand acres of land, to which the State of Wisconsin is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands lying within the State, to which it shall become entitled on its admission into the Union, by the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be granted to the State of Wisconsin for the use of schools, instead of the purposes mentioned in said acts of Congress respectively.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is requested, upon the admission of this State into the Union, so to alter the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the Territory of Wisconsin," that the price of the lands reserved to the United States shall be reduced to the minimum price of the public lands.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State shall make provision by law for the sale of the lands granted to the State in aid of said improvements, subject to the same rights of pre-emption to the settlers thereon, as are now allowed by law to the settlers on the public lands.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be appended to and signed with the Constitution of Wisconsin, and submitted therewith to the people of this Territory, and to the Congress of the United States.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitutution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

MORGAN L. MARTIN.

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown county.

THOS. MCHUCE, Secretary.

CALDMED-

MILWAUKEE—(continued.)

G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

COLUMBIA-

JAMES T. LEWIS.

CRAWFOED-

DANIEL G. FENTON.

DANE-

WILLIAM H. FOX, CHARLES M. NICHOLS, WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Dodes-

STODDARD JUDD, CHARLES H. LARRABEE, SAMUEL W. LYMAN.

FOND DU LAO-

SAMUEL W. BEALL, WARREN CHASE.

GRANT-

ORSAMUS COLE,
GEORGE W. LAKIN,
ALEXANDER D. RAMSAY,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE. SHEBOYGAN-

GREEN-

JAMES BIGGS.

Iowa-

CHARLES BISHOP, STEPHEN P. HOLLENBECK JOSEPH WARD.

JEFFERSON-

JONAS FOLTS, MILO JONES, THEODORE PRENTISS, ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL.

LA FAYETTE-

CHARLES DUNN, JOHN O'CONNOR, ALLEN WARDEN.

MILWAUKER-

JOHN L. DORAN, GARRET M. FITZGERALD, ALBERT FOWLER, BYRON KILBOURN, RUFUS KING,

CHARLES H. LARKIN, MORITZ SCHŒFFLER.

PORTAGE-

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY.

RACINE-

ALBERT G. COLE,
STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT,
ANDREW B. JACKSON,
FREDERICK S. LOVELL,
SAMUEL R. McCLELLAN,
JAMES D. REYMERT,
HORACE T. SANDERS,
THEODORE SECOR.

ROCK-

ALMERIN M. CARTER,
JOSEPH COLLEY,
PAUL CRANDALL,
EZRA A. FOOT,
LOUIS P. HARVEY,
EDWARD V. WHITON.

SILAS STEADMAN,

WALWORTH-

EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,
GEORGE GALE,
JAMES HARRINGTON,
AUGUSTUS C. KINNE,
HOLLIS LATHAM,
EZRA A. MULFORD.

WASHINGTON-

JAMES FAGAN,
PATRICK PENTONY,
HARVEY G. TURNER.

WAUKESHA-

SQUIRE S. CASE,
ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,
PETER D. GIFFORD,
ELEAZER ROOT,
GEORGE SCAGEL.

WINNERAGO-

HARRISON REED.

# AMENDMENTS.

#### ARTICLE I.

[Section 8, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1870.]

SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient streties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public suffety may require it.

#### ARTICLE IV.

[Section 21, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 5, 1867.]

SECTION 21. Rach member of the Legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the Legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the Legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

[Sections 31 and 32,as amended by vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1871.]

SECTION 31. The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by Congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

SECTION 32. The Legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operations throughout the State.

#### ARTICLE V.

[Sections 5 and 2, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 2, 1990.]

BECTION 5. The Governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties.

SECRET 9. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive during his continuance in effice, an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

# Proposed Amendments.

#### ARTICLE XL

[Amendment proposed by the Legislatures of 1879 and 1878.]

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concerving. That section three (5) of article eleven (11) of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding at the end of the said section the following words: No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

Carlo Maria

Matt. H. Carpento

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# MANUAL

OP

# Parliamentary Practice.

# BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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5-MANUAL.

# MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Note.—The rules and practices peculiar to the SENATE are printed between brackets, []. Those of Parliament are not so distinguished.

# IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

#### SECTION I.

#### IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say: "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced Members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of the administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of or departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power." So far the maxim is certainly true, and it is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. 2 Hats., 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the Members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. S Hats., 149.

## SECTION II.

# LEGISLATIVE.

[All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.—Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 1.]

[The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be acertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 6.]

[For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States. I, 4, 7, 8, 9. II, 1, 2. III, 8. IV, 1, 3, 5, and all the amendments.]

#### SECTION III.

#### PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of Members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission anabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged, 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d. Neither a Member himself, his wife, nor his servants, (familiaries sui,) for any matter of their own, may be arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit: 3d. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege: 4th. Nor impleaded, cited or subpænsed in any court: 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror: 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained: 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. S. c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; 'and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws.' " 1 Blackst., 168, 164.

[It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our constitution, in their care to provide that the law shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House." Const., U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6. Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec, 8, they may provide by law the details which may be

<sup>1</sup> Order of House of Commons 1668, July 16. 2 Elsynge, 217; 1 Hats., 21; Gray's Deb., 188.

necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following grounds:

1. The act of arrest is void, ab initio.\* 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 Bl., 166; 8 Stra., 990; or by habeas corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 Stra., 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. Orders of the House of Commons, 1550, February 20.

3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

[The time necessary for going to, and returning from, Congress, not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.] While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, eundo, moranda, et redeundo, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580,) 1 Hals., 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 Stra., 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subport and respondendum, or, testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place. [When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.]

[So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1796, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceeding was had. The editor of the Aurora having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate, and

<sup>•</sup> Stra., 989.

failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted, in support or it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of solfpreservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and, by noise and tumuk, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must, therefore, have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws adopted in each State, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express aw; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, e.g., for the punishment of contempt, of affrays or tumult in their presence, etc., but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the mean time, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him, 8 Grey, 59, 147, 255, is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the

'is own breast, and after the fact committed, make its sentence both the

law and the judgment on that fact, if the offense is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only ex re nata, and according to the passion of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case, is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the mean time, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.]

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a reurn be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn. Memor, 197, 108. D'Euse, 642, col. 2; 648, col. 1. Pet. Miscel. Parl., 119. Lex Parl., c. 28. 2 Hats., 22, 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record. Lex Parl., 28; 4 Inst., 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant. Grey, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House. 8 Grey, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place. Const. U. S., I, 6, S. P. Protest of the Commons to James I., 1621; 2 Rapin, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. 1 Rush., 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarum, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. Com. p.

If an offense be committed by a member of the House, of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course. Lex Parl., 68.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself. 2 Nalson, 450; 2 Grey, 899. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House: and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, commuting him to the tower, expelling the House, etc. Scob., 72; L. Parl., c. 22.

It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 2 Hats., 175-6; 5 Grey, 188.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in Parliament a member is

privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of the other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the House, and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Bir John Hothem a trailor. 4 Bushes., 588. So when a member stood indicted for falony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction: for it may be any man's case who is guiltiess, to be accused and indicted of falony or the like crime. 28 El. 1580; D'Essee, 283 col. 1; Len Parl., 136.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. 2 Hats., 259. Of which see many examples. 18., 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 Blacket., 187.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 Hats., 253. 4 Incl., 15. Bald. Jud., 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege; 2 Naison, 347; and in 1788, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 Hats., 351, 6.

# SECTION IV.

# ELECTIONS.

n members. Const. I. 5.]

#### SECTION V.

#### QUALIFICATIONS.

[The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.]

[Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of the State, any Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.]

[No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. Const. I, 8.]

[The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.]

[No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.]

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons; including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative. *Constitution of the United States*, I, 2.]

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows:

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[When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive anthority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. Const., V. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.]

[No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. Const., I. 6.1

#### SECTION VI.

QUOBUM.

[A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. Const., I., 5.]

In general, the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended. 2 Hate., 195, 196.

[The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries. Rules of the Senate.]

# SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called and answereth;

was called the "District of Maine," and its representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Meine and Massachusetts, Mains became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of March 8, 1830, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the fifteenth of the same moath. On the 7th of April, 1830, Maine was declared entitled to seven representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

12 Divided by action of State Legislature and Congress in 1861 and 1832, and State of West Virginia created therefrom.

13 Admitted under act of Congress of the one representative.

14 do do those do th 20 do do do Si Previone to December 21, 1862, Wes ginia, which State was entitled to slev fives. th one do
th one do
part of the State of Virthe House of Representa-

22 Admitted under act of Congress of October 31, 1984, with one representative, 23 Admitted under act of Congress of January, 1987, and proclamation of the President, March 1, 1967, with one representative.

the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. Ord. House of Commons, 92.

They rise that their persons may be recognized; the voice in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. 2 Hats., 72.

#### SECTION VIII.

#### ABSENCE.

[No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned. Rule 8.]

# SECTION IX.

## SPEAKER.

[The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. Constitution, I, 3.]!

[The Senate shall choose their officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. *Ib.*]

[The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. Const., I, 2.]

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk. 2 Hats., 168. As are also questions of adjournment. 6 Grey, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week, without a Speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it de die in diem for 14 days. 1 Chand., 881, 835.

[In the Senate, a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice President's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.]

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 H., 4. Sir John Cheyney, and for Sir Wm. Sturton, and in 15 H., 6, Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

Sir Job Charlton Ill, Seymour chosen, 1678, February 18.

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15.

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

Not merely pro tempore. 1 Chand., 169, 276, 277.

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen, 31 H., VI. 8 Grey, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 Hais., 161; 4 Inst.; 8, L. Parl., 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House and a Speaker protempere appointed.\* 2 Grey, 186; 5 Grey, 184.

#### SECTION X.

#### ADDRESS.

[The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Const.*, II, 8.]

A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker, 9 Grey, 473; 1 Chandler, 298, 301; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 Hats., 278.

#### SECTION XI.

## COMMITTEES.

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House. 4 Inst., 11, 12; Scob., 9; 1 Grey, 132.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. D'Euce, 680, col. 1; 4 Parl. Hist., 440; 2 Hats., 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House, Rushes., part 8, vol. 2, 74; 8 Grey, 401; Scob., 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House. 9 Grey, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to enquire concerning him. 9 Grey, 528.

So soon as the House city, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is

<sup>\*</sup>RULE 38. The Vice President or President of the Senate pro tempore, shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an amendment.

in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. 2 Nate., 319.

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: 7 Gyey, 261, 278, 285, 388; 1 Chandler, 367, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: 4 Grey, 189; 7 Grey, 218, 229, 321.\*

#### RECYTOR BLL

#### COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House, (6 Grey, \$11), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. Scob., 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole. S Hais., 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases. Scob., 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. Scot., 36; 8 Grey, 801. The form of going from the House Into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve !taslf into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration such a matter, paming it. If determined in the aftirmative, he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman

> shall be appointed at the combill or otherwise; even members. nembers. nembers. ) consist of seven members. members. members. naint of seven members. it five members. 1 members. of five members. sters. of five members. list of seven members. list of five members. consist of five members, who mmittee of the House of Rep-

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seats himself at the clerk's table. Scob. 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the House, and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot. 2 Hats., 125, 126.

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved, as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. 8 Grey, 128.

A Committee of the Whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House, without returning into committee. 8 Grey, 180.

No previous question can be put in a committee, nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put upon their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. Scob., 88. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House; which being resolved. the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committeee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc. Scob., 88.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House. Scob., 39.

#### SECTION XIII.

#### EXAMINATION OF WITHESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation. Resolution House of Commons, 1 Car., 1, 1694; Rush., L. Parl., 115; 1 Grey, 16-22, 92; Grey, 21, 28, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously in-

stituted an inquiry, (2 Hate., 102,) nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. S Grey, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "you hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated, while they are there. 2 Hate., 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. 10., 105, 107; 8 Grey, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals. 3 Grey, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. ? Grey, 83, 834.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they sek the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 8 Hate., 52.

A Member, in his place, gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. Jour. H. of C., Jan. 22, 1744-'45.

Either House may request, but not demand, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the Member to attend, if he chooses it; waiting first to know from the Member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature, they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There, it is to be a request. 3 Hots., 17; 9 Grey, 306, 406; 10 Grey, 133.

Connect are to be heard only on private, not on public bills, and on such points of law only as the House shall direct. 10 Grey, 61.

# SECTION XIV.

# ARRANGEMENT OF BUILDING.

is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other first taken up; but is left to his own discretion, unless the cestion decide to take up a particular subject. Hates., 136. ler of business is, however, necessary for the government of erson, and to restrain individual members from calling up fiss, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just ful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they its up a particular matter, to the prejudice of the others havings to their attention in the general order of business. It bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, p be acted on, are arranged every morning, and brought on in refer:]

- [1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.]
  - [2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.]
- [3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.]
- [4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.]
- [5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bill.]

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:]

- [1. Motions previously submitted.]
- [2. Reports of Committees previously made.]
- [3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and if not referred to a committee, are considered in Committee of the Whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.]
- [4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on third reading are put on their passage.]
- [5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.]
- [6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be called to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]

[In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time; follow pp a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with, clear the House of business gradatim as it is brought on, and prevent to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.]

[Arrangements, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the House. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So messages from the other House respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for even when another question is before the House.

6—MANUAL.

#### SECTION IV.

OBDES,

[Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. \*Const., I, 5.]

In Parliament, "Instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. 2 Hate., 141. But what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament; by Prynne. 1 Grey, 52.

#### SECTION XVI.

#### ORDER RESPECTIVE PAPERS.

The Clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table or out of his custody. 2 Hais., 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having at a Committee of the Whole amended a mistake in a bill without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded. 1 Chand., 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," etc. 5 Grey, 208.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into. Town., col. 200.

# SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATS.

When the Speaker is scated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. Seeb., 6; 8 Grey, 408.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks. Scob., 6; D'Ewes, 487; col. 1; 3 Hats., 77; 4 Grey, 66; 8 Grey, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. 2 Hats., 75; 1 Grey, 148.

[In Senate, every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished, shall sit down. Evis 8.]

hen a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to sard unless the House overrules him. 4 Grey, 390; 5 Grey, 6, 148.

two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he volumy sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does equiesce in the Speaker's decision, in which case the question is put, tich member was first up?" 3 Hats., 78; Boob., 7; D'Swes. 424, col. 1, 2.

Their rule is in these words: When two members ries at the same, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the memwho shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first. Rule 5.]

the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without ap-

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. Co., 12, 115; Hakew., 148; Scob., 58; 2 Hats., 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. Smyth's Comw., L. 2, c. 3; Arcan Parl., 17.

[The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words: No member shall speak more than twice, in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate. Bule 4.]

But he may be permitted to speak again to a clear matter of fact, 8 Grey, 857, 416;) or merely to explain himself (8 Hats., 78) in some material part of his speech, (Ib., 75;) or to the manner of words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it, (Memorials in Hakew., 29,) or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself. Mem. Hakew., 80, 81.

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. Town. col., 205; Hale Parl., 188; Mem. in Hakew., 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may with their leave, state the matter of fact. 8 Grey, 88.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously. Scob., 81, 83; 2 Hats., 166, 168; Hats Parl., 183.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 Hats., 169, 170; Rushw., p. 8, v. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still in feri, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. 9 Grey, 508.

No person in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc., (Mem. in Haksw., 3; Smyth's Comw., L. 2, c. 3;) nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (Scob. 31, Hale Parl., 133; 2 Hats., 166) by speaking reviling, nipping or unmanly words against a particular member. Smyth's Comw., L., 2, c. 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it, is a personality, and against order. Qui digreditur a materia ad personam, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. Ord. Com., 1604, Apr. 19.

[\* \* \* When a member shall be called to order by the President or a Senator, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order. Rule 6.]

[No member shall speak to another or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate. Rule 2.]

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting, (6 Grey, 382; Scob., 8; D'Ewes, 333, col., 1,640, col. 1,) speaking or whispering to another, (Scob., 6; D'Ewes, 487, col., 1;) nor stand up to interrupt him, (Town., col. 205; Hem. in Hakew., 31;) nor to push between the Speaker and the speaking member, nor to go across the House, (Scob., 6) or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there. 2 Hats., 171.

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the House to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. 2 Hots., 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. 3 Hats., 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of a-saults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 Pet. Misc., 32; 3 Grey, 128; 4 Grey, 328; 5 Grey, 328; 6 Grey, 264; 10 Grey, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to proceed any quarrel, (3 Grey, 127, 203; 5 Grey, 280;) or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House, (3 Grey, 419;) and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 Grey, 284, 319.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 Grey, 856; 6 Grey, 80. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes positive general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by

general, he orders the clerk to take them nown, as stated by smber. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to ember, he may deny they were his words, and the House must a question whether they are his words or not. Then the stiff them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or he House is estissed, no further proceeding is necessary, bere still insist to take the sense of the House, the member before that question is stated, and then the sense of the aken. S. Hate., 199; 4 Grey, 170; 6 Grey, 59. When any memor other business intervenes, after offensive words spoken, taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not neclistely. Formerly they might be taken down at any time \$ Hate., 196; Mem. in Hakew., 71; 5 Grey, 48; 9 Grey, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion. 6 Grey, 46.

[The rule of the Senate says: "If the member be called to order by a Senator for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter." Rule 7.]

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King is against order. Smyth's Comw., L. 2, c 8; 2 Hats., 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, on the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two Houses. 8 Grey, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. 8 Hats., 51.

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. 2 Hals., 219. The rule is, that is a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order, or matter arising in the debate, then the charge must be stated, (that is the question must be moved,) himself heard and then to withdraw. 2 Hats., 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule, of immemorial observance, should be strictly adhered to. 2 Hats., 119, 121; 6 Grey, 868.

No member is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to another with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing, until he be set down in his place. Scob., 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. 2 Hats., 118.

In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House. 8 Grey, 319.

#### SECTION XVIII.

#### ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the doors of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by portors, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose. Mod. Ten. Parl., 28.

(By rules of the Senate, on motion made and accorded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut. But 18.]

[No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatseever within the doors of the Senate Chamber to present any petition, memorial or address, or to hear any such read. Rule 19.]

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything, is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told where there is not a querum present. 2 Hats., 87, 129. How far an order of the House is hinding, see Haters., 592.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full, {which in Senate is at noon.]

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for 8 Grey, 48, 318.

a is drawn to a close, and the important bills are all brought a order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be her house. 3 Grey, 156.

he House determine with the session; and one taken under ay, after the session is ended, be discharged on a habeas, 190; Jacob's L. D., by Roughead; Parliament, 1 Lev., 165, 5.)

nstitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its nuit mean in those cases (legislative, executive or judiciary) on by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and is their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes arruals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of tend erations, to take part in processions, etc. These must

be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are, therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the House.

#### SECTION XIX.

#### PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. 1 Grey, 58. Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, (Scob., 87; L. Parl., c. 22; 9 Grey, 362), unless they are attending; (1 Grey, 401), or unable to sign, and averred by a member, (3 Grey, 418.) But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (Mar. 14, 1800) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 Grey, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him holding it in his hand. 10 Grey, 57.

[Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer. Rule 94.]

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received? But a cry from the House of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

#### SECTION XX.

#### MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debated until it is seconded. Scob., 21.

[The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded. Rule 9.]

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn but by leave of the House. It is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information. 2 Hats., 82.

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day, can be made by any one member while another is speaking. It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard; and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order, if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No mo-

tion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

#### SECTION XXI.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But facts, principles, and their own opinions and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

[A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair; but on an appeal to the Senate, (i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to rule 26,) the decision was overruled. Jour. Sen., June 1, 1796. I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.]

#### SECTION XXII.

#### BILLS.

[Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each whether it be first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unautmously direct otherwise. \* \* \* \* Rule 26.]

# SECTION XXIII.

# BULLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

[One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill. Rule 25.

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the rms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for bill entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a dated to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and a appointed of this committee, and one or more in addi
Scob., 40.

sed fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, refuse it. Scob., 41; 1 Grey, 82, 84.

# SECTION XXIV.

# BILLS, FIRST BRADING.

t presented, the Clerk reads it at the table, and hands it , rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this reading it; and the question will be, whether it shall be then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If uses again, and puts the question, whether it shall be read shew., 187, 141. A bill cannot be amended on the first 5;) nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be D'Ewes, 385; col. 1; 3 Hais., 198.

#### SECTION XXV.

#### BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day. Hakew., 148. It is done by the Clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; and that the question will be, whether it shall be committed or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time, and before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it. Hakew., 148, 146.

[In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? or that it may be referred to a special committee?]

# SECTION XXVI.

#### BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to Committee of the Whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the Clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill, for he that would totally destroy will not amend it, (Hakew., 146; Town., col. 208; D'Ewes, 634; col. 2; Scob., 47;) or, as it is said, (5 Grey, 145,) the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it, (6 Grey, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus (March 7, 1606) Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself, Scob., 46.

[No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read; after which it may be referred to a committee. Rule 27.]

[In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally to appoint the Chairman of each committee; and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a Chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee. Rule 34.]

The Clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee, (Town., eof. 38;) but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases the House has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the Committee Chamber and act on and bring back the bill, sitting in the House. Scob., 48. A committee meet when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them, (6 Grey, 270;) but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. Eisyage's Method of Passing Bills, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. Elsynge, 12; Boob., 49.

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject. 8 Grey, 228,

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, etc., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, (8cob., 40.) pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole, (3 Hate., 275;) but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs; putting questions for amending either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it

ied. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proit amendment, if proposed, but no final question on arts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are aper, and think it cannot be made good by amendset it, but must report it back to the House without make their opposition.

considering and amending any paper is, to begin at conditional to the paragraphs, and this order is so triament, that when a latter part has been amended, and make any alterations in a former part. It Hate., 90, a this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the ates, though in the main we consider and amend the tural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they that small body, to produce advantages overweighing

of beginning at the beginning, there is a single excep-

tion sound in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. Scob 50; 7 Grey, 431.

On this head the following case occured in the Senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble having been already amended by the House so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a corresponding amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble - could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution: we have amended that as far as amendments have offered, and, indeed, till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the house is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. [The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards, for the purposes of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or e converso.]

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 Hats., 289, 282; Scob., 53; 2 Hats., 290; 8 Scob., 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves. 1607, June 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted, (Scob., 50,) and where, by references to the page, line, and word of the bill. Scob., 50.

## SECTION XXVII.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee, to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be,) which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendment, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's ta-

bie, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report. Soob., 52; Hakew.,148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved and can act no more without a new power. Seed., 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 Grey, 351.

#### SECTION XXVIII.

## BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not in an ordinary course to be recommitted; but in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee: Hakew., 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the House, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had

31-note.

sy 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after

se of a bill may be committed without the whole bill, (8 18ch of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

## SECTION XXIX.

# BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by receed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, he have, on distinct questions, been agreed to seriation (5 168; 8 Grey, 47, 104, 880; 1 Torbuck's Deb., 195; 3 Hats., 348.) a put on the whole report. 5 Grey, 381.

ili reported with amendments, the amendments only are. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the questil the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other sitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. El-When through the amendments of the committee, the id gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House bill as he does also if it has been reported without amendments but on amendments proposed; and when through the question whether the bill be read the third time.

# SECTION IXI.

# QUASI-COMMITTEE.

iquestion the bill be not committed, or if no proposition a made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United ament are totally different. The former shall be first stated. the Senatesays: "All bills on a second reading shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" (that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee.) And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in Committee of the Whole, the Vice President or President pro tempore may call a member to fill the chair during the time the Senate shall remain in Committee of the Whole; and the chairman (so called) shall, during such time, have the powers of a President pro tempore.

[The proceedings of the Senate, as in a Committee of the Whole, or in Quasi-Committee are precisely as in a real Committee of the Whole, taking no question but on amendments. When through the whole they consider the Quasi-Committee as risen, the House resumes without any motion, question or resolution to that effect, and the President reports that "The House acting as in a committee of the Whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, etc., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.]

[After progress in amending the bill in Quasi-Committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes, that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the Committee of the Whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the Quasi-Committee stands in statu quo.]

[How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in Quasi-Committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of Committees of the Whole?] The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 8. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid any improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussions by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order in the House or in the gallery. 9 Grey, 118. It can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish. [The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the Quasi-Committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves, and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus: 8. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion, not being able as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 28th rule declares it again a Quasi-Committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and may as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not a committee.]

#### SECTION XXXI.

#### BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether it shall be read a third time? if it come from the other House; or, if originating with themselves whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The Clerk stands while he reads.

[\*But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engroes a bill until it has passed—an irregular and dangerous practice, because in this way the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House, and that which goes to the other House as the act of the Senate has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult and illegible amendments into the text, the Secretary may with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never again be corrected.]

n make it, this is the proper their first attack. All atorts, because many who do
re willing to let it go on to
nealves and to hear what can
ave sufficient opportunities
store, are reserved for this—
s engrossed and read a third
t of these is usually the most
ect is new and engaging; and
sclared by any trying vote,

o in this puragraph has been

ding of every bill, resolution, in the Senste, and requiring Whether it shall be engrowed received for discussion at the motion, unless by unanimous il times be in order before the mal amendment or motion, to at take place, and any amendolution, constitutional amended considered as in Committee be again put;

the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass.

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back and not within the bill. Hakew, 250.

## SECTION XXXII.

#### READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them; but it is a great though common error to suppose that he has a right totics quoties, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to, a question must be put. 2 Hats., 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, or have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. *Ib*.

For the same reason a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. 2 Grey, 226.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative. Feb. 28, 1798.

Formerly when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read; but of late only the titles, unless a number insist that they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. 2 Hats., 117.

## SECTION XXXIII.

## PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

[\*While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, un-

\*This rule has been modified so as to specify the questions entitled to preference.
The rule is now as follows:
[When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to

[when a question is under debate, he motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.]

less for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn. Bule 11.]

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the Clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title. Lex. Parl., 274; Elsynge's Mem., 85; Ord. House of Commons, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. Scob., 28, 22; 2 Hats., 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, pro has vice. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the Order of the Day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House: for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question, "Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand, (\*\*\* Hais.\*\*, 88\*\*,) for priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

her privileged questions, which will require consid-

parliamentary assembly should have certain forms as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposio them. Such are: 1. The previous question. 2.

To adjourn a question to a definite day.
 To mult.
 To amend. The proper occasion for each i be understood.

is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to revious question has been introduced for suppression and its discussion. 8 *Hate.*, 188, 189.

question gots rid of it only for that day, and the cur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the they postpone it indefinitely. 3 Hate., 188. This for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a mance of a suit sine dis is a discontinuance of it. ade which it will be proper to act on, but informathing more pressing claims the present time, the

ade which it will be proper to act on, but informathing more pressing claims the present time, the ourned to such day within the session as will answer

2 Hats., 81. And those who have spoken before ten the adjourned debate is resumed. 2 Hats., 72.

Sometimes, however, this has been abusedly used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

- 4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on the table. It may then be called for at any time.
- 5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.
- 6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice comparatively with that of Parliament stands thus:

# Postponement indefinite, Adjournment, Lying on the table. THE SENATE USES: Postponement to a day beyond the session, Postponement to a day within the session, Lying on the table.

In their eighth rule, therefore, which declares that while the question is before the Senate no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it and not in the parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous questions, postponement, commitment and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privileges among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

1.	Previous question and postpone	}	In the first, second and
	commit	}	third classes, and the
	amend	J	first member of the
2.	Postpone and previous question	)	fourth class, the rule,
	commit	}	"first moved first put"
	amend	•	takes place.
8.	Commit and previous question	}	
	postpone	}	
	amend	}	
4.	Amend and previous question	)	
	postpone	}	
	<b>commit</b>	}	

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar; for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question

shall now be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Becond class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the provious question, commitment, or amendment; but if decided negatively, (that it shall not be postponed,) the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The third class is subject to the same observations as the second.

The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing though last moved, shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to smead \*\*Cobell is express: "On motion to amend a bill, any one move to commit it, and the question for commitment."

move to commit it, and the question for commitment scob., 46.

meldered the case of two or more of the privileged questrivilege between themselves, when both are moved on question; but now let us suppose one of them to be final primary question, but on the secondary one, e. g. o postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and ppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. scanse it would embarrass questions too much to allow a another several stories high; and the same result may le way, by deciding against the postponement, committee Hate., St. 2, 3, 4.

with previous question, or commitment or amendment and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for or for commitment or amendment of the main question. I to postpone the previous question, commitment or d thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet separately from its original, if at all, because the eighth withat "when a main question is before the House, no red but to commit, amend or pre-question the original as parliamentary doctrine also; therefore the motion to

postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or smending, cannot be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which to avoid embarassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment, or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second and third reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: the previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the ninth rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?--i. e., at this instant; and as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion; that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted; but it would not be admitted in another degree, to-wit: to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment and then moving it again as it wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only amendment to an amendment.

[When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put. Rule 36.]

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum should be first put to the question, by the thirteenth rule of the Senate,\*] contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. 5 Grey, 179; 2 Hats., 8, 83; 3 Hats., 182, 183. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the terminus in quem in any other case; then the question must begin a maximo. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the terminus a quo in any other case where the question must begin a minimo; the object being not to begin at

<sup>[\*</sup>Rule 13. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.]

that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 Grey, 376, 384, 885. "The fair question, in this case, is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question." Grey, 355.

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to-wit: a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. 2 Hats., 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. \$ Hats., 88.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one. # Hate., 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

# SECTION XXXIV.

# THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

uestion is before the House, any member may move a previous bether that question (called the main question) shall new be ease in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put im1 no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or : in Hakew., 28; 4 Grey, 27.

s question being moved and seconded, the question from the "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the mays prequestion shall not then be put.

'question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced s., 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it. 2 Grey, 113, 114; 3 Grey, e question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be mination in the negative suppressed the main question during ut since the words, "now put" are used, they exclude it for the formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over, (4 Grey, or that day and no longer. 2 Grey, 113, 114.

nestion "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise recluded from speaking to it at all. Hem. in Hakew., %.

eccasion for the previous question, is when a question is brought elicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 Hats., 83, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair, (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstances, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question as Mr. Hatsell proposes after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it ab inconvenienti, to-wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair

and proper subjects for public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

#### SECTION XXXV.

#### AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. Scot.. 26.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House, but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress as if it were against order; for were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition, by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. 2 Hals., 79, 4, 62, 84. A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc. 1 Grey, 190, 199.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved, as an amendment to this amendment, to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. 2 Hats., 80, 3. The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be

erwards, in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as persan by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out, estion it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards, because it striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form, a moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting namer of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, so be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when and the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on

If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that sy be moved to insert others. 2 Hats., 80, 7.

s made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others s, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first propagatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and ag, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike at A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the

rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.\*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition, for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherents.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words, "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of a motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer, for till the short time is struck out, you caenot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing the first question to strike out and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might better be put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by

In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtingly the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. 3 Hats., 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill, being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the cierk regulates that—the House or committee is only to amend the text.

#### SECTION XXXVI.

## DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. Mem. in Hakew., 89. But not as the right of an individual member but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not!—where it is complicated?—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House, on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as, on a question, December 2, 1040, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit: one on each knight. 2 Haks., 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in question, they may be divided and put one by onc. 2 Grey,

amendment. 2 Hate., 79.
of these observations will be evident from the

of these observations will be evident from the embarassly the 18th rule of the Senate, which says, "if the question several points, any member may have the same divided." te alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso d been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On ) out the section as amended, the question was desired to to this it must be put first on striking out either the former listingt member of the section. But when nothing remains ber or the section and the provise, they cannot be divided at member to question by itself; for the provisos might then lone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or might be left to a second question, after having been decided the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the queetriking out the last member of the section as amended. This exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistence. divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire being taken away the other may stand entire. But a prowithout an enacting clause does not contain an entire point

tme bill being before the Senate. There was a provise that

the bill should not extend, 1, To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 8, To any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words, "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words, "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words if left by themselves contain no substantive idea—will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided, by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour.*, *June* 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

#### SECTION XXXVII.

## CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS

It may be asked whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time, so that one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House, and does not stand ipso facto before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question, (e. g. the previous question, postponement, or commitment,) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a priveleged one.

## SECTION XXXVIII.

## EQUIVALENT.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading. Hakew., 141; Scob., 49. And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question. 4 Grey, 149. And see Elsynge's Memor., 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 Grey, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit: to ad-

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another house are—1st, to agree; 2d, to disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

1st. To agree.

Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for 2d. To disagree. It the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendments may be proposed; e. g., if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.

8d. To recede

4th. To insist.

5th. To adhere.

You may then either insist or adhere.

You may then either recede or adhere.

You may then either recede or insist.

Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the Secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

# SECTION XXXIX.

## THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side. After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. Scob., 28; 2 Hats., 78.

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions. reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed. and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. A -b., 22; 2 Hate., 87; 5 Grey, 129; 9 Grey, 801.

## SECTION XL.

#### BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full. *Hakew.*, 158.

[The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.]

A bill reported and passed to the third reading cannot, on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. Hakew., 136, 137, 153; Coke, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts "Be it enacted, etc., he states that "preamble recites so and so—the first section enacts that, etc., the 2d section enacts," etc.

[But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the Clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.]

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it has been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. Hakew., 126. Thus, 27 El., 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but is declared not usual. D'Ewes, 887, col., 2; 414, col., 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. Elsynge's Memorials, 59; 6 Grey, 885; 1 Blackst., 183. For example of riders, see 3 Hats., 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 Grey, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading, shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House. *Town. col.*, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased. 9 Grey, 518,

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. Hakew., 158.

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time, has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the former opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage, by saying, "Gentlemen, all of you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." Hakew., 154.

After the bill is passed there can be no further alteration of it in any point. Hakew., 159.

# SECTION XLI.

## DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made, (for it is too late after that,) any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House. Scob., 24; 3 Hats., 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth, and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House, shall stay in; and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications. 2 Hais., 184; 1 Rush., p. 8, fol. 92; Scob., 43, 52; Co., 12, 116; D'Ewes, 505, col. 1; Mem. in Hakew., 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received *	L Avos
Read	Ayes.
Lie on the table	Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table	}
Referred to committee for further proceeding	. Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in	
Read first or second time	
Engrossed or read a third time	
Proceedings on every other stage	
Committed	j
* Noes. 9 Grey. 365.	

To committee of the whole	. Noes:				
To select committee					
Report of bill to lie on table	. Noes.				
Be now read	Ayes.				
Be taken into consideratiod three months hence	80, P. J. 951				
Amendments to be read a second time	. Noes.				
Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time	Ayes.				
For receiving a clause	884				
With amendments be engrossed	895				
That a bill be now read a third time	. Noes. 898				
Receive a rider	1				
Pass	260				
Be printed	Ayes. 209				
Committees. That A take the chair.					
To agree to the whole or any part of report					
That the House do now resolve into committee					
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into	Noes. 221				
committee.					
That he issue warrant for new writ					
Member. That none be absent without leave					
Witness. That he be further examined	A mod 944				
Previous question	•				
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum	. 1706s.				
Amendments. That words stand part of	Ayes.				
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time					
Orders of dom to be now read 46 before 9 closely	AYes.				
Messenger be received.  Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock					
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock	<del>-</del>				
If after 4 o'clock					
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution)					
Over the 80th of January					
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day Ayes.					
The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the					
affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in					
the Honse and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves					

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 26.

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. 2 Hats., 145, note.

[But in both Houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the President or Speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.]

[In Senate, if they are equally divided, the Vice President announces his opinion, which decides.]

[The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the

members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again; that in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."]

[By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.]

[When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.]

[When it is proposed to take the vote by year and nays, the President or Speaker states that "the question is whether, e. g., the bill shall pass—that it is proposed that the year and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of the opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of a contrary opinion in the negative." The Clerk than calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In the Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice President and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.]

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other, (Scob., 24.) as it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put. 2 Hats., 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds pari passu. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place, for if any mistake be suspected it must be told again. *Mem.* in *Hakew.*, 26; 2 *Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House if irrreg-

ular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. 2 *Hats.*, 143.

The voice of the majority decides; for the lex majorie partie is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. Hakew., 93. But if the House be equally divided, "semper presumatur pro negante;" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. Towns., col. 184.

[But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice President decides when the House is divided. Const. U. S., I, 3.]

When from counting the House on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. 2 Hals., 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 Elis., who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 27.

## SECTION XLII.

## TITLES.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

## SECTION XLIII.

### RECONSIDERATION.

[When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter.\*

Rule 20.]

[1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading being amended and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in an equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journal. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.]

[†The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limit-

<sup>\*</sup>This part of the rule has been added since the Manual was compiled. †This rule now fixes the limitation.

ation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration; as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other house. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless, a sense that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomolous proceeding.]

In Parliament, a question once carried cannot be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the House. Towns., col. 67; Mem. in Hakew., 88. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session. Hakew., 158; 6 Grey, 892. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, e. g. report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion. Towns., col. 26; 2 Hats., 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House, or instructions to committee, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one house, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. Ib., 92; 8 Hats., 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or different title. Hakev., 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed, (8 Hats., 278,) or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 Hats., 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depend ng must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo. 3 Hats., 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 Grey, 804, 816.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether. 2 Hats., 92, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 Hats., 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. 2 Hats., 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

## SECTION XLIV.

#### BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

[All bills passed in the Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal. Rule 38.]

A bill from the other house is sometimes ordered to be on the table. 2 Hats., 97.

When bills, passed in one house and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. 8 Hats., 48.

## SECTION XLV.

#### AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either house, e. g., the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the commons disagree to the amendment; the lords insist on it; the commons insist on their disagreement; the lords adhere to their amendment; the commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall. 10 Grey, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would become endless. 3 Hats., 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage by the lords. 7 Grey, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which msy bring the houses to concurrence. Either house, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance; 10 Grey, 146; but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. 10 Grey, 147.

Either house may recode from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elsynge*, 28, 27; 9 *Grey*, 476.

But the house cannot recede from, or insist on its own amendment, with an 8—MANUAL.

amendment; for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. 9 Grey, 363; 10 Grey, 340. In the Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the lords' proposed amendments become, by delay, confessedly neccessary. The commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privileges as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irremediable in any other way. 8 Hats., 256, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 Chand., 288. A like case, 1 Chand., 311. So the commons resolved that it was unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses. 6 Grey, 274; 1 Chand., 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment. The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the 2d and not the 3d degree; for, as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to-wit: an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so, when, on a bill from the originating House, the other, at its second reading makes an amendment; on the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the 2d degree.

# SECTION XLVI.

## CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Hruses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be with the House which is possessed of the papers. 3 Hats., 31; 1 Grey, 425.

conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered; 4 Grey, 144. The other House, then, if satisfied, vota

the reason satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. 8 Grey, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the jurisdiction of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. 8 Grey, 255. At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 9 Grey, 220; 8 Hais., 280. This report cannot be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. Journal of Senate, May 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 8 Hats., 269, 841. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 8 Hats., 226. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 Grey, 187. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, (3 Hats., 209,) and we do in fact see inferences of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing, (8 Hate., 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349;) of insisting, (Ib., 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355;) of adhering, (269, 270, 283, 300;) and even of a second or final adherence. 8 Hats., 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees off the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. Ib., 317, 323, 354; 10 Grey, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not return again to a conference. 3 Hats., 270; 9 Grey, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked. 1 Grey, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. Ord. H. Com., 89; 1 Grey, 425; 7 Grey, 81. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. 6 Grey, 181; 1 Chand., 804. Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. 8 Grey, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 Grey, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 Grey, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 8 Grey, 155. For-

merly an address or article of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 6 Grey, 128, 300, 887; 7 Grey, 80; 8 Grey, 210, 255; 1 Torbuck's Deb., 278; 10 Grey, 298; 1 Chandler, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 Grey, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of the bill, 1 Grey, 194. This is a singular instance.

## SECTION XLVII.

#### MESSAGES.

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting. 8 Hats., 15. They are received during debate without adjourning the debate. 8 Hats., 22.

[In Senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except, 1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are counting. *Bule* 47. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1788.]

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 Grey, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker of the House. 2 Grey, 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. 4 Grey, 41. Accordingly, March 18, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their Secretary, by mistake, delivered one only, which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on de novo.

As soon as the messenger, who has brought the bills from the other House, has retired, the Speaker holds the bills in his hand, and acquaints the House "that the other House have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the Clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hakew.*, 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed. 10 Grey, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance, to the consideration of the House to which it is sent. 8 Hate., 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations. 1 Blackst., 188.

[But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the House in which the bill originated.]

A question is never asked by the one House of the other by way of mea-

sage, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 8 Grey, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. 3 Hats., 25; 5 Grey, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communication between the Speakers or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that can properly be communicated to both houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one house was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time. 2 Hats., 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the lords. 1 Chandler, 803.

## SECTION XLVIII.

#### ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two houses, from motives of respect and good understanding. 2 Hals., 142. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. Ib.

[When a bill has passed both houses of Congress, the house last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee of Enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.] When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. 9 Grey, 143. [It is then put in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the house in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that house informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the President's objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days

(Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by its adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. Const. U. S, I, 7.]

[Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. Const. U. S., I, 7.]

## SECTION XLIX.

## JOURNALS.

[Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Const.*, I, 5.]

[The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a Committee of the Whole, shall be entered on the journals as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journal. Rule 83.]

[The titles of bills. and such parts thereof only, as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals. Rule 32.]

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. 2 Hats., 83.

So also when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed, which it may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. 2 Hats., 85.

[In both houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered on the journals. *Const.*, I, 5.]

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1685. 1 Chandler, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Com-

mons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. Hob., 110, 111; Lex. Parl., 114, 115; Jour. H. C., Mar. I7, 1592; Hale, Parl., 105. For the lords in their house have power of judicature, the commons in their house have power of judicature; and both houses together have power of judicature; and the Book of the Clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parl., 6 H. 8 c. 16; 4 Inst., 28, 24; and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. 4 Inst., 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. 2 Hals., 261; 3 Hals., 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them. 6 Grey, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House. 2 Hate., 194, 5.

## SECTION L.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate and independent power of adjourning each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. 2 Hats., 832; 1 Blackstone, 186; 5 Grey, 122.

[By the Constitution of the United States a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. I, 5. But "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting." I, 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. Const., II, 8.]

A motion to adjourn, simply, cannot be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this House do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the House is adjourned to that day. 2 Hals., 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure. 2 Hals., 805; or for a quarter of an hour. 5 Grey, 881.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it. 5 *Grey*, 187. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

## SECTION LI.

## A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit: By adjournment, by

prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the effice of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 Blackst., 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to snother, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 Lev., 165; Lex. Part., c. 2; 1 Bo. Bep., 29; 4 Inst., 7, 27, 28; Hutt., 61; 1 Mod., 202; Rufh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliament; 1 Blackst., 186. Their whole seesion is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. Bro. Abr. Parliament, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 Grey, 874; 9 Grey, 830; 1 Chandler, 80. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

[Congress separate in two ways only, to wit: by adjournment, or dissolution by the effinx of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "on extraordinary occasions to convene both houses, or either of them." (I. S.) If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and, of course, determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in Decomber, unless they shall by law appoint a different day," (I. 4.) this must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker to close the assesion on a fived day which is usually in the following form: Resolved by

Representatives, That the President of the Senate and of Representatives be authorized to close the present their respective Houses on the ———day of ———.] we that all matters depending before Parliament were termination of the session, it was not meant for judibefore the House of Lords, such as impeachments, error. These stand continued, of course, to the next 51; Rufh. Jac. L. D. Parliament.

4, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the

# SECTION LII.

#### TREATIES.

[The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. Const. U. S., II., 2.]

[All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and that all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. Rule 89.]

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a fereign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. Ware v. Hayton, 3 Dallas' Rep., 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. Vallel, b., 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1788. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe, 457; 2 Smollet, 242, 246.

[By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, res inter alios acta. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 8. It must have meant to except out of these rights reserved to the States; for surely the President and Benate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratiscation of the representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, e, g. the treaty of commerce with

France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.]

Treation being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1796.

[It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President,]

[The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.]

[Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole, or any part, shall be received. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when, through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon, for confirmation, or new once proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.]

The votes so confirmed shall, by the House, or a committee thereof, be seed into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may a been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out da; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part he resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall equisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise consent to the ratification in the form agreed to. Rule 87.]

When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which twods of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any nber who voted on that side which prevailed in the question may be at rty to move for a reconsideration, and a motion for reconsideration shall lecided by a majority of votes. Bute 87.}

## SECTION LIII.

#### IMPEACHMENT.

[The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. Const. U. S., I, 8.]

[The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of bonor, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. Const., I, 8.]

[The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Const.*, II, 4.]

[The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by Jury. Const., III, 2.]

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject:

Jurisdiction. The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. Seld. Judic. in Parl., 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the Commons. 10., 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. Ib., 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached for high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 8 Grey's Deb., 825-7; Wooddeson, 601, 578; 8 Seld., 1610, 1619, 1641; 4 Blacket., 25; 73 Seld., 1604, 1618; 9, 1656.

Accusation. The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 Woodd., 597; 6 Grey, 856. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will

take order from his appearance. Sachev. Trial, 825; 2 Woodd., 608, 605; Lorde' Jour., 8 June, 1701, 101; 1 Wms., 616; 6 Grey, 894.

Process. If a party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested and they may proceed. Seld Judd., 98, 99.

Articles, The accusation (articles) of the Commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. Sach. Tr., 825; 2 Woodd., 602, 605; Lords' Jour., 3 June, 1701; 1 Wms., 616.

Appearance. If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusations be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fig. Seld. Judd., 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. T. Ray; 1 Rushw., 268; Fost., 263; 1 Clar. Hist. of the Reb., 579. On a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. Seld. Judd., 100. The general rule on accusations for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. Ib. 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort judicium parium suorum. Ib. In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases. Seld. Judd., 103-5.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 Rush., 274; 1 Rush., 1874; 12 Parl. Hist., 442; 3 Lords' Jour., 13 Nov., 1643; Woodd., 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachmnt. 2 Woodd., 615; 2 St. Tr., 785.

Replication, rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. Sel. Jud., 114; 8 Grey's Deb., 288; Sach. Tr., 15; Journ. H. of Commons, 6 March, 1640,11.

Wilnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. Seld. Jud., 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce, (1 B. 2,) a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee. Beld. Jud., 128. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. Beld. Jud., 168. It must also have been for a misdemeaner only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeaners, but not in capital cases. Id., 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. Id., 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury has



finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be empaneled. Id. 124. The Ld. Berkeley, 6 E., 8, was arraigned for the murder of L., 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they had been patria sua. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. Id., 125. In 1 H., 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given in Parliament. Seld. Jud., 188. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, and they are the patria sua of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" (2 Hale, P. C., 275;) consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. Beld. Jud., 194. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. Rushw. Tr. of Straf., 37; Com. Journ., 4 Feb., 1709-10; 2 Woodd., 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. Beld. Jud., 194. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer of proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (Id., 58, 159) as well as not capital; (162.) The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. Seld. Jud., 167; 2 Woodd., 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per legem terrse, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any legal part of the judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be secundum, non ultra legem. Seld. Jud., 168-171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against two powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. 6 Sta. Tr., 14; 2 Woodd., 611. The chancellor gives judgment in misdemeanors; the lord high steward formerly in cases of life and death. Seld. Jud., 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary. Fost., 144; 2 Woodd., 618. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprison-

ment. Seld. Jud., 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (2 Woodd., 614, contra.) but not in misdemeanors. Seld. Jud., 186.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. T. Ray., 888; 4 Com. Journ., 28 Dec., 1790; Lords' Jour., May 15, 1791; 2 Woodd., 618.

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### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

### TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

First Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1836, Convened at Belmont, Iowa County, Oct. 25, and adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

#### COUNCIL.

President-HENRY S. BAIRD, of Brown.

Secretary-Edward McSherry. | Sergeant-at-Arme-William Henry.

BROWN.

Henry S. Baird, John P. Arndt.

IOWA

Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard. DUBUQUE.

Thos. McCrancy, John Foley, Thomas McKnight.

CRAWFORD.

[Had no member of the Council.\*]

MILWAUKEE.

Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.

DES MOINES.

Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph R. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-PETER HILL ENGLE, of Dubuque.

Chief Clerk-Warren Lewis. | Sergeant-at-Arme-Jesse M. Harrison.

#### DES MODES.

Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, Eli Reynolds.

#### CRAWFORD.

James H. Lockwood, James B. Dallam.

#### MILWAUKEE.

William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall, Charles Durkee.

IOWA.

William Boyles, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Stanley, James P. Cox.

#### DUBUQUE.

Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley.

RROWY

Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis, Alex. J. Irwin.†

<sup>\*</sup>Thomas P. Burnett claimed a seat, but was rejected by a vote of the Council, as the appointment of members belonged exclusively to the Executive of the Territory.

† Seat successfully contested by George McWilliams.

Second Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1837-8, Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, Nov. 6, 1887, and adjourned Jan. 20, 1888.

#### COUNCIL.

President-ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.

Secretary—Gronge Bratty.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Levi Sterling

BROWN.

John P. Arndt, Joseph Dickinson.

IOWA.

Ebenezer Brigham. John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard. MILWAUKEE.

Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.

1

DUBUQUE.

John Foley, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. DES MOINES.

Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Tess, Arthur B. Ingraham.

CRAWFORD.

[Had no member of the Council.]

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-ISAAC LEFFLER, of Des Moines.

Chief Clerk-John Catlin.

Sergeant-at-Arms-WILLIAM MORGAN.

BROWN.

Ebenezer Childs, George McWilliams. Charles C. Sholes

TOWA.

William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkinson. ORAWFORD.

Ira B. Brunson, † Jean Brunet, 1

1

DES MOINES.

Isaac Leffer. Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, John Reynolds.

DUBUQUE.

Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Alexander McGregor.

MILWAUKEE.

William B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee. Madison B. Cornwall.

In place of H. S. Baird, resigned Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alex. J. Irwin † In place of James B. Dallam.

In place of James H. Lockwood.

Mr. Quigley resigned his seat on the 17th of January, 1838, for cause arising out of McGregor's case, wherein he felt his dignity as a member overlooked and unsupported by the House.

Mr. McGregor was elected in place of H. T. Camp, deceased. Was charged with having accepted a bribe at this session, and resigned his seat while the investigation was pending; but by a resolution of the House, at its June session, he was declared "unworthy of confidence" by a vote of the House.

Special Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1838, Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, June 11, 1888, and adjourned June 25, 1888.

#### COUNCIL.

President — ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.

Secretary — George Bratty. | Sergeant-at-Arms — George W. Harris.

[Officers elected by Resolution.)

BROWN.

Alexander J. Irwin, John P. Arndt.

IOWA.

Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard. MILWAUKEE.

Gilbert Knapp, Alanson Sweet.

DUBUQUE.

John Foley, Thomas McCraney, Thomas McKnight. DES MOINES.

Arthur B. Ingraham, Joseph B. Teas, Jeremiah Smith, Jr.

CRAWFORD.

[Had no member of the Council.]

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-WILLIAM B. SHELDON, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk-John Catlin.

| Sergeant-at-Arms-WILLIAM MORGAN

BROWN.

George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes, Ebenezer Childs.

IOWA.

William Boyles,
Thomas McKnight,
Daniel M. Parkinson,
Thomas Shanley,
James P. Cox,
James Collins.\*

MILWAUKEE.

Wm. B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison B. Cornwall.

DUBUQUE.

Peter Hill Engle, Hardin Nowlin, Patrick Quigley, Luc's H. Langworthy,† Loring Wheeler. DES MOINES.

Isaac Leffer,
Warren L. Jenkins,
Thomas Blair,
John Reynolds,
George W. Teas,
John Box,
David R. Chance.

CRAWFORD.

Ira B. Brunson, Jean Brunet.

First Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1888, Convened at Madison, November 26, 1888, and adjourned December 22, 1888.

#### COUNCIL.

President-WILLIAM BULLEN, of Racine.

1

Secretary-GRORGE BEATTY.

Sergeant-at-Arms-Stephen N. Ives.

IOWA.

James Collins, Levi Sterling.

GRANT.

James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.

BOOK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell. -

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-INGTON.

Daniel Wells, Jr. William A. Prentiss.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Ebenezer Brigham.

BACINE.

William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.

BROWN

Alexander J. Irwin, Morgan L. Martin.

CRAWFORD.

George Wilson.

In place of George B. Smith, resigned. † In place of A. McGregor, resigned.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-JOHN W. BLACKSTONE, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk-John Catlin.

Sergeant-at-Arms-Thomas Morgan.

BROWN.

Ebenezer Childs, Uharles C. Sholes, Barlew Shackleford, Jacob W. Conroe.

BACINE.

Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristam C. Hoyt.

CRAWFORD.

Alexander McGregor.

GRANT.

Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Raiph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, AND JEFFERSON.

Daniel S. Sutherland.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton. MILWAUKEE AND WASH-INGTON.

Lucius I. Barber, ! William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezeklel Churchill, Augustus Story.

IOWA.

Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins.

Second Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839, Convened at Madison, January 21, 1839, and adjourned March 11, 1839.

#### COUNCIL.

President-JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—George Bratty

Sergeant-at. Arms—Stephen N. Ives.

BROWN.

Morgan L. Martin, Alexander J. Irwin.

RACINE.

William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.

BOOK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell.

GRANT.

James R. Vineyard, John H, Rountree.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-INGTON.

Daniel Wells, Jr., Wm. A. Prentiss. DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.

James Collins, Levi Sterling.

CRAWFORD.

George Wilson.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-LUCIUS I. BARBER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk-John Catlin.

Sergeant-at-Arms-THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

BROWN.

Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackleford, Jacob W. Conroe.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-INGTON.

Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezeklel Churchill, Augustus Story. BACINE.

Tristam C. Hoyt, Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman.

1

GRANT.

Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland. CRAWFORD.

Alexander McGregor, Ira B. Brunson.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Edward V. Whiton, Othni Beardsley.

IOWA

Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Thomas Jenkins, Henry M. Billings, Charles Bracken. Third Session of the Second Legislative desembly, 1839-40, Convened at Madison, December 2, 1889, and adjourned January 18, 1840.

#### COUNCIL

### President-JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary-George Bratty.

Sergeant-at-Arme-THOMAS J. NOYES.

BROWN.

Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.

BACINE

William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.\*

BOCK AND WALWOTH.

James Maxwell.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-INGTON.

William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.

GRANT.

James R. Vineyard. John H. Rountree. DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.

James Collins, Levi Sterling.

CRAWFORD.

Joseph Brisbois.†

### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-EDWARD V. WHITON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk-John Catlin.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JAMES DUBLEY

REOWN.

Ebenezer Childs, Jacob W. Couroe, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackleford.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-

Augustus Story,
Adam E. Ray,
William R. Longstreet,
William Shew,
Horatio N. Wells.

BOCK AND WALWORTH.

Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Daniel S. Sutherland.

IOWA.

Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.

Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonsthan Craig.

CRAWFORD.

Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.

BACINE.

Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristam C. Hoyt.

Fourth (extra) Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1840, Convened at Madison, August 8, 1840, and adjourned August 14, 1840.

#### COUNCIL.

President-WILLIAM A. PRENTISS, of Milwaukee.

1

Secretary—George Beatty.

Sergeant-at-Arme-GILBERT KRAPP.

BROWN.

Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.

RACINE.

William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.

BOCK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-

William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.

GRANT.

James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree. DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Ebeneser Brigham.

IOWA.

Levi Sterling, James Collins.

CRAWFORD.

Charles J. Learned.:

\*In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned. † In place of Geo. Wilson, resigned. ‡ In place of J. Brisbois, resigned.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—John Catlin.

Sergeant-at-Arms-D. M. WHITHEY

BROWN.

Ebenezer Childs, Barlow Shackleford, Charles C. Sholes, Jacob W. Conroe.

MILWAUNEE AND WASH-INGTON.

Adam E. Ray, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells, Augustus Story, William R. Longstreet. BOOK AND WALWURTH.

Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON

Daniel S. Suther.and.

IOWA.

Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone. GRANT.

Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street. Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.

CRAWFORD.

Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.

BACINE.

Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristam C. Hoyt.

First Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1840-1, Convened at Madison, December 7, 1840, and adjourned February 19, 1841.

#### COUNCIL

President-JAMES MAXWELL, of Walworth.

Secretary-Grober Bratty.

Sergeant-at-Armo-Miles M. Vineyard.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOO AND SHE-BOYGAN.

Charles C. P. Arndt, Morgan L. Martin.

MILWAUKER AND WASH-INGTON.

Jonathan E. Arnold, Don A. J. Upham.

RACINE.

William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.

Levi Sterling, James Collins.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.
Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk-John Catlin.

Sergeant-at-Arme-Francis M. Rubler.

BACINE!

George Batchelder. Thomas E. Parmelee, Reuben H. Deming.

BOCK AND WALWORTH.

John Hackett, Hugh Long, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton

> DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON,

Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland. BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOG AND SHE-BOYGAN.

William H. Bruce,\*
Mason C. Darling,
David Giddings.

MILWAUREE AND WASH-INGTON.

Joseph Bond, Jacob Brazelton, Adam E. Ray, John S. Rockwell, William Shephard. IOWA.

Francis J. Dunn, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson. David Newland.

GRANT

Daniel R. Burt. Nelson Dewey, Neely Gray.

CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX.

Alfred Brunson,† Joseph R. Brown.

\*Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.
† Seat contested by Theophilus La Chappelle, and J. R. Brown appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report.

Second Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1841-9, Convened at Madison, December 6, 1841, and adjourned February 19, 1849.

#### COUNCIL.

#### President-JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—Gronge Bratty.

Sergeant-at-Arme—EBENEZER CHILDS. 1

BROWN, FOND DU LAC. MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.

Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.<sup>1</sup>

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-INGTON.

John H. Tweedy,<sup>2</sup> Don A. J. Upham.

BACKE.

William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.

BOOK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK. Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.

James Collins, Moses M. Strong.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree James R. Vineyard.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Charles J. Learned.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

#### Speaker-DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk-John Catlin.

| Sergeant-at-Arms-Thomas J. Modeman.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, | MILWAUKER AND WASH-MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.

Mason C. Darling, Albert G. Ellis, David Giddings.

RACINE.

George Batchelder, Jonathan Eastman, Thomas B. Parmelee.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Joseph R. Brown, Albert Brunson.

INGTON.

Joseph Bond. Adam E. Ray, William F. Shephard, John S. Rockwell, Jacob Brazelton.

BOOK AND WALWORTH.

John Hackett, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton, James Tripp.

IOWA.

Thomas Jenkins. David Newland, Ephriam F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson.

Daniel R. Burt, Neely Gray, Nelson Dewey.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.

<sup>1</sup> Killed by James R. Vineyard, Feb. 11, 1842.
2 In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.
3 Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 14, which was refused to be accepted, and a vote expelling him from the Council was passed.
4 Elisha S. Sill claimed a seat as an additional member but was not admitted.
Mr. Parmelee afterwards resigned.
5 Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.
6 In place of Hugh Long, resigned.
7 In place of F. J. Dunn, resigned.

#### First Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1849-43.

[The two Houses organized on the 5th of December, 1842, but the Governor, (J. D. Doty) refused to communicate with them, as a body legally assembled, according to the act of Congress, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by Congress. The Houses continued in session until the 10th day of December, when they adjourned until the 30th of January, 1848, when they again met, and continued in session until February, 1848, when they adjourned until March 6, 1848, on which latter day, they again convened, as well in pursuance of their vote of adjournment, as in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation, calling them together as of a special session, on that day. Of this intention of the Governor, they had been apprised by resolutions referring to his Proclamation, introduced by one of their members at their first session. The Houses continued in session subsequently until the 25th day of March, when they adjourned without day. Both Houses again assembled on the 27th day of March, as of the second session, and adjourned on the 17th of April, 1843. The session was held at Madison. Officers the same in both sessions.] [The two Houses organized on the 5th of December, 1842, but the Governor, (

#### COUNCIL

President-MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa..

[Resigned March 18th, and Morgan L. Martin of Brown elected to fill the vacancy.]

Sergeant-at-Arms—CHARLES C. BROWN Secretary—John V. Ingersol. [Mr. Ingereol resigned March 81, 1843, and John P. Sheldon appointed for balance of session.]

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-NEBAGO.

Morgan L. Martin.

RACINE.

Consider Heath,\* Peter D. Hugunin.\* BOOK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-INGTON.

Hans Crocker, Lemuel White. David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong. CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Theoph. La Chappelle.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-ALBERT G. ELLIS, of Portage.

Chief Clerk-John Catlin. | Sergeant-at-Arms-William S. Anderson.

DULAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-NEBAGO.

Albert G. Ellis. Mason C. Darling, David Agry.

WALWORTH AND BOOK.

John Hopkins, James Tripp, John M. Capron, Wm. A. Bartlett.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND | MILWAUREE and WASH- | DANE, DODGE, GREEN. INGTON.

> Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.

> > IOWA.

Robert M. Long, Moses Meeker, William 8. Hamilton.

CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX. John H. Manahan.

JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Isaac H. Palmer. Lyman Crossman, Robert Masters.

BACINE.

Philander Judson, John T. Trowbridge, Peter Van Vleet.\*

GRANT.

Franklin Z. Hicks, Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price.

<sup>\*</sup> These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 5, 1843.

Second Session of the Fourth Logislative Assembly, 1843-4. Convened at Madison, December 4, 1848, and adjourned January 31, 1844.

#### COUNCIL

President-MARSHALL M. STRONG, of Racine.

I

Secretary—Ben. C. Rastman.

Sergeant-at-Arms-G. C. S. VAIL.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-NEBAGO.

Morgan L. Martin.

ROCK AND WALWORTH. Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.

MITMYREE YND MYSH-INGTON.

Lemuel White, Hans Croker, David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong. CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX. Theoph. La Chappelle. Lucius I. Barber.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree. Nelson Dewey.

BACINE.

Michael Frank. Marshall M. Strong. DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwankee. Chief Clerk-John Catlin. Sergeant-at-Arms-J. W. TROWBRIDGE.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-HEBAGO.

Albert G. Ellis, David Agry, Mason C. Darling.

CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX. John H. Manahan.

IOWA.

Moses Meeker, George Messersmith. Robert M. Long. MILWAUKEE AND WASH-INGTON.

Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin. Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Robert Masters, Lyman Crossman, Isaac H. Palmer.

BOOK AND WALWORTH.

John M. Capron William A. Bartlett. John Hopkins, James Tripp.

GRANT.

Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price, Franklin Z. Hicks.

RACINE.

John T. Trowbridge, Levi Grant, Ezra Birchard.

\* Took his seat March 6 1848.

10-MANUAL

Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1845, Convened at Madison, January 6, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

#### COUNCIL.

President-MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.

Secretary-Ben. C. Eastman. | Sergeant-at-Arms-Charles H. Larein.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, FORTAGE, SHEBUYGAN AND WIN-NEBAGO.

Randall Wilcox.

GRANT.

Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree. BOOK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-INGTON.

Adam E. Ray, James Kneeland, Jacob Kimball. ORAWFORD AND ST.CROIX-Wiram Knowlton.

BACINE.

Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK. John Catlin.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk-LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | Sergeant-at-Arms-CHAUNCY DAVIS

BROWN, CALUMET, POND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-NEBAGO.

Mason C. Darling, Abraham Branley, William Fowler.\*

'BOOK AND WALWORTH.

Stephen Field, Jesse C. Mills, Salmen Thomas, Jesse Moore.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX.

James Fisher.

RACINE.

Robert McClellan, Orson Sheldon, Albert G. Northway.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-INGTON.

Charles E. Brown,
Pitts Ellis,
Byron Kilbourn,
Benjamin H. Mooers,
William Shew,
George H. Walker.

\* Brothertown Indian.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK. Charles S. Bristol, Noah Phelps, George H. Slaughter.

IOWA.

James Collins, Robert C. Hoard, Solomon Oliver.

GRANT.

Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Franklin Z. Hicks.

Fourth Session of the Fourth Logislative Assembly, 1846. Convened at Madison, January 5th, and adjourned February 8, 1840.

#### COUNCIL

President-NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

· Secretary-Ben. C. RASEMAN.

Sergeant-at-Arms-Joseph Brisbois

[Mr. Kastman resigned Jan. 19, and Wm. R. Smith elected.]

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND | MILWAUKER AND WASH-DU LAC, MANITOWIC, MARQUETTE, POET-AGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WINNERAGO.

Randall Wilcox.

CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST. CROLY AND LA POINTE.

Wiram Knowlton.

INGTON.

Curtis Reed. James Kimball, James Kneeland.

1

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

GRANT.

Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree. ROCK AND WALWORTH. Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.

RACINE.

Michael Frank. Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK. John Catlin.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-MASON C. DARLING, of Fond du Lac.

Chief Clerk-La Fayette Kelloge. | Sergeani-ai-Arme-David Bonham

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETIE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-XXBAGO.

Abraham Brawley, Mason C. Darling, Elisha Morrow.

BACINE.

Andrew B. Jackson, Orson Sheldon, Julius Wooster.

CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE. James Fisher.

GBANT.

Armstead C. Brown, Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson.

WALWORTH.

Caleb Croswell. Warren Earl. Gaylord Graves.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK. Mark R. Clapp, William M. Dennis, Noah Phelps.

MILWAUKER AND WASH INGTON.

Samuel H. Barstow, John Crawford, James Magone. Benjamin H. Mooers, Luther Parker, William H. Thomas.

IOWA.

Henry M. Billings, Robert C. Hoard, Charles Pole.

BOCK.

Ira Jones

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847, Convened at Madison, January 4, and adjourned February 11, 1847.

#### COUNCIL.

President-HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

l

Secretary-Thomas MoHugh.

Sergeant-at-Arms-John Bryins.

BROWN, COLUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO,

Mason C. Darling.

MILWAUKEE.

Horatio N. Wells.

RACINE.

Frederick S. Lovell, Marshall M. Strong. WALWORTH.

Henry Clark.

BOCK.

Andrew Palmer.

IOWA AND BICHLAND.

William Singer.

WAUKESHA.

Joseph Turner.

CRAWFORD.
Benjamin F. Manahan.

GRANT.

Orris McCartney.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.
Alexander L. Collins.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.
John E. Holmes.

WASHINGTON AND SHE-BOYGAN.

Chauncey M. Phelps.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-WILLIAM SHEW, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk-La Fayette Kellogg. | Sergeant-at-Arms-E. R. Hugunin.

BACINE.

Uriah Wood, Elisha Raymond.

WALWORTH.

Charles A. Bronson, Palmer Gardiner.

MILWAUKEE.

William Shew, Andrew Sullivan, William W. Brown.

IOWA AND RICHLAND.

Timothy Burns, James D. Jenkins, Thomas Chilton. GRANT.

Armstead C. Brown, William Richardson.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.

Charles Lum, William A. Wheeler, John W. Stewart.

SHEBOYGAN AND WASH-INGTON.

Harrison C. Hobart.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.

George W. Green, John T. Haight, James Giddings. BOCK.

Jared G. Winslow, James M. Burgess.

WAUKESHA.

Joseph Bond, Chauncey G. Heath.

CRAWFORD.

Joseph W. Furber.

BROWN, COLUMBIA, POND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.

Elisha Morrow, Hugh McFarlane.

#### Special Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847.

Convened October 17, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

#### COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary-Thomas McHugh. | Sergeant-at-Arme-Edward P. Lockhard

RACINE.

Prederick S. Lovell. Philo White.

BOCK.

Andrew Palmer.

IOWA, LA PAYETTE AND RICHLAND.

Ninian E. Whiteside.

WASHINGTON AND SHE-BOYGAN.

Chauncey M. Phelps.

WALWORTH.

Henry Clark.

GRANT.

Orris McCartney.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.

Alexander L. Collins.

MILWAUKEE.

Horatio N. Wells.

WAUKESHA.

Joseph Turner.

JEFFERSON AND DODGE.

John E. Holmes.

CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE.

Benjamin F. Manahan.

BROWN, CALUMET, CO-LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR-QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.

Mason C. Darling.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-ISAAC P. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk-La Fayette Kelloge. | Sergeant-at-Arms-E. R. Hugunin

RACINE.

G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.

WALWORTH.

Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.

IOWA, LA PAYETTE AND RICHLAND.

Timothy Burns, M. M. Cothren, Charles Pole.

MILWAUKEE.

Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney. GRANT

Noah H. Virgin. Daniel R. Burt.

DANE, OREEN AND SAUK.

E. T. Gardner, Alexander Botkin, John W. Stewart.

JEFFERSON AND DODGE.

Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.

CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWAAND LA POINTE.

Henry Jackson.

WASHINGTON AND SHE-BOYGAN.

Benjamin H. Mooers.

WAUKESHA.

George Reed, L. Martin.

BOCK.

Daniel C. Babcock. George H. Williston.

BROWN, CALUMET, CO-LUMBIA, FOND DUBLAC, MANITOWOC, MAR-QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.

Moses S. Gibson. GW Featherstonhaugh

### Second Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1848, Convened February 7, and adjourned March 18, 1848.

#### COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—Thomas McHuch. | Sergeant-at-Arms—Edward P. Lockhart.

IOWA, LA PAYETTE AND BICHLAND.

Ninian E. Whiteside.

WAUKESHA.

Joseph Turner.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.

John E. Holmes.

CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX. Benjamin F. Manahan. BACINE.

Frederick 8. Lovell, Philo White,

WALWORTH.

Henry Clark.

BOCK.

Andrew Palmer.

GRANT.

Orris McCartney.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK. Alexander L. Collins. MILWAUKEE.

Horatio N. Wells.

SHEBOYGAN AND WALC INGTON.

Chauncey M. Phelps.

BEOWN, CALTMET, CO-LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAB-QUETTE, POHTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.

Mason C. Darling.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker-TIMOTHY BURNS, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—La Fayette Kellogg. | Sergeani-al-Arms.—John Mullanphy.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND | BROWN, CALUMET, CO-

Timothy Burns, Charles Pole, M. M. Cothren.

GRANT.

Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.

BHBBOYGAN AND WASH-INGTON.

Benj. H. Mooers.\*

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.

E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart, Alexander Botkin. BROWN, CALUMET, CO-LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR-QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.

G. W. Featherstonh'gh, Moses S. Gibson.

BACINE.

G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.

WALWORTH.

Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.

BOCK.

Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston. MILWAUKEE.

Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.

WAUKESHA.

George Reed, L. Martin.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.

Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.

CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.

Henry Jackson.

<sup>\*</sup> Resigned his seat because a bill in relation to Washington County was rejected.

### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

#### First Convention.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December, 1846, having framed a Constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected.

The Convention was composed of the following gentlemen:

President—DON A. J. UPHAM, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.

BROWN.

David Agry, Henry S. Baird.

CALUMET.

Lemuel Goodell.

COLUMBIA.

Jeremiah Drake, La Fayette Hill.;

CRAWFORD.

Peter A. R. Brace.

DANE.

John Y. Smith, Abel Dunning, Benjamin Fuller, George B. Smith. Nathaniel F. Hyer, John M. Babcock.

DODGE.

William M. Dennis, Stoddard Judd, Hiram Barber, Benjamin Granger, Horace D. Patch, John H. Manahan.

FOND DU LAC.

Warren Chase, Lorenzo Hazen, Moses S. Gibson.

GRANT.

Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Lorenzo Bevans,! Neely Gray, Joel Allen Barber, James Gilmore, Franklin Z. Hicks, Daniel R. Burt, James R. Vineyard.

Davis Bowen, Noah Phelps, GREEN-continued.

William C. Green, Hiram Brown.

IOWA.

William R. Smith,
Moses M. Strong,
Daniel M. Parkinson,
Thomas Jenkins,
William J. Madden,
Ninian E. Whitesides,
Joshua L. White,
Thomas James,
Andrew Burnside,
Moses Meeker,
Elihu B. Goodsell.

JEFFERSON.

Patrick Rogan,
Theodore Prentiss,
Asron Rankin,
Elihu L. Attwood,
Samuel T. Clothier,
Peter H. Turner,
George Hyer,

LA POINTE.

James P. Hays.

MARQUETTE.

Samuel W. Beall.

MANITOWOC.

Evander M. Soper.

MILWAUKEE.

Don A. J. Upham,
Francis Huebschmann,
Wallace W. Graham,
Garret Vliet,
John Crawford,
Asa Kinney,
Garret M. Fitzgerald,
John Cooper,
John H. Tweedy,
James Magone,
Horace Chase,
Charles E. Brown.

PORTAGE.

Henry C. Goodrich.

BACINE.

Edward G. Ryan,
Marshall M. Strong,
Frederick S. Lovell,
Elijah Steele,
Stephen O. Bennett,
Nathaniel Dickinson,
Daniel Harkin,
Chauncey Kellogg,
Haynes Finch,
Chatfield H. Parsons,
Victor M. Willard,
James H. Hall,
James B. Cartter,
T. S. Stockwell.\*

BOCK.

A. Hyatt Smith,
David Noggle.
Sanford P. Hammond,
James Chamberlain,
Joseph S. Pierce,
George B. Hall,
David L. Mills,
John Hackett,
Joseph Kinney, Jr.,
Israel Inman, Jr.,

RICHLAND.

Edward Coumbe.

ST. CROIX.

William Holcombe.

SHEBOYGAN.

David Giddings.

WASHINGTON.

Bostwick O'Connor, Edward H. Janssen, Patrick Toland, Charles Julius Kern, Hopewell Coxe, Joel F. Wilson.

This gentleman never took his seat.

### First Convention—(continued.)

WAUKESHA.

Andrew E. Elmore, Pitts Ellis, George Reed, Elisha W. Edgerton, Rufus Parks, William B. Hesk, Barnes Babcock, Charles Burchard,\* James M. Moore, WAUKESHA—continued.

Benjamin Hunkins, Alexander W. Randall.

WALWORTH.

Solmous Wakeley, Joseph Bowker, Charles M. Baker, John W. Boyd, WALWORTH-continued.

William Bell, Lyman H. Seaver, Sewall Smith, Josiah Topping, William Berry, M. T. Hawes.

WINNEBAGO.

James Duane Doty

#### Second Convention.

This Convention assembled at Madison, on the 15th of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, 1848, having framed a Constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted. The Convention was constituted as follows: Messrs. Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase, Stoddard Judd, Theodore Prentiss, Garret M. Fitzgerald and Frederick S. Lovell, being the only members of the first Convention who were elected to the second; the members of the first, in almost every county, declining a re-election.

### President-MORGAN L. MARTIN, of Brown.

### Secretary-Thomas MoHugh.

BROWN.

Morgan L. Martin.

CALUMET.

G.W.Featherstonhaugh.

CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-FORD.

Daniel G. Fenton.

COLUMBIA.

James T. Lewis.

DANE.

Charles M. Nichols, William A. Wheeler, William H. Fox.

DODGE.

Stoddard Judd, Samuel W. Lyman, Charles H. Larrabee.

FOND DU LAG.

Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase.

GRANT.

George W. Lakin, John H. Rountree, Alex. D. Ramsey, Oreamus Cole, William Richardson.

GREEN.

James Biggs, William McDowell.

IOWA.

S. P. Hollenbeck.

10WA—continued.

Charles Bishop, Joseph Ward.

JEFFERSON.

Theodore Prentiss, Milo Jones, Abram Vanderpool, Jonas Folts.

LA FAYETTE.

Charles Dunn, Allen Warden, John O'Connor.

MARQUETTE AND WINNE-BAGO.

Harrison Reed.

MILWAUKEE.

Byron Kilbourn, Rufus King, Charles H. Larkin, John L. Doran, Garret M. Fitzgerald, Morritz Schæffler, Albert Fowler.

PORTAGE.

William H. Kennedy.

RACINE.

Theodore Secor, S. R. McClellan, Horace T. Sanders, Frederick S. Lovell. S. A. Davenport, BACINE-continued.

A. B. Jackson, Albert G. Cole, James D. Reymert.

BOCK

Almerin M. Carter. Ezra A. Foot, Edward V. Whiton, Paul Crandall, Joseph Colley, Louis P. Harvey.

ST. CROIX.

George W. Brownell.

SHEBOYGAN AND MANI-TOWOC.

Silas Steadman.

WALWORTH.

James Harrington, August C. Kinne, George Gale, Experience Estabrook, Hollis Latham, Ezra Mulford.

WASHINGTON.

Patrick Pentony, James Fagan, Harvey G. Turner.

WAUKESHA.

Peter D. Gifford, George Scagel, Squire S. Case, A. L. Castleman, Emulous P. Cotton, Eleazer Root.

<sup>\*</sup> Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Bovee. † This gentleman never took his seat.

### STATE GOVERNMENT.

[The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority vote of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law.]

First Session of the State Legislature, 1848, Convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848.

#### SENATE.

President—JOHN B. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—Henry G. Abbry. | Sergeant-at-Arms—Lyman H. Seaver.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	H. C. Hobart Henry Merrell D. G. Fenton Warren Chase H. M. Billings Geo. W. Lakin. Thos. K. Gibson E. T. Gardner Simeon Mulls Wm. M. Dennis.	Ceresco. Highland. Platteville. Benton. Monroe. Madison.	11 19 18 14 15 16 17 18 19	Fred W. Horn M. B. Williams. Joseph Turner. John W. Boyd Otis W. Norton. C. L. Sholes Philo White Asa Kinney R. N. Messenger	Milton. Racine. Racine. Milwaukee.

#### ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—NINIAN E. WHITESIDE, of La Fayette.

Chief Clerk—Daniel N. Johnson. | Sergeant-at-Arms—John Mullander.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		Dodge.	
David Agry	Green Bay.	Lorenzo Merrill Chas. Billinghurst. Benjamin Randall	Beaver Dam. Juneau. Lebanon.
Lemuel Goodell	Stockbridge.	Monroe Thompson. Stephen Jones	Fox Lake. Lowell.
Joseph Kerr	Randolph.	FOND DU LAC.	•
CRIPPEWA AND CRAWPORD.		Charles Doty Jonat'n Daugherty.	Fond du Lac. Rosendale.
Wm. T. Sterling	Mt. Sterling.	GRANT.	
DANE.		James Gilmore	Jamestown.
Henry M. Warner Ebenezer Brigham Samuel A. Roys	Blue Mounds.	Nosh H. Virgin Armisted C. Brown Arthur W. Worth	Potosi.

### First Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN.		BACINE—continued.	
Henry Adams	Monticello.	Julius L. Gilbert	Racine.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Elias Woodworth	Bristol.
Thomas Jenkins Abner Nichols	Dodgeville. Mineral Point.	G. F. A. Atherton	Emer'ld Grove.
JEFFERSON.		Alan's B. Vaughan. Albert P. Blakesiee.	Union. Johnstown.
Wales Emmons Peter H. Turner Davenport Rood	Watertown. Palmyra. Jefferson.	Robert T. Cary Nathaniel Strong	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		SAUK.	
Elias Slothower	Gratiot.	Delando Pratt	Baraboo.
Ninian E. Whiteside.	Belmont.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		Charles E. Morris Jedediah Brown	Sheboygan. Sheboy. Fails.
Wm. R. Marshall*	St. Croix Falls.	WALWORTH.	
MANITOWOO. Esta Durgen MARQUETTE.	Manitowoc.	Gaylord Graves. Prosper Cravath. E. D. Richardson Hugh Long Milo Kelsey	East Troy. Whitewater. Geneva. Darien. Delevan.
Archibald Nichols	Markesan.	Washington.	
Edward Wunderly Augustus Greulich William W. Brown Leonard P. Crary Andrew Sullivan	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	Henry Allen Benjamin H. Mooers. Adolph Zimmerm'n. Densmore W. Maxon. William Caldwell	Pt.Washington Grafton. Mequon. Cedar Creek. Barton.
Horace Chase Perley J. Shumway.	Milwaukee. Wauwatosa.	WAUKESHA.	
PORTAGE.  James M. Campbell.	Stevens Point.	Joseph W. Brackett. Dewey K. Warren Chauncey G. Heath. Geo. M. Humphrey.	Brookfield. ,Delafield. Pewaukee. New Berlin.
RACINE.		Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
David McDonald Henry B. Roberts Samuel E. Chapman	Racine. Caledonia. Rochester.	WINNEBAGO. Erasmus D. Hall	Waukau.

<sup>\*</sup>Seat contested successfully by Joseph Bowron of Hudson.

Second Session of the State Legislature, 1849, Convened on the 10th of January, 1869, and adjourned April 2, 1869.

#### BENATE.

President-JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-William B. Smith. | Bergsont-at-Arms-F. W. Shollmen.

## ASSEMBLY. Speaker—HARRISON C. HOBART, of Sheboygan.

Bergeast-at-Arms-Filix MoLindon.

Chief Clerk-Robert L. RHAN.

Post Office. Names. Post Office. Names. BROWN. GRAET. Robert Young ..... David Gullilian ..... John F. Meade Green Bay. Wyslusing. Potosi. CALUMST. Robert M. Brigge... James R. Vineyard Bestown Alonso D. Dickt. ... Manchester. Platteville. John C. Crawford .. COLUMBIA. Monroe. Joseph Kerr...... Randolph. TOWA AND MICHUAND. CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-Jabez Pierce ...... Mineral Point, POED. Timothy Burns. .... Dodgeville. Birk Riv. Falls. James O'Neill...... JEFFERSON. DANS. Milford. Benjamin Nute. Sun Prairie. Jarvie K. Pike. . . . . Cold Spring. Fort Atkinson. Charles Rickerson . William H. Johnson Ira W. Bird...... Madison. Samuel H. Roys. ... Stoughton. Dan. M. Parkinson. Willow Springs DODGE. New Diggings. William Hill . . . . . . . Paul Juneau .... ... Thereus. Oak Grove. Shields. A POINTE AND ST. Bleam Barber ...... George C. King ..... Jededish Kimball ... Joseph Bowron ... Portland. Hudson. Beaver Dam. Parker Watten MANITOWOO. Charles Kuchn.. .. FOND DU LAU. Morgan L. Robie.... Fond da Lec. Jonathan Daugherty Rosendale. M4RQUETTE. Batteriee Clark, Jr. Green Lake.

<sup>\*</sup>Seat contested by H. Eugene Eastman on the ground of ineligibility; but sustained his seat by a vote on report made.
†Resigned his seat, having been a Postmaster when elected.
2Brothertown Indian.

## Second Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.  James B. Cross. Zelotus A. Cotton. Julius White. Stoddard H. Martin. John Flynn, Jr. Enoch Chase. Robert Wasson, Jr.  PORTAGE.  John Delaney.  RACINE.  Marshall M. Strong. James D. Reymert. Maurice L. Ayers. Otis Colwell. Herman S. Thorp  EOCK.  Anson W. Pope. Samuel G. Colley. Lucius H. Page. Paul Crandall. Josiah F. Willard	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Oak Creek. Lake. Granville.  Stevens Point.  Racine. Norway. Burlington. Southport. Bristol.  Janesville. Beloit. Fulton Lima. Janesville.	SHEBOYGAN.  Harrison C. Hobart Jeremiah Brown.  WALWORTH.  Samuel Pratt. Enos J. Hazzard. Samuel D. Hastings George H. Lown.  Milo Kelsey.  WASHINGTON.  Solon Johnson. James Fagan. Peter Turck. Patrick Toland. Chauncey M. Phelps  WAUKESHA.  William H. Thomas John H. Wells.  Albert Alden.  David H. Rockwell. Thomas Sugden.	Sheboy. Falls.  Spring Prairie. La Grange. Geneva. Walworth. Delavan.  Pt. Washingt'n Jackson. Mequon. Erin. Addison.
SAUK. Cyrus Leland	Sauk City.	WINNEBAGO. Thos. J. Townsend.	Winnebago.

### Third Session of the State Legislature, 1850, Convened Jan. 9, and adjourned Feb. 11, 1850.

#### SENATE.

### President—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-Wm. R. Smith. | Sergeant-at-Arms-James Hambaham.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9	Lemuel Goodell G.De G. Moore. James Fisher J. A. Eastman M. M. Cothren J. H. Rountree Dennis Murphy W. Rittenhouse Alex. Botkin Jas. Giddings	Pr. du Chien.	13 14	Fred. W. Horn Peter H. Turner F. A. Sprague George Gale Otis W. Norton. Elijah Steele V. M. Willard Duncan C. Reed John B. Smith	Elkhorn.

### Third Session of State Legislature—continued.)

### ASSEMBLY.

### Speaker-M. M. STRONG, of Iowa.

Ohiof Clerk-ALEX. T. GRAY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. R. Hugunin

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN. Charles D. Robinson. CALUMET.	Green Bay.	MILWAUKER.  James B. Cross Charles E. Jenkins.	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
David E. Wood	Machester.	Edward McGarry John E. Cameron	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
Hugh Mc Farlane CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-	Portage City.	Garret M.Fitzgerald Enoch Chase Samuel Brown	Franklin. Lake. Milwaukee.
FORD. William T. Sterling DANE.	Mt. Sterling.	PORTAGE. Walter D. McIndoe.	Wausau.
John Hasey Chauncey Abbott Oliver B. Bryant	York. Madison. Rutland.	RACINE. Horace N.Chapman Stephen O. Bennett. Caleb P. Barns	Racine. Raymond. Burlington.
Oscar Hurlbut James Murdock John Lowth	Lomira. Neosho. Lowell.	Samuel Hale George M.Robinson ROCK.	Racine. Salem.
William T. Ward Malcom Sellers FOND DU LAC.	Hustisford. Beaver Dam.	Wm. F. Tompkins John R. Briggs Leander Hoskins	Janesville. Beloit. Union.
Morgan L. Noble Bertine Pinkney	Fond du Lac. Ripon.	John A. Segar Ezekiel C. Smith SAUK.	Johnstown. Spring Valley.
GRANT. Henry D. York William Mc Gonigal.	Hazel Green. Wingville.	Caleb Croswell SHEBOYGAN.	Baraboo.
John B. Turley Jeremish E. Dodge GREEN.	Cassville. Lancaster.	Horatio N. Smith Francis G. Manney.	Sheboygan. Linden.
William C. Green IOWA AND RICHLAND.	York.	Alex. O. Babcock	East Troy.
Moses M. Strong Thomas N. Fullerton.	Mineral Point. Dodgeville.	Rufus Cheney, Jr Alex. S. Palmer George Sykes Wyman Spooner	Whitewater. Geneva. Sharon. Elkhorn.
Abraham Vanderpool Austin Kellogg Alva Stewart	Waterloo. Concord. Fort Atkinson.	WASHINGTON. Solon Johnson Eugene S. Turner	Port Wash'n. Grafton.
LA PAYETTE. Cornelius De Long John K. Williams	Belmont. Shullsburg.	Edward Divine Henry Weil Cornelius S. Griffin.	Richfield. West Bend. Saukville.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX. John S. Watrous	La Pointe.	WAUKESHA.  Patrick Higgins Henry Shears	Menomonee. Oconomowoc.
MARITOWOC. Charles Kuehn	Manitowoc.	Pitts Ellis	Genessee. Waukesha. Muskego.
MARQUETTE AND WAU- SHARA. Benj. B. Spaulding		WINNEBAGO. Leonard P. Crary	Oshkosh.

Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1851, Convened January & 1851, and adjourned March 18, 1851.

### SENATE.

### President—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-William Hull. | Sergeant-at-A

Sergeant-at-Arms-E. D. MASTERS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Theo. Conkey G. De G. Moore. Henry A. Wright J. A. Eastman Levi Sterling J. H. Rountree. Samuel G. Bugh W. Rittenhouse E. B. Dean, Jr James Giddings	Prairie du Sac. Pr. du Chien. Fond du Lac. Mineral Point. Platteville. Shullsburg. Monroe. Madison.	18 14	HarveyG. Turner Peter H. Turner George Hyer George Gale Andrew Palmer Orson S. Head . S. O. Bennett Duncan C. Reed F Huebschmann	Palmyra. Waukesha. Elkhorn. Janesville. Kenosha. Racine. Milwaukee.

#### ASSEMBLY.

# Speaker-FREDERICK W. HORN, of Washington. Chief Clerk-Alex. T. Grav. | Sergeant-at-Arms-Chas. M. Kingsbury.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN. John F. Lessey	Green Bay.	GRANT. James B. Johnson .	
CALUMET. William H. Dick* COLUMBIA.	Brothertown.	John N. Jones Robert M. Briggs Wm. R. Biddlecome	Platieville. Beetown. Potosi.
William T. Bradley CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		GREEN. Julius Hulburt	Albany.
William T. Price	Bl. River Falls.	IOWA AND RICHLAND. Charles G. Rodolf Richard Tregaskis .	Highland. Mineral Point.
Abram A. Boyce Augustus A. Bird Gabriel Bjornson	Madison.	JEFFERSON. Alonzo Wing Patrick Rogan	Jefferson. Watertown.
John Muzzy	Herman.	Samuel T. Olothier.  KENOSHA.	Cold Spring.
Charles B. Whiton William E. Smith	Ashippun.	Obed P. Hale Henry Johnson	Kenosha. Somers.
Morris S. Barnett Charles L. Julius	Eldorado. Calumet.	Nathan Olmsted Samuel Cole	Cottage Inn. Gratiot.

<sup>\*</sup> Brothertown Indian.

### Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		BOOK—continued.  John D. Seaver	Cookville.
John O. Henning	Hudson.	SAUK.	COORVIII.
MANITOWOC.		Nathaniel Perkins	Sauk City.
G. C. Oscar Malmros.	Manitowoc.	SHEBOYGAN.	
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		Albert D. La Due John D. Murphy	Sheboygan. Sheboygan Fls.
Thomas J. Morman	Stevens Point.	WALWORTH.	
WARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Adam E. Ray H'y C. Hemingway.	Troy. Richmond.
Charles Waldo	Kingston.	Exp. Estabrook Elijah Easton Wyman Spooner	Whitewater. Walworth. Elkhorn.
William K. Wilson Charles E. Jenkins	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	!
John L. Doran George H. Walker	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	Fred. W. Horn Harvey Moore	Cedarburg. Ozaukee.
Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.	Frederick Stock	Mequon.
fobias G. Osborne Patrick Carney	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	Francis Everley John C. Toll	West Bend. Cedar Creck
RACINE.		WAUKESHA.	
William L. Utley Peter Van Vliet James Tinker	Caledonia.	John C. Snover Peter D. Gifford Asron V. Groot	
ROCK.		William A. Cone	New Berlin.
Edward Vincent William F.Tompkins		Hoses Fuller, Jr WINNEBAGO.	Pewankee.
Joseph Kinney	Beloit. Lima.	Edward Eastman	Oshkosh.

Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1852, Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852.

### SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—John K. Williams. | Sergeant-at-Arms—Patrick Cosgrovs.

Die.	• Names.	Post Office.	Die.	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9	Theo. Conkey Jas. S. Alban Hiram A. Wright Bertine Pinkney Levi Sterling Joel C. Squires. Samuel G. Bugh T. S. Bowen E. B. Dean, Jr Judson Prentice	Plover. Pra. du Chien. Rosendale. Mineral Point. Lancaster. Shullsburg. Waupun. Madison.	11 124 18 14 15 16 17 18	HarveyG Turner Alva Stewart E. B. West E. Wakeley A. Palmer J. R. Sharpstein S. O. Bennett Duncan C. Reed F.Huebschmann	Ft. Atkinson. Waukesha. Whitewater. Janesville. Milwaukee. Racine. Milwaukee.

### Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

### ASSEMBLY.

Speaker-JAMES McMILLAN SHAFTER, of Sheboygan.

Chief Clerk-Alexander T. Gray. | Sergeant-at-Arms-Elisha Stare.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BAD AX, CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD AND LA CROSSA.		MARATHON AND PORTAGE.	
Andrew Briggs	Bad Ax.	George W. Cate	Amherst.
BROWN, DOOR, OCON- TO AND OUTAGAMIE.	<b></b>	WARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA. Eleazer Root	Dartford.
Urial Peak	Green Bay.	MILWAUKEE.	Dartiord.
James Cramond	Manchester.	Charles Cain Joseph A. Phelps	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
James T. Lewis	Columbus.	Wilson Graham Jonat'n L. Burnham	Milwaukee.
DANE. Alexander Botkin	Madison.	Edward Hasse Valentin Knœll	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
Hiram H. Giles William A. Peirce	Stoughton. Sun Prairie.	William Beck	Milwaukee.
DODGE.		William L. Utley	Racine.
Darius L. Bancroft Timothy B. Sterling.	Waupun. Iron Ridge.	Abraham Gordon James Catton	Racine. Burlington.
Maximilian Averbeck	Emmet.	BOCK.	
William H. Green Horace D. Patch	Lowell. Beaver Dam.	Wm. A. Lawrence Simeon W. Abbott.	Spring Valley.
FOND DU LAC. Benjamin F. Moore.	Fond du Lac.	John Hackett George R. Ramsay . Azel Kinney	Janesville.
Nich's M. Donaldson GRANT.	Waupun.	SAUK.	Lima Center.
William Richardson. Noah Clemmons	Fairplay. Platteville.	Jonathan W. Fysie .	Prairie du Sac
David McKee J. Allen Barber	Potosi. Lancaster.	J. McMillan Shafter	Sheboygan.
GREEN.		David B. Conger WALWORTH.	Greenbush.
Truman J. Safford	Exeter.	Stephen S. Barlow . Joel H. Cooper	Elkhoru.
John Tosy	Mineral Point.	Timothy H. Fellows	
Luman M. Strong	Highland.	Zerah Meade Lewis N. Wood	Whitewater, Walworth.
Thomas R. Mott	Watertown.	WASHINGTON.	
A. H. Van Norstrand Jacob Skinner	Jeffer <b>son.</b> Palm <b>yra.</b>	Simon D. Powers Phineas M. Johnson	P't. Washing'n Grafton
KENOSHA.	**	Adam Staats Densmore W.Maxon	Staatsville. Cedar Craek.
C. Latham Sholes Lathrop Burgess	Kenosha. Salem.	Baruch S. Weil	West Bend.
LA PAYETTE. James H. Earnest	Shulleburg.	John U. Hilliard	Merton.
Matthew Murphy*	New Diggings.	Denn. Worthington Thomas Sugden	Summit. North Prairie.
LA POINTE AND ST. GROLK.		Publius V. Monroe. Fin. McNaughton	New Berlin. Vernon.
Otls Hoyt	Hudson.	WAUPACA AND WIN-	,
MANITOWOC. Ezekiel Ricker	Manitowoc.	NEBAGO. Dudley C. Blodget	Oshkosh.

<sup>\*</sup>Seat contested. Resigned and replaced by George W. Hammett.

#### Sixth Session of the State Legislature 1853.

[This Legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1858, and adjourned on the 4th day of April, 1853, until the 6th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited, charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 18th of July, 1858.]

#### SENATE.

### President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-John K. Williams.			Sergeant-at-Arms-Thomas Hood.		
Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Hor. N. Smith James S. Alban. A. M. Blair Baruch S. Weil. Rd. M. Hunter Duncan C. Reed John W. Cary J. R. Sharpstein G. R. McLane Marvin H.Bovee T. T. Whittlesey Eleaz'r Wakeley Charles Dunn	Fond du Lac. West Bend. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Racine. Milwaukee. Summit. Waukesha. Madison.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Alva Stewart Levi Sterling Joel C. Squires* Ezra Miller J. R. Briggs, Jr. Benjamin Allen. Bert. Pinkney Coles Bashford. Judson Prentice Daniel S. Vittum T. S. Bowen James T. Lewis.	Lancaster. Beloit. Beloit. Pepin. Rosendale. Oshkosh. Watertown. Baraboo. Waupun.

#### ASSEMBLY.

### Speaker-HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk-Thomas McHugh. | Sergeant-at-Arms-Richard F. Wilson.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.	<u>-</u>	DANE.	
Charles Armstrong	Baraboo.	Matthew Roche	Westport.
BAD AX AND GRAW-		Harry Barnes Storer W. Fields Peres C. Burdick	Fitchburg.
Hiram A. Wright	Pr. du Chien.	Henry L. Foster	Deerfield.
BEOWN, DOOR AND		Dodge.	
Randall Wilcox	De Pere.	Edward N. Foster Whitman Sayles	Rubicon.
CALUMET.		William M. Dennis.	Watertown.
James Robinson	Chilton.	Patrick Kelley John W. Davis	Elba. For Lake
CHIPPEWA AND LA		Edwin Hillyer	Waupun.
Albert D. La Due	La Crosse.	FOND DU LAG.	
COLUMBIA.		Querin Lœhr Isaac S. Talmadge .	Calumet. Fond du Lac.
Orrin D. Coleman John Q. Adams	Marcellon. Fall River.	Charles D. Gage Nich. M. Donaldson	New Fane.

<sup>\*</sup>Resigned May 1, and James W. Seaton, of Potosi, elected to fill the balance of the term.

<sup>11-</sup>MANUAL

## Sixth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		MILWAUARE—COR.	
Henry D. York Hyman E. Block Titus Hayes Jeremiah E. Dodge . J. Allen Barber	Potosi. Pletteville.	Henry L. Palmer Wm. A. Hawkins Enoch Chase John H. Tweedy	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
green.		OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPAGA.	
Thomas Fenton	Attica.	Arthur Resley	Appleton.
IOWA.		RACINE.	
Henry Madden Phillip W. Thomas JEFFERSON.	Dodgeville. Mineral Point.	Horace T. Sanders	Racine. Mt. Pleasant. Raymond.
Patrick Rogan	Watertown.	Philo Belden	Burlington.
James H. Ostrander. David J. Powers	Aztalan. Palmyra.	RICHLAND. Henry Conner	Port Andrews.
Wm. W. Woodman John E. Holmes*	Farmington. Jefferson.	BOCK.	
KENOBRA.		Charles Stevens Harrison Stebbins .	Janesville. Union.
James C. McKisson. C. Latham Sholes	Wheatland. Kenosha.	William D. Murray. Harvey Holmes	
LA PAYETTE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Philemon B.Simpson Eli Robinson Nathan Olmsted	Shullsburg. Benton. Cottage Inn.	David Taylor	Sheboygan. Greenbush.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		John Bell	La Fayette. La Grange.
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	Joseph W. Seaver Timothy H. Fellows	Darien.
MANITOWOC. Ezekiel Ricker	Manitowoc.	Oscar F. Bartlett Thomas W. Hill	Rast Troy. Springfield.
MARATHON AND		Washington.	Dyman
PORTAGE.	1	James W. Porter	Pt. Washington
George W. Cate	Amhorst.	Chas. E.Chamberlin	Grafton.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Will'am P. Barnes	
Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.	WAUKESHA.	
Edwin Wheeler	Berlin.	Winchel D. Bacon Edward Lees	
MILWAUKEE.		Orson Reed	Summit.
Horman Hærtel Edward McGarry	Milwaukee.	Elisha Pearlwimnebago.	Lisbon.
Joseph Meyer Henry C. West Richard Carlisle	Milwaukee.	Curtis Reed	Menasha. Oshkosh.

<sup>\*</sup> Seat contested by Benjamin F. Adams, but sustained by a vote of the House.

Seventh Session of the State Logislature, 1854, Convened January 11, 1864, and adjourned April 3, 1864.

#### SENATE.

President-JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-Samuri G. Bush. | Sergeoni-of-Arms-J. M. Sermwood.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dia.	Names.	Post Office.
10 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	Horation.8mith Joe. F. Loy A. M. Blair Baltus Mants Ed. M. Hunter Edw. McGarry. John W. Cary Levi Grant G. R. McLane Jas. D. Reymert T. T. Whittlessy EleazerWakeley Charles Dunn	De Pere. Ozaukee. Meeker. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Racine. Kenoeha. Hartland. Denoon. Plessant Brch	14 15 16 17 18 19 90 91 92 93 94	Daniel Howell Levi Sterling Nelson Dewey Ezra Miller L. P. Harvey Benjamin Allen C. A. Eldredge Coles Bashford. Ezra A. Bowen Daniel S. Vittum Francie H. West John Q. Adams	Mineral Point.

#### ASSEMBLY.

Speaker-FREDERICK W. HORN, of Ozankee.
Chief Clerk-Thomas McHuan. | Sergeoni-at-Arms-William H. Gleason.

Names.	Post Office.	Nащев.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANK-continued.	
Cyrus C. Remington.	Baraboo.	Harlow S. Orton	Madison.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Peter W. Matta Charles R. Head	Montrose Albion.
William F. Terhune.	Viroqua.	DODGE.	
BROWN, DOOR AND MEWAUKER.	-	Benj. F. Barney George Fox Francis McCormick	Mayville. Herman. Ashippun.
Francis Desnoyer	Green Bay.	Ruel Parker	Portland.
SUPPALO, CRIPPEWA, CLARK, JACKSON AND LA CROSSE.		John W. Davis	Oak Grove. Fox Lake.
William J. Gibson	Bik. Riv. Falls.		Fond du Lac.
CALUMET.		N. M. Donaldson	Waupun.
Alexander H. Hart	Lima.	Isaac S. Talmadge Edward Benner	Fond du Lac. Ashford.
COLUMBIA.	<u>.                                    </u>	GRANT.	
Alfred Topliff Ass C. Ketchum	Rast Hampden Portage City.	William Hull	Potosi.
DANE.		Lewis Rood Milas K. Young	Hazel Green.
Samuel H. Baker Henry Barnes	Bristol: Middleton.	Wisliam Jeffrey Edward Estabrook.	Ellenboro. Platteville.

<sup>\*</sup> Beat contested by John R. Briggs, who claimed to hold over on constitutional grounds, but did not prevail.

# Seventh Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN.		OUTAGAMIE, OCONTO	
Abner Mitchell	Spring Grove	John B. Jacobs*	Menomones.
Iowa. Lemuel W. Joiner	Wyoming.	OZAUKEE.	0
John Toay	Mineral Point.	Frederick W. Horn. Milo M. Wheedont.	Ozaukee. Ozaukee.
JEFFERSON. Charles J. Bell	Johnson's Crk.	racine.	
David L. Morrison	Fort Atkinson Sullivan.	Nelson R. Norton	Burlington. Racine.
Darius Reed William Eustis Theo. Barnhardt	Oakland. Watertown.	Charles S. Wright John Smith Thomas West	Caledonia. Raymond.
KENOSHA.	_	RICHLAND.	
Samuel Hale Jesse Hooker	Kenosha. Salem.	Nathaniel Wheeler.	Richl'd Center
LA FAYETTE.  James H. Knowlton.	Shullsburg.	John L. V. Thomas.	Beloit. Janesville.
James H. Earnest Peter Parkinson, Jr.	New Diggings.	David Noggle Samuel G. Colley Joseph Spaulding	Beloit.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLE AND ST. CROIX.		SHEBOYGAN.	Sheboygan.
William M. Torbert	Hudson.	Adolph Rosenthal . John Mattes	Rhein.
MANITOWOC.		WALWORTH.	
James M. Kyle	Manitowoc.	William P. Allen Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		Phipps W. Lake Simeon W. Spafford	Walworth.   Geneva.
Walter D. McIndoe	Wausau.	Perry G. Harrington. Anderson Whiting	Sugar Creek
Marquette and Waushara.		1	
Archibald Nichols Samuel McCracken	Markesan. Marquette.	WASHINGTON.  Adam Schantz  Philip Zimmermann	
MILWAUKEE.		WAUKESHA.	
John Crawford Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees Jesse Smith	Vernon.
Peter Lavis	Milwaukee.	Denison Worthing'n Chauncey H. Purple	
Timothy Hagerty Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
John Tobin	Milwaukee.	Corydon L. Rich George Gary	

<sup>\*</sup> Seat contested successfully by David Scott. Post Office, Waupaca. † Seat contested by Daniel M. Miller, successfully.

## Eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1855, Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855.

## SENATE.

## President-JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-S. G. Bush. | Sergeant-at-Arms-William H. Gleason.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	David Taylor Joseph F. Loy Bolivar G. Gill James Rolfe Jackson Hadley Edw'd McGarry. Charles Clement Fr'ncis Paddock D. Worthington. Jas. D. Reymert Hiram H. Giles. EleazerWakeley Charles Dunn	Grafton. Jackson. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Racine. Salem. Summit. Denoon. Stoughton.	14 15 16 17 18 19 90 21 22 23 24 25	Daniel Howell Amasa Cobb Nelson Dewey Jas. Sutherland. Louis P. Harvey Wm. T. Gibson. C. A. Eldredge. Coles Bashford. Ezra A. Bowen. Edwin B. Kelsey Francis H. West John Q. Adams.	Shopiere. Black R. Falls. Fond du Lac. Oshkosh. Mayville. Montello.

## ASSEMBLY.

#### Speaker-C. C. SHOLES, of Kenosha.

Chief Clerk-David Atwood. | Sergeant-at-Arms-William Blank.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE-continued.	
Richard H. Davis	Baraboo.	William R. Taylor	Cottage Grove.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.	· ·	DODGE.	_
James Fisher	Pra. du Chien.	Solomon L. Rose John M. Sherman	
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		Narcisse M. Juneau. John D. Griffin John B. Ribble	Shields.
Morgan L. Martin	Green Bay.	Fred. F. Schwefel	Lebanon.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA		FOND DU LAC.	
CALUMET.	La Crosse.	John Boyd Benj. R. Harrington Geo. W. Parker William H. Ebbetts	Calumet. Byron. Metomen. Fond du Lac.
Almond Merrill	Charlestown.	GRANT.	
COLUMBIA.			Hazel Green.
Alfred Topliss	Columbus. Randolph.	Allen Taylor William Hull William Cole	Potosi. Beetown.
DANE.,		Noah H. Virgin	Platteville.
Levi B. Vilas Jonathan Mosher	Stoughton.	William W. Field	Fennimore.
Samuel G. Abbott George P. Thompson	Verons.	GREEN. Amos D.Kirkpatrick	Deston

# Eighth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA. John Love S. P. Hollenbeck JEFFERSON.	Mineral Point. Highland.	OZAUKEE—con. Henry Blazer	Mequon River.
Patrick Rogan John Gibb  A. H. Van Norstrand John G. Merriam Willard Grant  KENOSHA  Charles C. Sholes Philander Judson	Ixonia.	AND WAUPACA.  Perry H. Smith  RACINE.  Thomas Falvey Caleb P. Barns Alanson Filer Ebenezer Adams	Appleton.  Racine. Burlington. Racine. Yorkville.
James H. Earnest Joseph White A. A. Townsend LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST.	New Diggings. Cottage Inn. Shullsburg.	RICHLAND.  Daniel L. Downs  ROCK.  Nathan B. Howard. George H. Williston Samuel G. Colley Joseph Goodrich	Richmond.  Magnolia. Janesville. Beloit. Milton.
Smith R. Gunn  MANITOWOG.  James Bennett	Prescott.  Manitowoc.	SHEBOYGAN. Joseph Schrage Luther H. Cary WALWORTH.	Sheboygan. Greenbush.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.  Walter D. McIndoe  MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.	Wausau.	George Allen Daniel Hooper Solmous Wakeley Levi Lee William Isham Samuel Pratt	Linn. Troy. Whitewater. Elkhorn. Delavan. Spring Prairie
Harvey Grant Samuel R. Rood MILWAUKEE.  James B. Cross	Tichora. Packwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON. Mitchell L. Delaney Byron Smith	Barton. Erin.
Jasper Vliet	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Oak Creck. Greenfield. Wauwatosa. Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.  Alex. W. Randall Joseph Bond Stephen Warren Benjamin F. Goss  WINNEBAGO.	Waukesha. Mukwonago. Delafield. Pewaukee.
ozaukke. William H. Ramsey	Ozaukee.	Ebenezer S. Welch. George Gary	Neenah. Oshkosh.

## Ninth Session of the State Legislature, 1856,

Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856.

## SENATE.

## President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-Byron Paine.

Sergeant-at-Arms-Joseph Baker.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 18	David Taylor Perry H. Smith. Bolivar G. Gill'. Baruch S. Weil. Jackson Hadley Edward O'Neill Charles Clement C. L. Sholes D. Worthington Edward Gernon Hiram H. Giles. Jesse C. Mills Charles Dunn	Milwaukee. Racine. Kenosha. Summit.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	S. W. Barnes Amasa Cobb J. Allen Barber. Jas. Sutherland Louis P. Harvey Wm. J. Gibson. Edwin Pier John Fitzgerald Solomon L. Rose Edwin B. Kelsey Geo. E. Dexter. John Q. Adams.	Janesville. Shopiere. Black Riv. F'ls Fond du Lac. Oshkosh. Beaver Dam.

## ASSEMBLY.

## Speaker-WILLIAM HULL, of Grant.

Chief Clerk-James Armstrong. | Sergeant-at-Arms-Egrent Moselley

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK. David K. Noyes	Baraboo.	DANE—con. Charles R. Head	Albion.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD. Andrew Briggs BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.	Bad Ax.	DODGE.  Benjamin F. Barney Daniel Fletcher Laurence Connor Charles Burchard Henry L. Butterfield	Hustisford. Emmet. Beaver Dam.
John Day		Fred H. Ehinger FOND DU LAC. Isaac Brown	Clyman.
CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.  Dugald D. Cameron.	La Crosse.'	Peter Johnson Joseph Wagner Goorge W. Parker	Ashford.
COLUMBIA.  Moses M. Davis. Oliver C. Howe.	Portage City.	William Hull Horace Catlin	Cassville.
DANE. Augustus A. Bird George P. Thompson	Madison.	Allen Taylor Joseph T. Mills James T. Brown	Hazel Green. Lancaster. Clifton.
Aug. A. Huntington. Wm. M. Colladay	York. Dunn.	GREEN. Martin Flood	Brooklyn.

# Ninth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Namos.	Post Office.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE.	
Richard M. Smith Ephraim Knowlton.	Mineral Point. Highland.	Charles Beger William Vogenitz	Pt. Washington Codarburg.
Jefferson.		OCONTO, OUTAGAMIR	
David L. Morrison William Chappell Wm. W. Woodman Henry C. Drake	Koskonong. Watertown. Farmington. Milford.	AND WAUPACA. William Brunquest* RACINE.	Waupaca.
Darius Reed	Sullivan.	Thomas Falvey	Racine.
Henry Johnson Franklin Newell	Kenosha. Paris.	John T. Palmer Patrick G. Cheeves.	Racine. Waterford. Norway.
LA PAYETTE.		RICHLAND. Robert Akan	Diabland
James H. Knowlton.  Matthew Murphy	Shullsburg. Benton.	ROCK.	Richland.
Hamilton H. Gray  LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.	Darlington.	Levi Alden	
Almon D. Gray	Hudson.	SHEBOYGAN.	
MANITOWOC.		Wm. Wippermann. Reed C. Brazelton	Mosel. Scott.
Charles H. Walker	Manitowoc.	WALWORTH.	
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.  Joseph Wood	Grand Rapids.	Asa W. Farr	La Fayette. Darieu. East Troy.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Winchel D. Chapin.	
Horatio S. Thomas. William F. Chipman.	Moundville. Warren.	WASHINGTON. Thomas Hayes John Sell	Richfield. Addison.
Joshua Stark	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Granville. Wauwatosa. Greenfield. Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.  John James James Weaver Charles S. Hawley Jeremiah Noon WINNEBAGO. John Anunson Lucius B. Townsend	Lisbon. Waukesha. Merton. Winchester.

<sup>•</sup> Seat successfully contested by Louis Bostedo, Weyauwega.

Tenth Session of the State Legislature, 1857, Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857.

## SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—Wm. Henry Brisbane. | Sergeant-at-Arms—Alanson Filer.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook	Sheboygan.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
8	H. J. Schulteis.	Ozaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	
4	Baruch S. Weil.	Schleis'rville.	19	Temple Clark	Manitowoc.
5	Aug. Greulich	Milwaukee.	20	Edwin Pier	Fond du Lac.
6	Edward O'Nelll.	Milwaukee.	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. 8. Chase	Racine.	22	8. L. Rose	Beaver Dam.
8	C. L. Sholes	Kenosha.	28	Samuel C. Bean	
Õ	J. T. Kingston .	Necedah.	24	Geo. E. Dexter.	Monroe.
10	Edward Gernon.		25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles	Stoughton.	26	Hiram C. Bull	Madison.
12	Jesse C. Mills	Elkhorn.	27	Luther Hanchett	
13	P. B. Simpson.	Shulleburg.	<b>28</b>	William Wilson	
14	S. W. Barnes	Watertown.	29	Mar. L. Kimball	Berlin.
			80	Wm. T. Price	Black R. Falls.
15	L. W. Joiner	Wyoming.	ا مع ا	WILL I. Price	DIRCE D. PRIII.

## ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WYMAN SPOONER, of Walworth.

Chief Clerk—William C. Webb. | Sergeant-at-Arms—William C. Rogers.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	. Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		columbia—con.	
Joseph Langworthy.	Mauston.	Oliver C. Howe	Lowville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS,LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CBOIX.		DANE. John A. Johnson Robert W. Davison.	Wyocena. Stoughton. Beverly.
George Strong	Hudson.	Robert P. Maine	Oregon.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD. Buel E. Hutchinson.	Pra. du Chien.	John B. Sweat Horace A. Tenney Nathaniel W. Dean. DODGE.	Black Earth. Madison. Madison.
BROWN. Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	Edward N. Foster Peter Potter Robt. B. Wentworth	Mayville. Leroy. Juneau.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPEALEAU.		Quartus H. Barron . A. Scott Sloan	Fox Lake. Beaver Dam.
Samuel D. Hastings.	Trempealeau.	John J. Williams	Springfield.
CALUMET. George A. Jenkins .	Charlestown.	AND OCONTO.  Ezra B. Stevens	Sturgeon Bay.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		FOND DU LAC. Edmund L. Runals.	Ripon.
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	Morris S. Barnett John B. Wilbor	Rosendale. Fond du Lac.
COLUMBIA.		Major J. Thomas	Fond du Lac.
G. M. Bartholomew.	Lodi.	Aaron Walters	Fond du Lac.

## Tenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OSAUKEE.	
Allen Taylor	Hazel Green. Potosi. Platteville.	Samuel A. White Fred. W. Horn	Ozaukee. Cedarburg.
Joseph T. Mills Joschim Gulick	Lancaster. Ora Oak.	Lewelyn J. Evans Peter C. Lutkin	Racine. Whitesville.
GREEN. Chas. F. Thompson . Thomas W. Hall	Monticello. Monroe.	Joseph Nelson James Catton	Raymond. Burlington.
IOWA. Ephraim Knowlton Thomas S. Allen	Highland. Mineral Point.	RICHLAND. Robert C. Field	Richland City.
Jefferson. *		Lucius G. Fisher	Beloit.
Delatus M. Aspinwall Jared F. Ostrander William Chappell William M. Morse Kendall P. Clark	Farmington. Axtalan. Watertown. Alderly. Portland.	David Noggle  Ezra A. Foot  William H. Tripp .  George R. Atherton  SAUK.	Janesville. Footville. Janesville. Clinton.
KENOSHA. Frederick S. Lovell	Kenosha.	James G. Train Abram West	Merrimack. Reedaburg.
Lathrop Burgess	Salem.	SHEBOTGAN.	
LA CROSSE AND MON- ROE. Dugald D. Cameron .	La Crosse.	Zebulon P. Mason Robt. H. Hotchkiss Glenville W. Stone.	Sheboygan. Plymouth. Winooski.
LA FAYETTE.	_		.,
Joseph White Henry W. Barnes James H. Earnest	Cottage Inn. Wiota. New Diggings.	David Williams Sam'l W. Voorhees.	Springfield. Sharon.
MANITOWOC.		Solmous Wakeley	Whitewater Elkhorn.
Charles H. Walker Thos. Cunningham	Manitowoc. Clark's Mills.	WASHINGTON.	
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD. Anson Rood	Stevens Point.	Hopewell Coxe James Vollmar James Fagan	Hartford. West Bend. Cedarburg.
marquette.		WAUESHA.	
Davis H. Waite Paul D. Hayward	Princeton. Kingston.	George Cairncross James M. Lewis	Pewaukee. Oconomowoc.
MILWAUEEE.		Thomas Sugden Elihu Enos, Jr	North Prairie Waukesha.
Fred. K. Bartlett Moses M. Strong	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	Charles S. Hawley . WAUPACA.	Waukesha.
Andrew McCormick. Jonathan Taylor	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	Benj. F. Phillips	Mukwa.
Jasper Humphrey	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Herman Hærtel Frederick Mascowitt.	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	George Hawley	Poysippi.
James Reynolds James D. Reymert	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	J
OUTAGAMIE.		Philetus Sawyer	Oshkosh.
Theodore Conkey	Appleton.	John Anunson Wm. P. McAllister.	Winchester. Omro.

In 1857, '58 and '59, the towns of Ashippun, Lebanon, Emmett, Shields, Portland and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown were attached to Jefferson, which was de lared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature, 1858, Convened January 18, and adjourned May 17, 1858.

#### BENATE.

President—E. D. CAMPBELL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—Jone L. V. Thomas. | Sergeoni-al-Arms—Nathabibl L. Stoub.

# ASSEMBLY. \*\*Breaker-FRED. S. LOVELL, of Kenochs.\*\*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLOMBIA—COM.	
Almon P. Ayers	Quincy.	Jonathan W. Earle.	Pardesville.
ASHLAND, BURNETY, DOUGLAS, LA POLETE POLE AND ST.CEGIE.		Daniel B. Crandall, John W. Sharp Storer W. Field	Fitchburg.
James B. Gray BAD AX AND CRAW- PORD.	Endson.	Henry K. Belding Prank Gault Alex. A. McDonell	Phase. Branch
James R. Savage	Springville.	DODGH.	
BROWE.		John Steiner Narciese M. Juneau.	Woodland, Theresa,
Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	Paul Janoau	Juneau.
SUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPSALEAU.		Benj, F. Gibbs Fred. W. Kribs Edward J. Williams.	Beaver Dam.
Harlow B. Prickett.	Bl. River Falls.	DOOR, EEWAUEER,	
James Robinson	Chilton.	WAND.	
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUBE AND PIRSCH.		Jonathan C. Hall	Marinette.
Lucius Carnon	Pepin.	Edmund L. Runals.	Ripon.
COLUMBIA.		Henry D. Hitt Frank D. McCarty	Cakfield.
Alvin B. Alden Wm. M. Griswold	Portage City. Columbus.	Joseph Wagner William S. Tuttie	Dotyville.

# Eleventh Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office
GRANT.		OZAUKEE.	
Hanmer Robbins Henry Patch Henry D. York	Patch Grove.	B.O.ZastrowKussow Alex. M. Alling	Cedarburg. Saukville.
Albert W. Emery	Potosi.	Racine.	•
Charles K. Dean	Boscobel.	Herman Warner	
James E. Vinton William Brown	Albany. Skinner.	George W. Selden Samuel Collins Edward P. Dyer	Yorkville.
10WA.		RICHLAND.	
Henry M. Billings Levi Sterling	Constance. Mineral Point.	Charles G. Rodolf	Orion.
Jeffer on.		Kiron W. Bemis Zebulon P. Burdick	
Miles Holmes		James H. Knowiton	
George C. Smith Peter Rogan	Watertown.	George Irish William H. Stark	Clinton.
John Gibb	Ocor.omowoc. Waterloo.	William II. Donia	Shopiere.
KENOSHA.	W 2001100.	SAUK.	
Fred. S. Lovell Almon D. Cornwell.	Kenosha. Salem.	Sam'l H. Bassinger	Prairie du Sac. Dellona.
LA CRUSSE AND MOX-		zebulon P. Mason	Shehomen
James D. Condit	Sparta.	Wm. H. Prentice Abrah'm H.VanWie	Sheboygan. Sheboygan F's. Cascade.
LA PAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Hamilton H. Grey Charles Bracken James H. Earnest	Mineral Point.	Elijah Easton Butler G. Noble John McKibbin	Walworth. Whitewater. Geneva.
MANITOWOC.		James Baker	East Troy.
Henry C. Hamilton James B. Dunn	Two Rivers. Manitowoc.	WASHINGTON. James Kenealy	Toland's Pr.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Paul A. Weil Chas. W. Detmering	
Burton Millard	Wausau.	WAUKESHA.	ł
MARQUETTE.	}	Albert Alden	
Samuel W. Mather Dominick Devany	Markesan. Montello.	Oliver P. Hulett David Roberts	Menom. Falls. North Prairie.
MILWAUKEE.		George McWhorter.	Waukesha.
Dighton Corson Alex Cotzhausen	Milwaukee.	Charles S. Hawley WAUPAGA.	Waukesha.
John Hayden Duncan E. Cameron.		Andrew J. Dufur	Iola.
Michell Steever	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	1
Fred. R. Berg Orlando Ellaworth	Milwaukee.	William C. Webb*	Wautoma.
Joseph Carney Michael Hanrahan	Good Hope.	WINNEBAGO.	
OUTAGAMIE.	_	Samuel M. Hay William Duchman .	
Perry H. Smith	Appleton.	Wm. P. McAllister.	

<sup>†</sup> Resigned during the session.

## Twelfth Session of the State Legislature, 1859, Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859.

## SENATE.

President-E. D. CAMPBELL, of La Crosse, Lt. Governor.

Chief Cler	Ł—Hiban	BOWEY.
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Sergeant-at-Arms—Asa Kinney.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	R. H. Hotchkiss M. L. Martin Lion Silverman. D. W. Maxon C. Comstock Patrick Walsh N. D. Fratt S. R. McClellan H. W. Curtis D. Worthington Wm. R. Taylor John W. Boyd P. B. Simpson Wm. Chappell Chas. G. Rodolf	Green Bay. Ozaukee. Cedar Creek. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Racine. Wilmot. Delton. Summit. Cottage Grove Geneva. Shullsburg. Watertown.	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	Noah H. Virgin. Z. P. Burdick Alden I.Bennett Sam. H.Thurber Edward Pier G W. Washburn Wm. E. Smith. E. D. Masters John H. Warren Moses M. Davis Andrew Proudfit LutherHanchett Daniel Mears M. W. Seeley Wm. H. Tucker.	Manitowoc. Fond du Lac. Oshkosh. Fox Lake. Jefferson. Albany. Portage City. Madison. Stanton. Osceola Mills. Marquette.

#### ASSEMBLY.

## Speaker-WM. P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk-L. H. D. CRANE. | Sergeant-at-Arms-EMANUEL MUNK.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—COD.	Combelo
John Turner	Mauston.	John O. Jones	Cambria.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND	•	Wm. W. Blackman. Adam Smith John Keenan	Stoughton. Burke. Fitchburg.
st. CROIX. Moses S. Gibson*	Hudson.	Chest. N. Waterbury Harlow S. Orton	Roxbury. Madison.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD. Thomas W. Tower	Towerville.	George B. Smith DODGE. Thomas Palmer	Madison.  Mayville.
William Field, Jr	Depere.	John C. Bishop Waldo Lyon Cyrus S. Kneeland .	Le Roy.
EUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPEALEAU. Jesse Bennett	Fountain City.	Lorenzo Merrill John Lowth	Burnett. Lowell.
CALUMET. Harrison C. Hobart .	Chilton.	BHAWANO.  Matthias Simon	Ahnepee.
DUNN AND PIERCE. Richard Dewhurst	Neillsville.	FOND DU LAC. Alvan E. Bovay Warren Whiting	Ripon. Ladoga.
G. Van Steenwyk	Kilbourn City. Columbus.	John C. Lewis O. Hugo Petters† Silas C. Matteson	Fond du Lac Murone. Waucousta.

<sup>\*</sup>Seat successfully contested by M. W. McCracken, of Superior. †Elected in place of S. K. Barnes, who died before taking his seat.

## Twelfth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGANIE.	
George Broderick James W. Seaton	Hazel Green. Potosi.	Perry H. Smith	Appleton.
Jesse Waldorf	Platteville.	John R. Bohan	Ozaukee.
Hugh A.W. McNair. Luther Basford	Fennimore. Glen Haven.	Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
GREEN.		William P. Lyon	Racine.
Albert H. Pierce Edmund A. West	Monticello. Monroe.	Leon. S. Van Vliet. William Ballach	Caledonia C'r Yorkville.
IOWA.		Franklin E. Hoyt	Rochester.
Gardner C. Meigs John Toay	Arena. Mineral Point.	RICHLAND. William Dixon	Lone Rock.
JEFFERSON.		ROCK.	
Alex. J. Craig	Palmyra. Oakland. Watertown. Watertown. Waterloo.	Elisha L. Carpenter. John P. Dickson Wm. E. Wheeler Joseph K.P. Porter. Edward Vincent	Janesville. Beloit.
KENOSHA.		SAUK. Nelson Wheeler	Humboldt.
George Bennett James C. McKisson.	Kenosha. Wheatland.	Eli O. Rudd	Reedsburg.
LA CROSSE AND MON-		;William N. Shafter.	Sheboygan.
ROE. Charles W. Marshall	La Crosse.	James Little Steph. D. Littlefield	Sheboy. Falls. Sheboy. Falls.
LA PAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
James S. Murphy . Wm. Mc Granahan . David W. Kyle	Benton. Fayette. Shullsburg.	Reuben Rockwell Edward P. Conrick. Newton S. Murphey Daniel Hooper	Springfield. Delavan. Whitewater. Troy.
MANITOWOC.		WASHINGTON.	2107.
William Aldrich James B. Dunn	Two Rivers.  Manitowoc.	Gustav Streckewald	Hartford.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		James Vollmar Philip Zimmerman	West Bend. Staatsville.
James S. Young	Stevens Point.	WAUKESHA.	
Marquette and Green Lake.		Parker Sawyer William P. King Andrew E. Elmore.	Summit. Merton. Mukwonago.
Jesse Thomas James B. Ormsby	Green Lake. Oxford.	Charles T. Delssner. Ira Blood	
MILWAUREE,		WAUPACA.	
Edwin Palmer	Milwaukee.	Warner C. Carr	Crystal Lake.
Charles J. Kern Thomas H. Eviston.	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
James A. Swain	Milwaukee.	Charles White	Coloma.
William S. Cross	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
Joseph Walter Frederick Mascowitt		Richard P. Eighme.	Oshkosh.
Jacob Beck	Milwaukee.	John D. Rush	Winneconne.W
Edmund Hasse	Milwaukee.	Geo. W. Beckwith	Omro.

## Thirteenth Session of State Legislature, 1860, Convened January 10, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860.

## SENATE.

## President-BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Armo-Asa Kinner

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Pis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss		16	Noah H.Virgin.	Platteville.
7	Edward Decker. Fred. Hilgen	Kewaunee. Cedarburg.	17 18	Z. P. Burdick Alden I.Bennett	Janesville. Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H.Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cic. Comstock	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan		21	G.W.Washburn.	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. B. Fratt George Bennett.	Racine. Kenosha.	22 25 24	Ben. Ferguson E. D. Masters	Fox Lake. Jefferson.
ğ	Henry W. Curtis	Delton.	24	John W.Stewart	
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage.
11	Wm. R. Taylor	Cottage Grove.	26	John B. Sweat.	Black Earth.
13	Oscar F.Bartlett		27	LutherHanchett	
13	P. B. Simpson	Shullsburg.	28	Charles B. Cox	River Falls.
14	Chas. R. Gill	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf.	Orion.	30	B.E.Hutchinson	Pra. du Chien

## ASSEMBLY.

## Speaker-WILLIAM P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk-L. H. D. CRANE. | Sergeant-at-Arms-Joseph Gates.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU. Albert Wood ASHLAND, BURNETT,	Quincy.	COLUMBIA—contin'd. Marcus Barden	Pardeeville.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX. Assph Whittlesey BAD AX AND CRAW- PORD.	Bayfield.	Wm. W. Blackman. Eleazer Grover, Jr John Beath. Francis Fischer Leonard J. Farwell, Cassins Fairchild	Stoughton. Madison. Verona. Cross Plains. Madison. Madison.
Wm. C. McMichael	Viroqua.	DODGE.	Magnion.
BEOWN.  John C. Neville  BUFFALO, JACKSON	Green Bay.	Elva Simpson Max Bachhuber John W. Nash Stoddard Judd	Iron Ridge. Farmersville. Oak Grove. Fox Lake.
AND TREMPEALEAU.  Romanzo Bunn	Galesville.	David S. Ordway Harvey C. Griffin	Beaver Dam. Oak Grove.
CALUMET. Asaph Green CHIPPEWA, CLARK,	Chilton.	DOOB, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.  John Wiley	Shawano.
DUNN AND PIRRCE.	Eau Claire.	FOND DU LAC. Alvan E. Bovay	Ripon.
William P. Bartlett	Mau Ciaire.	Benjamin H. Bettis. John C. Lewis	Ladoga. Fond du Lec.
Henry B. Munn William M. Griswold.	Portage. Columbus.	John Boyd Wm. T. Brooks	Calumet. Fond du Lac.

# Thirteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
James K.Spottswood James W. Seaton	Hazel Green. Potosi.	Daniol C. Jennet	Appleton.
John B. Moore	Muscoda.	OZAUKEE.	Saukville.
Samuel F. Clise George Ballantino	Ellenboro. Patch Grove.	Anthony Ahlhauser Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
GREEN.		RACINE. William P. Lyon	Racine.
Walter S. Wescott	Monroe.	Lewis L. Baldwin	Racine.
Martin Mitchell GREEN LAKE.	Brodhead.	Knud Langland Frederick A. Weago	North Cape. Waterford.
James W. Burt	Mackford.	EICHLAND.	•
IOWA.		Jerem'h L. Jackson	Viola.
Gardner C. Meigs	Агела.	ROCK.	<b>3</b> 0.3.44
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.	William E. Wheeler Thomas C. Westby	Emerald Grove.
JEFFERSON.		John P. Dickson	Janesville.
Norman Horton	Cold Spring.	Jeremiah Johnson .	Evansville. Brodhead.
Ch. G. Hammarquist Heber Smith		George Golden	Drodnesa.
Hermann H. Winter.	Watertown. Watertown.	BAUK. Ephraim W. Young	Prairie du Sac.
John Sutton	Milford.	Edward Sumner	Baraboo.
Kenosha.		BHEBOYGAN.	
Meredith Howland Salmon Upson	Kenosha. Kenosha.	James T. Kingsbury	Sheboygan.
_		Erast. W. Stannard	Greenbush. Cascade.
LA CROSSE AND MON- ROE.		Oran Rogers	Cascade.
John J. McKay	Sparta.	WALWORTH. Clarkson Miller	Geneva.
LA FAYETTE.		John DeWolf	Delavan.
Samuel Cole	Gratiot.	Anderson Whiting .  James Child	
Thos. C. L. Mackay. Elijah C. Townsend.	Elk Grove. Shullsburg.	WASHINGTON.	
MANITOWOG.	Diameter P.	George Keifer	Nenno.
	Mishicott.	Matth' Altenthofen. T. E. Van der Cook.	Kewaskum. Newburg.
Joseph Rankin Henry Mulholland	Meeme.	WAUEESHA.	Mew Duig.
MARATHON, PORTAGE		Albert Alden	Delafield.
John Phillips	Stevens Point.	William R. Hesk	
		Andrew E. Elmore. Benjamin Hunkins.	
Orrin W. Bow	Kingston.	Rob't. C. Robertson	
MILWAUKEE.		WAUPAGA.	
Henry L. Palmer		Melvin B. Patchin.	Fremont.
Louis H. Schmidtner Edward Keogh	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	ļ
Edward D. Holton	Milwaukee.	Jacob S. Bugh	Wautoma.
Edward G. Hayden	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	_
Matthias Humann Patrick Dockry		Gabriel Bouck	Oshkosh.
John Ruan		George B. Goodwin.	Menasha.
Abram Ehle*	1	George S. Barnum	Waukau.

<sup>\*</sup>Died during the session, Theodore Hartung elected to fill the vacancy. †Seat successfully contested by Milo Coles.

## Fourteenth Session of State Legislature, 1861, Convened January 9, and adjourned May 27, 1861.

## SENATE.

President-BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-J. H. WARREN. | Sergeant-at-Arme-J. A. HADLEY.

Die.	Names.	Poet Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1 2	Luther H. Cary. Edward Decker.	Greenbush. Kewaunee.	16 17	Noah H. Virgin. Ezra A. Foot	Platteville. Footville.
8	Hugh Cunning . D. W. Maxon	Ozaukee. Cedar Creek.	18 19	Alden I. Bennett Benj. J. Sweet	
5	Charles Quentin Michael J. Egan	Milwaukee.	20 21	E. L. Phillips H. O. Crane	Fond du Lac. Neenah.
7	William L. Utley George Bennett.	Racine.	22 23	Benj. Ferguson. E. Montgomery.	Fox Lake.
10	Jno.T. Kingston D. Worthington.	Necedah. Summit.	94 95	Jno. W. Stewart G. W. Hazelton.	Monroe.
11 12	Samuel C. Bean. Oscar F. Bartlett	Sun Prairie.	96 27	John B. Sweat E. L. Browne	Black Earth. Waupaca.
13 14	Samuel Cole Charles R. Gill.	Gratiot. Watertown.	28 29	Charles B. Cox. Chas. S. Kelsey.	River Falls.
15	Lemu'lW.Joiner		30	B.E.Hutchinson	Pr. du Chien.

## ASSEMBLY.

## Speaker-AMASA COBB, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk-L. H. D. CRANE. | Sergeant-at-Arms-CRAIG B. BEEBE.

Names.	Post Ocfie.	NAMES.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU. Otis B. Lapham ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE,	Friendship.	COLUMBIA—con. Nathan Hazen James H. Bonney DAWE.	Poynette. Bellefontaine.
POLK AND ST. CROIX.  John Comstock  BAD AX AND CRAW-	Hudson.	Sereno W. Graves Willard H. Chandler Edward W. Dwight. Fred. A. Pfaff Dominick O'Malley.	Oregon. Cross Plains. Westport.
POND.  Daniel H. Johnson	Pr. du Chien.	David Atwood	Madison.
BROWN. Fred. S. Ellis BUFFALO, JACKSON	Green Bay.	Peter Peters Jacob Bodden David N. Minor	Theresa.
AND TREMPEALEAU. Calvin R. Johnson	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	George W. Bly Frederick H. Kribs. John J. Williams	Waupun. Beaver Dam. Lowell.
CALUMET. Le Roy Graves	Gravesville.	DOOR, KEWAUNEE, ETC Wm. S. Finley	Kewaunee.
DUNN AND PIEBOS.		FOND DU LAC. Chas. F. Hammond.	Ripon.
Rodman Palmer	Chippewa Falls	Selim Newton	Fond du Lac.
Harvey W. Emery	•	John W. Hall Horace Stanton	Dotyville. Fond du Lac.

# Fourteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Joseph Harris		Almeron B. Everts.	Appleton.
Henry L. Massey Hanmer Robbins	Potosi. Platteville.	OZAUKER.	
John G. Clark	Lancaster.	William H. Ramsey	
Jared Warner	Patch Grove.	William F. Opitz	Mequon River.
GREEN.		BACINE.	<b>D</b> = 1 = -
James Campbell Obadiah J. White	Albany. Monroe.	Gilbert Knapp Orlando C. Munroe.	
GREEN LAKE.		Simeon S. Bradford	Union Grove.
Alvin L. Flint	Princeton.	Samuel E. Chapman	wateriord.
IOWA.	21120000	RICHLAND.	7511
Franklin Z. Hicks	Avoca	Elihu Bailey	Mill Creek.
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.	ROCK. Stiles S. Northrop	Ogden.
Jefferson.		Benjamin F. Cary	Johnstown.
Jost D. Petrie	Concord.	Alexander Graham. Anson W. Pope	
Horace B. Willard Theodore Prentiss		James Kirkpatrick.	
Samuel Hayes	Neosho.	SAUK.	
Sterling M. Cone	Waterloo.	John Bear	Plain. Newport.
KENOBHA.		Marsena Temple	Mawbore
Michael Frank		SHEBOYGAN.	Sheharman
Marcus Linsley	Kenosha.	John Gee	Sheboygan. Edwards.
LA CROSSE AND MON- ROE.		Cad. W. Humphrey*	
Isaac E. Messmore	La Crosse.	WALWORTH.	
LA PAYETTE.		Schuyler W. Benson	
Thos. C. L. Mackay .	Elk Grove.	Chester D. Long Francis Smith	Darien. Millard.
Lloyd T. Pullen	Argyle.	Wyman Spooner	
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	Washington.	
MANITOWOC.	Con Dimens	Nathan Parker	Hartford.
Jabez L. Fobes Joseph Stephenson	Two Rivers. Meeme.	Leander F. Frieby Valentine Schætzel	West Bend. • Menomonee F
MARATHON, PORTAGE	3_00_00	WAUKESHA.	
AND WOOD.	,	Daniel Cottrell	Oconomowoc.
Orestes Garrison	Centralia.	William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
MARQUETTE.		Henry A. Youmans.  Myron Gilbert	Mukwanago. Prospect Hill.
Erastus J. Buck	Westfield.	Isaac Lain	Wankesha.
MILWAUKEE.		WAUPACA.	
Robert Haney	Milwaukee.	Chester D. Combs	North Royalton
George Abert Edward Keogh	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Charles Caverno	Milwaukee.	Henry G. Wcbb	Wautoma.
John Ruger Carl Winkler	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	Winnebago.	
William Dieves	Greenfield.	Philotus Sawyer	Oshkosh.
John Hanrahan John Riordan	Good Hope. Franklin.	Curtis Reed	Menasha. Weelaunee.
TOUR AMOUNTS	A LOUGILL.	Armine Fickett	AA GOTERTIOOP

<sup>\*</sup>Seat successfully contested by W. F. Mitchell, of Gibbsville.

### Fifteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1869,

Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Re-convened June 3, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862, and adjourned September 26, 1862.

#### SENATE.

#### President-EDWARD SALOMON, Lt. Governor.

1

Chief Clerk-J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms-B. U. CASWELL.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	18	Joel Rich	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks Hugh Cunning	Green Bay. Ozaukee.	19 20	Geo. A. Jenkins G. W. Mitchell.	Charlestown. Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp	West Bend.	21	Samuel M. Hay.	
5	Chas. Quentint.		223	Thos. R. Hudd.	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh .	Milwaukee.	28	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
7	Wm. L. Utley	Racine.	94	Edm'd A. West.	Monroe.
8	H. S. Thorp	Cypress.	25	G. W. Hazelton,	Columbus.
9	John TKingston		26	B. F. Hopkins	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt.		27	E. L. Browne	Waupaca.
11 12	Samuel C. Bean Wyman Spooner		28 29	H. L. Humphrey Chas. S. Kelsey.	Hudson. Montello.
13	Samuel Cole		80	N. S. Cate	De Soto.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.		Edwin Flint	La Crosse.
15	L. W. Joiner	Wyoming.	82	M. D. Bartlett	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glon Haven.	88	Sat. Clark	Horicon.
17	Ezra A. Foot	Footville.	!		

#### ASSEMBLY.

Speaker-J. W. BEARDSLEY, of Pierce.

Chief Clerk-John S. Dean.

Sergeani-ai-Arms—A. A. Huntington

[At the September session FEED. MOHE was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.]

1

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS. George H. Hall	Dell Prairie.	BROWN. Fred. S. Ellis	Green Bay.
ASELAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK George R. Stuntz		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.  Orlando Brown  CALUMET.  William F. Watrous.	Gilmantown.
BAD AX. Ole Johnson Jeremiah M. Rusk		CHIPPEWA, DUEN AND BAU CLAIRE. Henry W. Barnes	

<sup>\*</sup> Senator Gerry W. Hazelton, President pro tempore of the Senate.
† Died May 8, 1862, and Dr. Francis Huebschmann elected to fill the vacancy, and served at the extra session.

# Fifteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
COLUMBIA.		JUNEAU.	
Jonathan Bowman	Newport.	D. R. W. Williams.	Werner.
William Dutcher Robert B. Sanderson	Columbus. Cambria.	KENOSHA. Reuben L. Bassett .	Wilmot.
LARK AND JACKSON.		KEWAUNEE.	
Carl C. Pope	Bl. River Falls.	George W. Elliot	Ahnepee.
CRAWFORD.		LA CROSSI.	
Ormsby B. Thomas	Pr. Du Chien.	Thomas B. Stoddard	La Crosse.
DANE. Benj. F. Adams	Door Creek.	LA FAYETTE.	
Willard H. Chandler.	Windsor.	Charles B. Jennings	
Alden S. Sanborn Nicholas M. Matts	Mazomanie. Verona.	James Wadsworth.	Darlington.
Edmund Jussen	Madison.	MANITOWOG.	1
DODGE.	W V. sha	Sam'l Rounseville  James Cahill	
Quartus H. Barron John F. McCallum	Fox Lake. Trenton.	Elijah K. Rand	
Harvey C. Griffin Jacob G. Mayer	Oak Grove. Le Roy.	MARATHON AND WOOD.	
Daniel D. Hoppock.		Carl Hœslinger	Wausau.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		MARQUETTE.	
Ezra B. Stevens	Sturgeon Bay.	Horatio S. Thomas.	Briggsville.
FOND DU LAC.		MILWAUKEE.	Milmonkoo
Charles F. Hammond	Ripon.	Henry L. Palmer George Abert	
William W. Hatcher.		George K. Gregory	Milwaukee.
Campbell McLean		Jacob V. V. Platto	
John Boyd Henry C. Hamilton	Calumet. Waucousta.	John M. Stowell Adam Finger	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
	// <b>a</b> aooas	Henry Kirchhoff	Ten M. House
GRANT.		Perley M. Shumway	/ Wauwatoea.
William Brandon	Smeltser's Gr.	John L. Semmann	Oak Creek.
Allen Taylor Joseph T. Mills		MONROE,	
Willfam W. Field	Fennimore.	Simeon D. Powers:	Tomah.
Samuel Newick	Beetown.	OUTAGAMIE.	
GREEN.		Milo Coles	Bovina.
Calvin D. W. Leonard		OZAUKEE.  John A. Schletz	Grafton
Harvey T. Moorc	Brodhead.		Granton
GREEN LAKE.	ļ	PIERCE AND ST. CROIX.	
Archibald Nichols.	Markesan.	James W. Beardsley	Prescott.
IOWA.		PORTAGE.	7
Alexand'r Campbell'	Mineral Point.	Alex. S. McDill	. Plover.
John H. Viviant	. Millerai Poliit.	BACINE.	The extens
jefferson.	1	Calvin H. Upham. Thomas Butler	. Kacine.
Peter Rogan		James Catton	
Walter S. Greene			
William W. Reed John B. Crosby		RICHLAND. Leroy D. Gage	Richland Con
TORE D. Closby	· i raimlia.	il nerol n. gage	. AMOMIANA OCH

<sup>\*</sup>Seat successfully contested by Robert Wilson, of Dodgeville.
†In place of Cyrus Woodman, who was elected and refused to qualify.
‡Died, and Joseph M. Morrow, of Sparta, elected to supply the vacancy.

# Fifteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BOCK.		WASHINGTON.	
Nathan B. Howard  Ephraim Palmer  Samuel Miller  John Bannister	Magnolia. Edgerton. Shopiere. Beloit.	Thomas Barry Michael Maloy Robert Balter	Erin. Richfield. Newburg.
Allen C. Bates Orrin Guernsey	Janesville. Janesville.	WAUKESHA.	
SAUK.		George W. Brown Samuel Thompson	Brookfield C'r. Hartland.
J. Stephens Tripp Argalus W. Starks	Sauk City. Baraboo.	Peter D. Gifford Wm. A. Vanderpool	North Prairie. Vernon.
SHEBOYGAN.		Waupaga.	
Godfrey Stamm John E. Thomas	Sheboygan. Sheboygan Fls.	Chester D. Combs	N. Royalton.
Samuel D. Hubbard.	Scott.	WAUSHARA.	
Benj. Dockstader WALWORTH.	Plymouth.	William C. Webb	Wautoma.
Favette P. Arnold	South Grove.	WINNEBAGO.	•
Sylvester Hanson Hilton W. Boyce Hollis Latham	La Grange.	William E. Hanson. Michael Hogan David R. Bean	Oshkosh. Menasha. Waukau.

## Sixteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1863, Convened January 14, 1868, and adjourned April 2, 1868.

## SENATE.

# President-WYMAN SPOONER, pro tempore. Chief Clerk-Frank M. Stewart. | Sergeant-at-Arms-Luther Bastord.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	John E. Thomas Edward Hicks. John R. Bohan. Fred. O. Thorp. Wm. K. Wilson. Edward Keogh. T. D. Morris Hermans.Thorp. A. M. Kimball George C. Pratt. W. H. Chandler. Wyman Spooner Jas. H. Karnest. S. S. Wilkinson. Geo. L. Frost Milas K. Young W. A. Lawrence	Green Bay. Ozaukee. West Bend. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Whitesville. Bristol. Pine River. Waukesha. Windsor. Elkhorn. Shullsburg. Prairie du Sac. Mineral Point. Glen Haven.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	Joel Rich Joseph Vilas, Jr. G. W. Mitchell J. B. Hamilton. Thos. R. Hudd J. D. Clapp Edmund A. West Jno. Bowman B. F. Hopkins Alex. S. McDill. H. L. Humphrey Chas. S. Kelsey. Walter S. Purdy. Angus Cameron. M. D. Bartlett Sat. Clark	Ripon. Neenah. Appleton. Ft. Atkinson. Monroe. Kilbourn City. Madison. Plover. Hudson. Montello. Viroqua.

## Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

## ASSEMBLY.

## Speaker-J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

Chief Clerk-John S. Dean. | Sergeant-qt-Arms-A. M. Thomson.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.			
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC-COD.				
Otis B. Lapham	Friendship.	Edwin H. Galloway.	Fond du Lac.			
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK		Samuel O'Hara Egbert Foster	Fond du Lac. Foster.			
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	John Harms * James F. Chapman.	Platteville. Potosi.			
BROWN.		J. Allen Barber	Lancaster.			
Fred. S. Ellis	Green Bay.	William W. Field Robert Glenn	Fennimore. Wyalusing.			
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.		GREEN. Walter S. Wescott				
Alfred W. Newman.	Trempealeau.	Ezra Wescott	Skinner.			
CALUMET.		GREEN LAKE.				
James Robinson	Chilton.	Samuel W. Smith	Markesan.			
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.	<b>7</b> 6. 11	IOWA. David McFarland John H. Vivian	Highland. Mineral Point.			
William H. Smith	Eau Galle.	JEFFERSON.				
COLUMBIA.  A. J. Turner  John Q. Adams  Yates Ashley		Emil Rothe	Watertown. Milford. Ft. Atkinson. Palmyra.			
CLARK AND JACKSON.		JUNEAU.	2 0.1			
Carl C. Pope	Bl. River Falls.	James B. Frazell	Wonewoc.			
CRAWFORD.		KENOSHA.				
James Fisher	Eastman.	Benjamin T. Hatch.	Kenosha.			
DANE.		KEWAUNEE.				
Charles R. Head William H. Miller		Matthias Simon	Ahnepee.			
Alden S. Sanborn	Mazomanie.	LA CROSSE.				
George Wright George Hyer	Madison.	Elihu M. Phillips	Big Valley.			
DODGE.		LA FAYETTE.				
Oliver Ashley John F. McCallum	Trenton.	Joseph White Lloyd T. Pullen	Cottage Inn. Argyle.			
Oscar F. Jones Albert Burtch	Juneau.	MANITOWOC.				
Ferdinand Wagner	Watertown.	Daniel Shanahan James Cahill	Paquette.			
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		Elijah K. Rand	Manitowoc.			
George C. Ginty	Oconto.	WARATHON AND WOOD.				
FOND DU LAC.		Levi P. Powers	Grand Rapids.			
William Starr		MARQUETTE.				
Freeman M. Wheeler.	Nanaupa.	Horatio S. Thomas.	Briggsville.			

<sup>\*</sup>Scat successfully contested by John H. Rountree, Platteville.

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

# Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKER,		SAUK.	
John R. Sharpstein . George Abert John W. Eviston	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	Alonzo Wilcox Argalus W. Starks .	Spring Green. Baraboo.
Martin Larkin, Jr Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	sheboygan. Carl Zillier	Sheboygan.
Adam Pærtner John Hanrahan Edward Collins	Milwaukee. Good Hope. Root Creek.	Charles Œtling Henry Hayes Benj. Dockstader	How'rds Grove Cascade. Plymouth.
John Bentley	Milwaukee.	Vernon.	
William W. Jackson.	Tomah.	James H. Layne Daniel B. Priest	Viroqua. Viroqua.
OUTAGAMIE.		WALWORTH.	•
Byron Douglas	Appleton.	Samuel Pratt Thomas W. Hill	Spring Prairie. Springfield.
Robert Power	Ozaukee.	Chas. H. Sturtevant George H. Foster	Delavan. Whitewater.
PIERCE AND ST.CROIX		Washington.	_
Charles B. Cox	River Falls.	Adam Schantz Henry Hildebrandt.	Addison. Station.
PORTAGE.		Martin Schottler.	Staatsville.
Enoch Webster	Amherst.	WAUKESHA.	
Horatio T. Taylor Orlando C. Monroe Hiram L. Gilmore	Racine. Racine. North Cape.	Silas Richardson Elisha W. Edgerton David G. Snover Nelson Burronghs	Waukesha. Waterville. Eagle. Waukesha.
RICHLAND.		WAUPACA.	
John Walworth	Richland Cent.	Albert K. Osborn	Iola.
ROCK.		WAUSHARA.	
Jonathan Cory Joseph Spaulding	Footville. Janesville.	William C. Webb	Wautoma.
Jacob Fowle C. Mortimer Treat Allen C. Bates	Emerald Grove Ogden. Janesville.	William E. Hanson. Michael Hogan	Oshkosh. Menasha.
Dennison Alcott	Spring Valley.	Emery F. Davis	Oshkosh.

Seventeenth Session of the State Legislature, 1864, Convened January 18, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864.

## SENATE.

## President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-Frank M. Stewart. | Sergeant-at-Arms-Nelson Williams.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 8	John E. Thomas Fred. S. Ellis John R. Bohan.	Green Bay. Ozaukee.	19 20	Wm. E. Smith. Joseph Vilas, Jr Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaupa.
4562	Fred. O. Thorp. Wm. K. Wilson H. P. Reynolds.	West Bend. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	22 22 22	J. D. Hamilton. Joseph Harris J. D. Clapp	Neenah. Sturgeon Bay. Ft. Atkinson.
7 8 9 10	T. D. Morris Ant'y Van Wyck A. M. Kimball. Wm. Blair	Whitesville. Kenosha. Pine Rivor. Waukesha.	24 25 26 27	Walt. S. Wescott Jonat'n Bowman Thomas Hood Alex. S. McDill.	
11 12 18	W. H. Chandler N. M. Littlejohn Jas. H. Earnest	Windsor. Whitewater. Shullsburg.	26 29 30	Austin H.Young Chas. S. Kelsey Wm. Ketcham	Prescott. Montello. Richland City.
14 15 16 17	8.8. Wilkinson George L. Frost Milas K. Young W. A. Lawrence	Prairie du Sac Mineral Point. Glen Haven Janesville.	31 32 33	Angus Cameron Carl C. Pope Sat. Clark	

## ASSEMBLY.

## Speaker-WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.

Chief Clerk-John S. Dean. | Sergeant-at-Arms-A. M. Thomson.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMs.	7711	columbia—con.	
Anson Rood	Kilbourn City.	Fdwin W. McNitt Yates Ashley	
DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, AND		CLARK AND JACKBON.	
POLK.		Calvin R. Johnson .	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	CRAWFORD.	
BROWN.	_	Horace Beach	Pr. du Chien.
Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	20.00	
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.		Wm. W. Blackman.	
Fayette Allen	Durand.	Wm. H. Miller Alden S. Sanborn	Mazomanie.
CALUMET.		George Wright	
Thos. McLean	Stockbridge.	George B. Smith	Madison.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN		DODGE.	
AND EAU CLAIRE.		George H. Adams	Danville.
Thad. C. Pound	Chippewa Falls	William H. Green .	
COLUMBIA.		Oscar F. Jones  Max Bachhuber	
A. J. Turner,	Portage City.	John G. Daily	

# Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
DOOR, OCCUPTO AND		MILWAUKEE.	
SHAWANO.	<b>43</b>	Levi Hubbell	
Hermann Naber	Shawano.	David Knab	
FOND DU LAC.		Napole'n B. Caswell	
William Starr		J. C. U. Niedermann	Milwaukee.
James McElroy		Fred. T. Zetteler	
Edwin H. Galloway. Charles Geisse		James Watts Edward McGarry	
Edgar Wilcox		Anthony Frey	
GRANT.		MONROE.	
Hanmer Robbins		Carleton E. Rice	Sparta.
Allen Taylor J. Allen Barber		OUTAGAMIE.	
William W. Field Wood R. Beach		George Kreiss	Appleton.
	Deston II.	OZAUKEE.	
Wm. W. McLaughlin	Oregon.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
Frederick B. Rolph	Monroe.	PIERCE AND ST.OBOIX.	
GREEN LAKE.		Joseph S. Elwell	Hudson.
James Field	Berlin.	PORTAGE.	<u> </u>
IOWA.		John Phillips	Stevens Point.
Wyman L. Lincoln Francis Little	Avoca.	BACINE.	1
	Milleral Point.	George C. Northrop Henry Stevens	Caledonia C.
Jeffer-10x.		Philo Belden	
Robert Hass	Watertown.	RICHLAND.	
Joseph Powers	Hebron.	John Walworth	Richland Cen.
James M. Bingham		BOCK.	Michigana Con.
JUNBAU.		Thomas Earle	Fulton.
Lyman Clark	Kildare.	Thos. H. Goodhus.	Whitewater.
KENOSHA.		Guy Wheeler	Janesville. Beloit.
A. Constantine Barry	Sylvania.	Perry Bostwick Ham. Richardson	Janesville.
KEWAUNEE.		Jerome Burbank	
Nelson Boutin	Kewaunee.	SAUK.	i
J.A CROSSE.	,	Alonzo Wilcox	Spring Green.
Samuel S. Burton	La Crosse.	Argalus W. Starks	Baraboo.
LA PAYETTE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Tarleton Dunn	. Elk Grove.	Carl Zillier Louis Wolff	
Samuel Cole	Gratiot.	Michael Winter	
MANITOWOC.		Mark Martin	
Peter P. Fuessenich		YERNON.	
Thomas Thornton David Smoke		William H. Officer . Albert Bliss	
MARATHON, AND		WALWORTH.	
WOOD.	Wausau.	John Jeffers	Darien.
Bartholomew Ringle	***************************************	Daniel Smith	·
MARGUETTE.		Daniel C, Roundy.	
Robert Cochran	. Westfield.	Lucius Allen	East Troy.

## Secondenth Session of State Legislature-Assembly-(continued)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
WARRINGTON. Niclaus Marx. Henry Hildebrandt. Martin Schottler. WAUKESHA. William Costigan. Joel R. Carpenter. Norman Shuitis. John Smith.	Wayne. Station. Station. Stationide. Marshall. Oconomowoc. North Prairie Muskago Con.	WAUPAGA. Albert K. Osborn WAUSHARA. William C. Webb WIRKEAGO. Richard C. Russell Jeremiah Hunt George S. Harnum	Iola. Wautoma. Oshkosh. Menasha. Waukau.

Eighteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1868, Convened January 11, 1868, and adjourned April 10, 1868.

# President-WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-Frank M. Stewart. | Sergensi-at-Arms-NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dia.	Il omes.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Poet Office.
10 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	John A. Bentley Fred. S. Ellis Lyman Morgan F. O. Thorp Wm. K. Wilson. H. P. Reynolds Jerome I. Case. A. Van Wyck Henry G. Webb William Blair W. H. Chandler. N. M. Littlejohn Samuel Cole. S. S. Wilkinson. W. L. Lincoln Milas K. Young. W. A. Lawrence.	Green Hay. Ozankee. West Band. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Kenosha. Wautoma. Wautoma. Waukesha. Windsor. Whitewater. Gratiot. Prairie dn Sac. Avoca. Glen Haven.	1129公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司公司	Wm. E. Smith George Reed. Geo. F. Wheeler. Geo. S. Barnum. Joseph Harris S. W. Budlong W. S. Wescott Jno. Bowman Thos. Hood M. H. Sessions Austin H. Young G. D. Elwood Wm. Ketcham J. A. Chandler. Carl C. Pope Satteries Clark	Manitowoc. Nanaupa. Nanaupa. Waukau. Sturgeon Bay. Waterloo. Monroe. Kilbourn City. Madison. Waupaca.

### ASSEMBLY.

Speaker-WM. W. FIRLD, of Great.

OLIZA OLIZA TANNE E TONIN I Reconstitut dema Atanta Witcom

## Eighteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA, DUNK AND HAU CLAIRE. Francis R. Church	Menomonie.	Gardner SpoorAlanson Pike	Aztalan. Whitewater.
COLUMBIA. Levi W. Barden	Portage City.	William P. Forsyth.	Golden Lake.
Jesse F. Hand Wm. Owen		Rliphalet S. Miner	Necedah.
CLARK AND JACKSON. Richard Dewhurst	Neillsville.	Zalmon G.Simmons	Kenosha.
CRAWFORD.  Ormsby B. Thomas	Pra. du Chien.	Lyman Walker	Kewaunee.
DANE.		LA CROSSE. Townsend N.Horton	West Salem.
William M. Colladay. Asa A. Boyce David Ford	Lodi. Leicester.	LA PATETTE.  James Harket	
John S. Frary James Ross	Oregon. Madison.	Sylvester W. Osborn  MANITOWOO.	Darlington.
James M. McGuire* Michael F. Lowth	Beaver Dam.	Henry Mulholland Michael Murphy Charles B. Daggart	Meeme. Maple Grove. Two Rivers.
Oscar F. Jones Peter Peters Ferd. Gnewuch	Juneau. Rubicon. Hustisford.	WARATHON AND WOOD.	
Door, oconto and Shawano.		H. W. Remington †.  MARQUETTE.	Grand Rapids.
Dennis A. Reed	Sturgeon Bay.	Spencer A. Pease	Montello.
DeW. C. Van Ostrand John H. Brinkerhoff. James Sawyer Thomas Boyd Jonathan Large	Waupun. Fond du Lac.	Jackson Hadley David Knab James McGrath DeWitt Davis Jacob Thompson, Jr Jacob Obermann	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
William Brandon Allen Taylor Henry Utt William W. Field	Dickeyville. Platteville.	Henry Fowler John W. Weiler Richard White MONBOR.	Root Creek.
Robert Glenn	Wyalusing.	Josiah M. Tarr	Tunnel City.
Wm.W. McLaughlin. David Dunwiddie	Brooklyn. Brodhead.	Sam Ryan, Jr	Appleton.
GREEN LAKE.  Lorentus J. Brayton.	Marquette.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
IOWA.		PIERCE, AND ST. CROIX.	
Francis Little	Highland. Mineral Point.	Marcus A. Fulton,	Hudson.
Jonathan Piper	Ixonia Center.	PORTAGE.  Newton H. Emmons	Stevens Point.

<sup>\*</sup>Died during session; Stoddard Judd, of Fox Lake, elected to supply vacancy. † Seat successfully contested by M. J. McRaith, of Grand Rapids.

## Eighteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BACTIFE,		WALWORTH.	
John Vaughn Elijah C. Salisbury Frederick A. Weage	Racine. Union Grove. Waterford.	Hezekiah C. Tilton. Thomas Davis Benj. F. Groesbeck Horatio S. Winsor	Allen's Grove, Millard. Tirade. Elkhorn.
Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.	WASHINGTON.	
Book. Daniel Johnson Solomon C. Carr Henry S. Wooster	Evansville. West Milton. Clinton.	George C. Williams Mitchell L. Delaney Ernst Frankenberg.	Hartford. Barton. Newberg.
Edward P. King John B. Caseoday Daniel Mowe	Beloit. Janesville. Orfordville.	Thomas Weaver John N. Cadby John B. Monteith	Pewankee. Merton. Genesiee.
William Palmer Argalus W. Starks	Loganeville. Baraboo.	Myron Gilbert	Prospect Hill.
Joseph Wedig	Sheboygan,	Reuben Doud	Weyanwega,
Cophas Whipple Charles Rogers	Sheb. Falls. Hingham.	Oscar Bahcock	Dacotah.
Edwin Slade	Glenbenish.	WINNEBAGO.	
William H. Officer James Berry	Springville. Springville.	William A. Knapp . Nathan Cobb William Simmons	Oshkosh. Neensh. Nekimi.

Nincicenth Session of State Logiciature, 1866, Convened January 10, 1866, and adjourned April 12, 1868.

#### SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—Frank M. Stewart. | Sergeani-al-Arms—Nelson Williams.

	4.	Names.	Post Office.
John A. Bentley Matt. J. Meade Lyman Morgan Fred. O. Thorp. West Bend. Wm. K. Wilson. Chas. H. Larkin Jerome I. Case. C. C. Sholes Kenochs. Henry G. Webb. Orson Reed Summit. W. H. Chandler. N. M. Littlejohn Samuel Cole Gratiot. A. W. Starks Baraboo, W. L. Lincoln Avoca. J. H. Bountree. W. A. Lawrence Janeeville.	18 19 19 21 28 25 25 25 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	Stoddard Judd . George Reed Geo. F. Wheeler Geo. S. Barnum Aug. L. Smith . S. W. Budlong . Henry Adams Juo. Bowman Jas. K. Proudfit M. H. Sessions . Marcusa Fulton G. D. Elwood . Benjamin Bull . Jno. A. Chandler J. G. Thorp Satterlee Clark	Watkan, Appleton. Waterloo. Monticello, Kilbourn City

## Nineteenth Session of the State Legislature—(continued.)

## ASSEMBLY.

# Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.

Chief Clerk-E. W. Young. | Sergeant-at-Arms-L. M. HAMMOND.

Names.	Doct Office	37	D=04.000==
Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS. Thomas B. Marsden. ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLE		GRANT. Hanmer Robbins Wiley S. Scribner Alanson P. Hammon Geo. H. Washburn.	Millville.
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falis.	Alvery A. Bennett	Glen Haven.
BROWN. William J. Abrams	Green Bay.	GREEN. Daniel Smiley Edgbert E. Carr	Albany. Monroe.
Buffalo, Pepin and Trempealeau.		GREEN LAKE. William A. Bugh	Berlin.
William H. Thomas.	Sumner.	IOWA.	2011111
CALUMET.		Elihu B. Goodsell  James Spensley	Highland. Mineral Point.
George Baldwin	Chilton.	JEFFERSON.	ALIMOI AL A UIII 6.
CRIPPEWA, DUNN AND BAU CLAIRE. Thad. C. Pound	Chippewa Fls.	Patrick Rogan John Mosher William W. Reed Henry Harnden	Watertown. Waterloo. Jefferson. Rome.
A. J. Turner. Robert B. Sanderson Evan O. Jones	Portage City. Poynette. Cambria.	JUNEAU. Eliphalet S. Miner. KENOSHA.	Necedah.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Franklin Newell	Kenosha.
Lorenzo G. Merrill	Bl. River Falls.	EEWAUNEE. Constant Martin	Dykesville.
Geo. E. Harrington .	Boscobel.	LA CROSSE. Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
William D. Potter John M. Flint Geo. H. Slaughter	Cambridge. Sun Prairie.	David J. Seeley John Armstrong	Elk Grove. Wiota.
William Charlton Benj. F. Hopkins	Verona.	MANITOWOC. Nicholas Dittmar William Eatough David Smoke	Meeme. Brant's Mills. Two Rivers.
Oliver Ashley Andrew Willard Hiram Sawyer Jacob Bodden	Beaver Dam. Burnett.	WARATHON AND WOOD. Bradbury G. Plumer MARQUETTE.	Wausan.
William M. Morse DOOR, OCONTO AND	Ashippun.	Spencer A. Pease .	Montello.
ISANC Stephenson  FOND DU LAG.  Albert M. Skeele	Marinette.	Jackson Hadley Wm. Pitt Lynde James McGrath Ammi R. R. Butler.	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
Albert M. Skeels George F. Clark James Coleman Joseph Wagner Andrew Dieringer	Bugle. Fond du Lac. Moria.	Charles H. Orton Joseph Phillips Edward Daly Truman H. Curtis John H. Deuster	Milwaukee. Brown Deer.

## Nineteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MONBOE.  De Witt C. Wilson	Sparta.	sheboygan—con. Samuel Rounseville. John P. Carroll	She'gan Falls. Adell.
OUTAGANIE. Henry Turner	Appleton.	Julius Wolff	Rhine.
OZAUKEE.  James McCarthy	Pt. Washingt'n	VERNON. NewtonFCarpenter. Alexander Woods.	De Soto. Hillsboro.
William J. Copp	Pescott.	WALWORTH. William C. Allen	Delavan.
James O. Raymond	Plover.	Thomas Davis ShepherdORaymo'd Paris Pettit	Sugar Creek. Geneva. East Troy.
James O. Bartlett George Q. Erskine	Pacine. Racine.	WASHINGTON. James Kenealy	Toland's Prai's
Philo Belden	Rochester.	Mitchell L. Delaney Phillip Schneider	
Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.	WAUKESHA. Daniel Brown	Elm Grove.
Anson W. Pope Burrows Burdick Henry S. Wooster	Janesville. Edgerton. Clinton.	Samuel Thompson. Peter D. Gifford Jesse Smith	Hartland. North Prairie. Dodge's Cor.
Edward P. King Allen C. Bates	Beloit. Janesvilie.	WAUPACA. Albert K. Osborn	Iola.
Alanson C. Douglas.  SAUK.  William Palmer		WAUSHARA. Oscar Babcock	Dacotah.
Rollin M. Strong	Logansville. Reedsburg.	WINNEBAGO. William H. Doe	Oshkosh.
Bille Williams	Sheboygan.	John Proctor William Simmons	Neenah. Oshkosu.

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature, 1867, Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. Hills.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Asa Kinney.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Van Eps Young M. J. Meade Lyman Morgan. Fred. O. Thorp. JacksonHadley† Chas. H. Larkin. Henry Stevens. C. C. Sholes. DeW. C. Wilson. Orson Reed. C. E. Warner. N. M. Littlejohn Jas. H. Earnest. A. W. Starks. Joel Whitman. J. H. Rountree. S. J. Todd	Green Bay. Ozaukee. West Bend. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Caledonia Cen. Kenosha. Sparta. Summit. Windsor. Whitewater.	18 19 20 22 25 24 25 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	Stoddard Judd. George Reed Geo. F. Wheeler George Gary Aug. L. Smith Gerrit T. Thorn. Henry Adams R. B. Sanderson Jas. K. Proudfit. E. L. Browne Marcus A. Fulton Henry G. Webb. Benj. Bull Joel W. Ranney. J. G. Thorp Sat. Clark	Madison. Wanpaca. Hudson. Wantoma. Pr. du Chien.

<sup>\*</sup>Obtained his seat in a contest against W. H. P. Bogan, of Grand Chute † Died during the session, and Henry L. Palmer elected to fill the vacancy.

# Twentieth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

## ASSEMBLY.

# Speaker-ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse.

Chief Clerk-E. W. Young. | Sergeant-at-Arms-Daniel Webster.

Names.	Post Office.	Namos.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LACcon.	
Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	James Coleman	Fond du Lac.
ASRLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Luther H. Cary Charles D. Gage Joseph Wagner	Fond du Lac. New Fane. Moria.
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.		
BROWN.	]	Hanmer Robbins	Platteville.
William J. Abrams . Randall Wilcox BUFFALO.	Green Bay. Depere.	John Carthew Joseph Allen Hugh A.W. McNair. Alvery A. Bennett	New California
Conrad Moser, Jr	Alma	GREEN.	
CALUMET.	Aima.	Lucius W. Wright	Monticello.
_	G411	David Dunwiddle	Brodhead.
Randolph J. Needham	Stockbridge.	GREEN LAKE.	
CRIPPEWA AND DUNK		Charles Kilbourne	Princeton.
Thad. C. Pound	Chip'wa Falls.	IOWA.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.	701	Joseph Frost	Avoca.
J. A. Watrous	Black R. Falls.	John Green	Moscow.
W COLUMBIA.		Jefferson.	
W. S. Schermerhorn. Ira H. Ford Evan O. Jones	Lodi. Columbus. Cambria.	Thomas Shinink Gustavus H. Bryant William W. Reed Jost D. Petrie	Watertown. Lake Mills. Jefferson. Concord.
CRAWFORD.	D 1- 01 (-	JUNEAU.	Concord.
Ormsby B. Thomas	Pra. du Chien.	Ezra C. Sage	New Lisbon.
DANE.			New Misons.
Isaac Adams John M. Flint	Door Creek. Sun Prairie.	Gideon Truesdell	Kenosha.
Frank Gault	Mendota.	LA CROSSE.	Wonosha.
Hugh Cathcart Eleazer Wakeley DODGE.	Madison.	Augus Cameron Duncan A. Kennedy	La Crosse. Stevenstown.
Miles Burnham	Danville.	LA PAYETTE.	
James B. Hays Warren Marston John Wetherby	Juneau. Lomira. Hustisford.	David J. Seeley William Monroe	Elk Grove. Fayette.
DOOR AND KEWAU-		MANITOWOG.	
MEE. David Youngs	Ahnepee.	Nicholas Dittmar Michael Murphy Thomas Robinson .	Meeme. Maple Grove.
BAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.			Manitowoc.
Fayette Allen	Durand.	MARQUETTE. Charles S. Kelsey .:	Montello.
FOND DU LAG.		•	WANTEDITA
Albert M. Skeels A. Chapin Whiting	Ripon. Ladoga.	WARATHON AND WOOD.  George Hiles	Dexterville.

# Twentieth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(con.,

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
George W. Clason Harrison C. Hobart.	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	James I. Waterbury Stephen S. Barlow.	Prairie du Sac Delton.
James McGrath Edwin Hyde	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Truman H. Judd Joseph Phillips William A. Prentiss. Louis Hellberg	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	Joseph Wedig R. B. Van Valkenb'g George S. Graves	Sheboygan. Greenbush. Sheboy. Falls.
Valentin Knœll	Harrisburg.	ST. CROIX.	The second
Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.	H. L. Wadsworth	River Falls.
mongoz. Steph. B. Johnson,Jr	Tomah.	John Nichols	Trempealeau.
OCONTO AND SHA-		Vernon.	_
WANO.  David H. Pulcifer	Shawano.	John W. Greenman. Albert Bliss	Bergen. Reedstown.
OUTAGAMIE.		WALWORTH.	
Walter H. P. Bogan.	Appleton.	William C. Allen Frank A. Buckbee	
OSAUKEE. Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.	Thomps'n D. Weeks	Whitewater,
PIERCE,		WASHINGTON.	
John D. Trumbull	Maiden Rock.	Charles H. Miller Densmore W.Maxon	West Bend. Cedar Creek.
PORTAGE.	71	WAUPACA.	
Thomas H. McDill	Plover.	Eli P. Perry	New London.
RACINE. Charles E. Dyer	Racine.	WAUSHARA.	
Hiram B. Morse		Edgar Sears	Pine River.
RICHLAND.		WAUKESHA.	
Ira S. Haseltine	Rich'd Center.	Jesse Smith Rufus Parks	
ROCK.		James Murray	
Ezra A. Foot John T. Dow	Cookville.	WINNEBAGO.	Oakhaak
William H. Stark Horatio J. Murray Pliny Norcross	Tiffany. Beloit. Janesville.	Henry C. Jewell John Proctor Milo C. Bushnell	Oshkosh. Neenah. Omro.

Twenty-first Session of the State Legislature, 1868, Convened January 8, 1868, and adjourned March 6, 1868.

#### SENATE.

#### President-WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-L. B. Hills. | Sergeant-at-Arms-W. H. Hamilton.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Die	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss		18	H. W. Lander	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	Wm. G. Ritch	Oshkosh.
5	Henry L. Palmer	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin		23	Gerrit T. Thorn	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens .	Caledonia Cen	24	Henry Adams	Monticello,
8	A. VanWyck	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson	Sparta.	26	Carl Habich	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann	Oconomowoc.	27	E. L. Browne	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner	Windsor.	28	Wm. J. Copp	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	80	Wm. Ketcham .	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow	Delton.	81	Joel W. Ranney	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman	Dodgeville.	82	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazelton		83	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	8. J. Todd	Beloit.			

## ASSEMBLY.

## Speaker-A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk-E. W. Young. | Sergeant-at-Arms-C. L. HARRIS.

Namee.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	Alanson Holly	Kilbourn City.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS,		Ira H. Ford David C. Davies	Columbus. Cambria.
Douglas and Polk.		CRAWFORD.	•
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	James Fisher	Eastman.
BROWN.		DANE.	
John B. Eugene D. Cooper Ayres	Green Bay. Ft. Howard.	Nelson Williams Knute Nelson	Stoughton. Cambridge.
BUFFALO.	•	Frank Gault	Mendota. Mt. Vernon.
Conrad Moser, Jr	Alma.	Levi B. Vilas	Madison.
CALUMET.		DODGE.	
C. H. M. Petersen	New Holstein.	Laurence Conner	Fox Lake.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		Lewis M. Benson Charles Goodwin	Lowell.  Mayville.
Samuel W. Hunt	Menomonie.	George W. Colomy.	Alderly.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Door and Kewa'ner.	
James O'Nelll	Reillsville.	Moses Kilgore	Balley's Harb.

# Twenty-first Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BAU CLAIRE AND		MILWAUKER—COR.	
Henry W. Barnes	Eau Claire.	James McGrath James Reynolds	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
Henry C. Bottum Rollin C. Kelly David B. Conger Seth A. Chase Nicholas Klotz Joeeph Wagner	Brandon.	John Fellenz Daniel H. Richards. Wm. A. Prentiss Henry C. Runkel Patrick Walsh John Sullivan	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Hill's Corners. Ten MileHouse
GRANT.		Charles A. Hunt	Melvina.
Hanmer Robbins James H. Neavill Jeremiah E. Dodge . Matt. Birchard Nathaniel W.Kendall	Potosi. Lancaster. Fennimore.	OCONTO AND SHAW- ANO. Isasc Stephenson OUTAGAMIE.	Marinette.
GREEN. Albert H. Pierce		Thomas R. Hudd ozaukee.	Appleton.
Jacob Mason	Monroe.	Fred. W. Horn	Codarburg.
Ira Manley, Jr	Markesan.	PIERCE.  Kleazer Holt	Maiden Rock.
Goodwin Lowry Jeff. W. Rewey	Helena Station Miffin.	PORTAGE. Benjamin Burr	Stevens Point.
JEFFERSON.		BACINE.	
Henry S. Howell Chas. P. Goodrich Jonas Folts	Black River.	Chas. E. Dyer Hiram L. Gilmore RICHLAND.	Racine. North Cape.
Franz G. L. Struve JUNEAU.	Helenville.	Warren C. S.Barron	Lloyd.
John O'Rourke	Kildare.	Burr Sprague	Orfordville.
Jacob Shibley	Bassett's Sta'n	Wm. C. Whitford Almerin M. Carter Chas. H. Parker Alex. M. Thomson .	Johnstown. Beloit.
Theodore Rodolf Nathan P. Waller		BAUK.	
LA PAYETTE.	Grant an	James I. Waterbury John Gillespie	
Samuel Cole Charles Pole		SHEBOYGAN.	
MANITOWOO.		Joseph Wedig John A. Smith	Sheboygan. Glenbeulah.
Johan H. Bohne Richard Donovan David Smoke	Memee. Manitowoc. Manitowoc.	George S. Graves	
Marquette.		ST. CROIX.  Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
Francis Russell	Westfield.		
MARATHON AND WOOD		TREMPEALEAU.	Thempeles
Willis C. Silverthorn	Wausau.	John Nichols	Trembemeer.
MILWAUKER.		VERNON.	
Patrick Drew	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	Henry Chase Daniel B. Priest	Chaseburg. Viroqua.

## Twenty-first Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
WALWOETH.		WAUSHARA.	
Joseph F. Lyon John A. Smith	Darien.	Edgar Sears	Pine River.
George A. Ray	Geneva. La Grange.	WAUKESHA.	
WASHINGTON.		Silas Barber	Waukesha.
	West Bend.	Wm. Thompson Adam Muchl	Oconomowoc St. Martin.
George H. Kleffler Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.	WINNEBAGO.	
WAUPAGA		Luther Buxton	Oshkosh.
Jarvis W. Carter	New London.	George W. Trask Milo C. Bushnell	Winneconne. Omro.

## Twenty-Second Session of the State Legislature, 1869, Convened January 18, and adjourned March 11, 1869.

#### SENATE.

## President-WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

1

Chief Clerk-L. B. HILLS.

Sergeani-at-Arms-W. H. HAMILTON

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor	Sheboygan.	18	H. W. Lander	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams		19	George Reed	Manitowoc.
8	Lyman Morgan.	Ozankee.	90	Ed. S. Bragg	Fond du Lac.
4 [	Adam Schantz	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher	Menasha.
5 ]	Wm. P. Lynde	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young	Medina.
6 [	Chas. H. Larkin		23	W.W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens	Racine.	94	Henry Adams	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
2	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	96	Carl Habich	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann	Oconomowoc.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	NelsonWilliams	Stoughton.	<b>98</b>	Wm. J. Copp	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	
13	H. H. Gray †	Darlington.	80	Wm. Ketcham	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow	Delton.	81	Cyrus M. Butt	Viroqua.
15	L. W. Joiner	Wyoming.	89	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo.C. Hazleton		88	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams	Janesville.	h _ 1		

#### ASSEMBLY.

#### Speaker-A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk-E. W. Young. | Sergeant-at-Arms-Rollin C. Kelly.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.	
ADAMS. Otis B. Lapham	Friendship.	BROWN. Joseph S. Curtis Randall Wilcox	Green Bay. Depere.	
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		BUFFALO. Robert Henry		
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	C. H. M. Petersen	New Holstein.	

<sup>\*</sup> Seat unsuccessfully contested by Otto Puhlmann. † Seat unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Townsend.

## Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNK		JEFFERSON-COR.	
Thad. C. Pound	Chippewa Falle	ľ	Fort Atkinson,
CLARE AND JACKSON.		!	Palmyra.
John B. G. Baxter	Black Riv.Falls	ł	d - 44 - 3
COLUMBIA.		1	Sentinel.
A. J. Turner Thornton Thompson	Portage City.		Woodworth.
Freeman M. Ross	Cambria.		
CRAWFORD.		l	West Salem.
Benjamin F. Fay	Pra. du Chien.		West Salem.
John E. Johnson	Utics.		Werren
Knute Nelson John Adams	Cambridge.		Shullsburg.
Andrew Henry			•
George B. Smlth	Madison.		Meeme.
DODGE.		ŀ	Manitowoc. Two Rivers.
Cyrns Perry Rees Evans	Waterloo.		Two Airess.
Arthur K. Delaney .	Horicon		Wed manufile
Eugene O'Connor	Watertown,		Briggsville.
DOOR AND ERWAU-		ľ	O Danida
John R. McDonald	Ahnepee.		Grand Rapids.
BAU CLAIRE AND			W/!
PEPIN.	Daniel I		Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
FOUND DU LAC.	Durand.		Milwankee.
Henry C. Bottum	W December		Milwaukec. Milwaukee.
Bent. H. Bettis	W. Rosendale. Ladora.	}	Milwankee.
Irenus K. Hamilton,	Fond du Lac.	ŀ	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
William S. Warner Andrew Dieringer	Lamartine.		Painesville.
Charles Geisse	Auburn. Taycheedah.		Milwaukee.
GRANT.			Sparts.
Joseph Harris	Fairview.		•
	Lancaster.		M1
Beni. M. Costes	Boscobel.		Shawano.
Alex. R. McCartney.	Casaville.	1	T.I Weste
Jeff, F. Wootcott .	Farmers Grove.		Lime Rock.
Thomas A. Jackson	Brodhead.	İ	C - 1 - 411 -
GREEN LAKE.		1	Sankville.
Edwin L. Hoyt	Manchester.		Preside.
IOWA. Abner Powell	Mineral Point		P. Lambright
William E. Rowe	Arena.		Buena Vista.
JEFFERSON.			ANGER TIPLE.
John Rutiedge Bylvester J. Conklin	Ixonia Center.	1	Racine.
Sylvester J. Conklin	Water and	1,	North Cape.

## Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names. Post Office.		Names.	Post Office.
Joseph M. Thomas  BOCK.	Lone Rock,	VERNON. John McLees Van S. Bennett	Harmony. Webster.
Seth Fisher	Center. Milton. Janesville.	WALWORTH. Alphonso G.Kellam John A. Smith Daniel Hooper	Delavan. Geneva, Troy.
Charles H. Parker Alex. M. Thomson SAUK.	Beloit. Janeaville.	WASHINGTON. John Kastler Densmore W. Maxon	Wayne, Cedar Creek.
Carl C. Kunts John Gillespie	Black Hawk. Dellona.	WAUPACA. Milan H. Sessions	Waupaca.
SHEBOYGAN.	Shaharran	WAUSHARA. Joseph N. P. Bird	Wautoma.
Thomas Blackstock. Sylvester Calwell George S. Graves	Sheboygan. Cascade. Sheb. Falls.	WAUKESHA. Vernon Tichenor Edwin Hurlbut James McDonald	Waukesha. Oconomowoc, Sussex.
Charles D. Parker TREMPEALEAU.	Pleasant Vall'y	WINNEBAGO. Luther Buxton	
Douglas Arnold	Williamsburg.	George W. Trask James H. Foster	

## Twenty-third Session of the State Legislature, 1870, Convened Jan. 12, and adjourned March. 17, 1870.

## SENATE.

President-THAD. C. POUND, Lt. Governor.

1

Chief Clerk-L. B. HILLS.

Sergeant-at-Arms-E. M. Rogers.

Dia	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	David Taylor Lyman Walker. Lyman Morgan. Adam Schantc. Wm. Pitt Lynde Peter V.Deuster Henry Stevens. Milton H. Pettit Wm. J.Kershaw John A. Rice Nelson Williams Samuel Pratt H. H. Gray Ben't U. Strong L. W. Joiner Geo. C.Hazelton Chs.G. Williams	Caledonia Cen Kenosha. Big Spring. Merton. Stoughton. Spring Prairie. Darlington. Spring Green. Wyoming. Boscobel.	18 19 20 21 22 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	S. D. Burchard. George Reed Hiram S. Town. Ira W. Fisher George Baldwin W. W. Woodman John C. Hall W. M. Griswold Rom'zo E. Davis Chas. M. Webb. Edward H. Ives Geo. D. Waring. Geo. Krouskop. Cyrus M. Butt Wm. T. Price Satterlee Clark.	Menasha. Calumet. Farmington. Monroe. Columbus. Middleton. Grand Rapids. Prescott. Berlin. Richland Cen. Viroqua. Black R. Falls

# Twenty-Third Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

### ASSEMBLY.

# Speaker-JAMES M. BINGHAM, of Jefferson.

Chief Clerk-E. W. Young.

Sergeant-at-Arms-Ole C. Johnson.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAOcon.	
Solon W. Pierce*	Friendship.	John Boyd Uriah D. Mihills	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Daniel Cavanagh Charles Geisse	Fond du Lac. Osceola. Taycheedah.
Samuel B. Dresser	Osceola Mills.	GRANT.	
BROWN.		Joel C. Squires	Platteville.
Edward Hicks Michael Dockry, Sr BUFFALO.	Green Bay. Morrison.	John Carthew Wm. Pitt Dewey Hugh A. W. McNair.	Lancaster. Fennimore.
James L. Hallock	Burnside.	Luther Basford	Glen Haven.
_	Darneide.	GREEN.	
James Robinson	Chilton.	C. D. W. Leonard Thomas A. Jackson	Attica. Brodhead.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		GREEN LAKE.	
Jedediah W. Granger	Menomonie.	Joseph C. Burdick.	Berlin.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		IOWA.	
John Morrill	Hixton.	Henry C. Barnard George W. Bliss	
Jonas Narracong	Lodi.	TERESPON	
Winslow Bullen Carmi W. Beach	Poynette. Pardeeville.	Daniel Hall	Watertown.
CRAWFORD.		Charles H. Phillips. Wilbur H. Tousley.	Jefferson.
William Raymond	Bell Center.	James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
DANE.		Juneau.	
Carpus E. Loveland.	Rutland.	Jerome B. Potter	Sentincl.
Willard H. Chandler. John Adams	Sun Prairie. Black Earth.	Kenosha.	
John R. Crocker Alden S. Sanborn.	Belleville. Madison.	Alexander Bailey	Salem.
DODGE.		LA CHOSSE.	
E. Adams Fowler Francis Johnston	Columbus. Waupun.	Theodore Rodolf Powers G. Moulton.	
Henry S. Burtch	Farmersville.	LA FAYETTE.	
Henry Bertram	Watertown.	Thomas T. Duffy	Benton.
Charles I Warne	Tealesannant	Henry W. Barnes	Wiota.
Charles L. Harris	Jacksonport.	MANITOWOG.	
BAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		John Barth	Kiel.
Charles R. Glesson FOND DU LAG.	Eau Claire.	Michael Fitzgerald. Carl H. Schmidt	
ידי Dobbs, Jr	Rinon	MARQUETTE.	
lof Sleyster		Spencer A. Pease	Montello.

<sup>\*</sup> Seat unsuccessfully contested by O. B. Lapham.

# Townty-Third Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON AND WOOD		rock—con.	
Carl Hæflinger	Wausau.	Alexander Graham	Janesville.
MILWAUKEE.		· SAUK.	
Stephen A. Harrison George Abert James McGrath Nathan Brick	Milwankee	Carl C. Kuntz George G. Swain SHEBOYGAN.	Black Hawk. Kilbourn City.
John Fellenz Daniel H. Richards Daniel H. Johnson Henry C. Runkel	Milwaukee.	Horatio G. H. Reed. J. Henry McNeel Jacob Blanshan	Sheboygan. Greenbush. Scott.
Enoch Chase Fred. A. Zautcke	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	st. croix. Charles D. Parker	Ple's'nt Valley.
MONBOR.		TREMPEALEAU.	
Charles A. Hunt	Melvina.	Isaac Clark	Galesville.
OCONTO AND	2401 V 222	VERNON.	
BHAWARO.		Reuben May	Springville.
James M. Adams	Oconto.	Van S. Bennett	Rockton.
OUTAGAMIR.		WALWORTH.	
Chas. E. McIntosh	Appleton.	Henry Hall Steph. R.Edgerton William Burgit	Walworth. Spring Prairie East Troy.
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon River.	WASHINGTON.	mast 110y.
PIEBCE. Oliver S. Powell	River Falls.	Henry V. R. Wilmot DensmoreW Maxon.	Newburg. Cedar Creek.
PORTAGE.		WAUERSHA.	
Frederick Huntley BACINE.	Buena Vista.	Henry Totten John D. McDonald. Thomas McCarty	Waukesha. Summit. Menomonee.
Albert L. Phillips Ira A. Rice	Racine. Waterford.	WAUPAGA.	
RICHLAND.		Albert V. Balch	Weyauwega.
James H. Miner	Richland Cen.	WAUSHARA. Theoph. F. Metcalf.	Spring Lake.
ROCK.		•	Shime mare
Isaac M. Bennett Thos. H. Goodhue Adelmorn Sherman. John Hammond	Evansville. Whitewater. Janesville. Clinton.	James E. Kennedy. William P. Rounds. James H. Foster	Oshkosh. Menasha. Koro.

Twenty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1871, Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 25, 1871.

#### SENATE.

President-THAD. C. POUND, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-O. R. SMITH

Sergeant-at-Arms-W. W. BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	John H. Jones . Lyman Walker . Lyman Morgan . Adam Schantz . F Huebschmann Peter V. Deuster Philo Belden Milton H. Pettit Eliph't S. Miner John A. Rice Wm. M. Colladay Samuel Pratt Henry S. Magoon Bennet U. Strong Francis Little Geo. C. Hazelton C. G. Williams .	Milwaukee. Rochester. Kenosha. Necedah. Merton. Stoughton. Spring Prairie. Darlington. Spring Green. Mineral Point.	18 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 33 34 25 36 37 28 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	S. D. Burchard. Carl H. Schmidt Hiram S. Town* James H. Foster George Baldwin W.W. Woodman John C. Hall W. M. Griswold R. E. Davist Myron Reed Edward H. Ives. Waldo S. Flint. Geo. Krouskop. Angus Cameron Wm. T. Price Satterlee Clark.	Ripon. Koro. Chilton. Johnson's C'k. Monroe. Columbus. Middleton. Waupaca. Trimbelle. Princeton. Richland Cen.

#### ASSEMBLY.

Speaker-WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Dodge.

1

Chief Clerk-E. W. Young

Sergeant-ot-Arms-SAM. S. FIFIELD

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS. Anson Rood Ashland, barbon, Bayfield, burnett, Douglas and Polk.	Kilbourn City.	COLUMBIA. Stillman E. Dana Thomas Sanderson. George G. Marvin	Portage City. Leeds. Westford.
Samuel S. Vaughn	Bayfield.	CBAWFORD. Darius W. Briggs	Mt. Sterling.
BROWN. Joseph S. Curtis D. Cooper Ayres	Green Bay. Ft. Howard.	Lem'l O. Humphrey Knudt O. Heimdal. Matthew Anderson.	Albion. Deerfield. Cross Plains.
BUFFALO. Ahaz F. Allen	Gilmantown.	Ole Torgerson Harlow S. Orton	Perry. Madison.
CALUMET. William H. Dick	Brothertown.	DODOR. William E. Smith Allen H. Atwater	Fox Lake. Oak Grove.
UNN. Bate	Chippewa Fils.	William Rusch Marcus Trumer DOOR AND ME-	Herman. Rubicon.
'D JACKSON. 7. King	Humbird.	Joseph McCormick.	Ahnepes.

insuccessfully contested by John Boyd. unsuccessfully contested by Levi B. Vilas.

# Twenty-Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Name.	Post Office.
BAU CLAIRE AND		MILWAUKEE.	
PEPIN. Henry Cousins FOND DU LAG.	Eau Claire.	James S. White August Richter James Hoye Charles M. Hoyt	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
Jehdelah Bowen John A. Baker Gerrit T. Thorn Uriah D. Mihills Michael Lonergan Joseph Wagner	Waupun. Fond du Lac.	Charles F. Freeman. Daniel H. Richards. Matthew Keenan John L. Semmann Valentin Knæll James Watts	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Painesville.
GRANT.  Joseph Harris  Henry B. Coons	Fairview.	monnon.  David D. Cheney	Sparta.
John C. Holloway William W. Field Geo. H. Chambers	Lancaster. Boscobel.	OCONTO AND SHAW- ANO. Parlan Semple	Waukechon.
OREEN. Orrin Bacon Marshal H. Pengra GREEN LAKE.	Monticello. Juda.	OUTAGAMIE. Chas. E. McIntosh . OZAUKĖE.	Appleton.
Archibald Nichols	Markesan.	Charles G. Meyer PIERCE.	Fredonia.
Henry C. Barnard John J. Davis	Avoca. Mifflin.	Oliver S. Powell  PORTAGE.  Thomas H. McDill	River Falls. Ployer.
Daniel Hall	Cold Spring.	RACINE.  Lucius S. Blake George Bremner	Racine.
JUNEAU. Perry R. Briggs	Mauston.	RICHLAND. Elihu Bailey	Mill Creek.
ERNOSHA.		ROCK.	Ordandadilla
LA CROSSE.  Gideon C. Hixon Powers G. Moulton	La Crosse.	Halvor H. Peterson. Robert T. Powell Adelmorn Sherman. John Hammond Willard Merrill	Indian Ford. Janesville. Clinton.
LA FATETTE.  Patrick Galagan  Henry W. Barnes	Darlington.	SAUK. Carl C. Kuntz George G. Swain	Black Hawk.
MANITOWOC.	W IOLA.	SHEBOYGAN.	i miloum ong.
Svend Samuelson Michael Fitzgerald Joseph Rankln	Cato.	Charles Œtling Enos Eastman Hiram Smith	How'd's Grove Plymouth. SheboyganF'ls
MARQUETTE. Spencer A. Pease	Montello.	ST. CROIX.	
MARATHON AND WOOD.	WORKSITO.	Reuel K. Fay	Star Prairie.
Rufus P. Manson	Wansau.	Alex A. Arnold	Galesville.

# Twenty-Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continue)

Names.	Post Office,	Names.	Post Office.
VERNOR, Joseph W. Hoyt Henry A. Chase	Chaseburg. Viroqua.	WAUERSHA—con. John D. McDonald. William Ockler	Summit. MuskegoCent't
WALWORTH. John Jeffers	Darien. Geneva. Whitewater.	WAUPAGA. George E. More. WAUERINA. Edwin Montgomery	Royalton. Hancock.
Baruch S. Weil Densmore W. Maxon WAUKESHA. Leonard D. Hinkley.		WINNERAGO. Russell J. Judd Wm. P. Rounds Prederic A. Morgan	Oshkosh. Mensehs. Oshkosh.

Thornty-Fifth Session of the State Logislature, 1873, Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 27, 1872.

#### SENATE.

President-MILTON H. PETTIT, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-J. H. WASSONEB. | Sergeant-at-Arms-W. D. HOARD.

-					
Dia	Names.	Post Office.	Dia	Brees.	Post Office.
1 9	John H. Jones . M.P. Lindsley	Sheboygan. Green Bay.	18 19	William H. Hiner James H. Foster	Fond du Lec. Koro.
8	F.Huebschmann William Neison	Milwaukee.	90 21	Joseph Wagner. Myron Reed	Calvary. Waupaca,
5	Philo Belden	Rochester.	22 28 34	George Kreiss	Appleton.
?	John L.Mitchell W. M. Colladay.	Stoughton.		W.W. Woodman Joseph E. 1rish	New Richmo'd
8	Samuel Pratt Francis Little	Spring Prairie. Mineral Point.	25	Waldo S. Flint . R. E. Davis	Princeton. Middleton.
10	William Blair	Waukesha.	27	Wm M.Griswold	

# Twenty-Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

# ASSEMBLY.

### Speaker-DANIEL HALL, of Jefferson.

Chief Clerk-B. W. Young.

Sergeant-at-Arms-SAM. S. FIFIELD.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		DUNK AND PEPIN.	
George A. Neeves	Grand Rapids.	Elias P. Bailey	Menomonie.
ASHLAND, BARBON, BAYFIELD, BUR- METT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		BAU CLAIRE. Bradley Phillips FOND DU LAG.	Eau Claire.
Henry D. Barron BEOWN *	St. Croix, Falls.	Andrew J. Yorty Elihu Colman Aaron Walters	Brandon. Fond du Lac. Foster.
Christian Wœlz D. Cooper Ayres Daniel Lee	Green Bay. Fort Howard. Depere.	GRANT. George E. Cabanis .	Big Patch.
GALUMET.	Glencoe.	Allen R. Bushnell Samuel A. Ferrin Jerome B. Cory	Lancaster. Montfort. Patch Grove.
C. H. M. Petersent	New Holstein.	GREEN. Marshal H. Pengra.	Juda.
John J. Jenkins CLARK AND JACKSON.	Chippewa F <sup>3</sup> ls.	Archibald Nichols .	Markesan.
COLUMBIA.		IOWA. William E. Rowe John Strachan	Arena. Mineral Point.
William W. Corning. Henry C. Brace Jacob Low	Portage City. Fall River. Lowville.	JEFFERSON. § Daniel Hall	Watertown.
CRAWFOED.  Oliver A. Caswell  DAKE.	Mount Sterling	William L. Hoskins Lucien B. Caswell JUNEAU.	Lake Mills. Fort Atkinson.
Benjamin F. Adams. John D. Gurnee John Adams	Door Creek. Madison. Black Earth.	Henry F. C. Nichols  KENOSHA.	
Phineas Baldwin DODGE. ‡	Oregon.	Frederick Robinson LA CHOSSE.	
Michael Adams Calvin E. Lewis Allen H. Atwater Silas W. Lamoreux	Danville. Beaver Dam. Oak Grove. Mayville.	Gideon C. Hixon LA PAYETTE. Thomas Bainbridge.	La Crosse.  Benton.
John Solon  Doon.   Gideon W. Allen	Rubicon. Richwood. Sturgeon Bay.	MANITOWOG.  Peter Reuther  Martin McNamara  Joseph Rankin	Maple Grove.

And part of Kewaunee.
† Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Merrill.

2 Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.

1 And part of Kewaunee.

2 And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

# Twenty-Fifth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON.		noon-continued.	
Bartholomew Ringle.	Wansan,	Eugene K. Felt	Beloit.
MARQUETTE.		Alexander Graham.	Janosville,
Neil Dimond	Midland.	Ft. OROIX.	Hudson.
MILWAUERE.	'	John C. Spooner	raucison,
John W. Cary	Milwaukee.	William W. Perry	Prairie du Sec.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	George G. Swain	Kilbourn City.
Frederic C. Winkler	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	BHAWANO, †	Ť
Charles H. Larkin Emil Wallber.	Milwaukee.	Michael Gorman	North Port.
Windeld Smith John Felicus	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.	BREBOYGAN.	
Moritz N. Becker	Milwankoo.	George W. Weeden.	Sheboygan.
Henry Fowler Adin P. Hobart	Milwaukee. Oak Creek.	Patrick H. O'Rourk Major Shaw	Cascado. Hingham.
MORROE.	<b>V.</b>	TREMPHALMAU.	
Ell O. Rudd	Rudd's Mills.	Nosh D. Comstock.	Arcadia.
John F. Richards	Tomah.	VERMON.	
DOOMTO.		Reuben May	Springville.
Richard W. Hubbell.	Oceate.	Henry A. Chase	Viroqua.
OUTAGARIE. *		WALWORTH.	
William H. H. Wroe.	Medina.	Elijah K. Sharp	Delavan.
OZAUKEE.		Amos W. Stafford Samuel A. White	Geneva. Whitewater.
John R. Bohan Frederick W. Horn	Ozaukee. Codarburg.	WASHINGTON.	14 Tryon stort
PIERCE.		Densmore W.Maxon	Codar Creek.
Oliver S. Powell	River Falls.	Baruch B. Weil	Bchleleingerv'e
PORTAGE.		WAUERSHA.	
Oliver H. Lamorean.	Plover.	Eliphalet S. Stone .	Summit.
BACINE.		Charles Brown	Brookfield Cen.
Richard B. Bates	Racine.	WAUPAGA. ‡ Archibald D. Smith.	T T 4
William V. Moore	Burlington.	WAUSHARA.	LIBOL
BIOHLAND.			Berlin.
ı Dixon . Putnam, Jr.	Ithece. Ash Ridge.	Poder D. Secret	Derlin.
ROCK.	THE PERIODS	WINNERAGO.	
) F. Wallihan	Footville.	Thos. D. Grimmer	Oshkosh,
n P. Burdick.	Janeaville,	Nels. F. Beckwith.	Neenah. Omro.
G. Cheever	Clinton.	Alson Wood	Wankan,

n part. and parts of Outagamic and Waupaca, in part. leat unsuccessfully contested by Russell J. Judd,

### Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature, 1878, Convened January 8, 1878, and adjourned March 20, 1878.

# SENATE.

#### Fresident-MILTON H. PETTIT, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk-J. H. WAGGONER. | Sergeant-at-Arms-Albert Enonson.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	P. H. O'Rourk. M. P. Lindsley. F. W. Cotzhausen Wm. Nelson Robert H. Baker John L. Mitchell John A. Johnson Samuel Pratt Francis Little William Blair F. Campbell Orrin Bacon S. D. Burchard. John B. Quimby C. H. Schmidt J. C. Holloway. Horatio N. Davis	Viroqua. Racine. Milwaukee. Madison. Spring Prairie Mineral Point Waukesha. Gratiot. Monticello. Beaver Dam. Sauk City. Manitowoc. Lancaster,	18 19 20 21 22 24 25 22 22 22 23 23 24 25 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	Wm. H. Hiner Robert McCurdy Joseph Wagner. M. H. McCord George Kreiss W. S. Greene Joseph E. Irish. R. L. D. Potter R. E. Davis Evan O. Jones Henry L. Eaton. Thos. B. Scott Joseph G. Thorp Gideon C. Hixon Orlando Brown Adam Schants	Calvary. Shawano. Appleton. Milford. Hudson. Wautoma. Middleton. Cambria. Lone Rock. Gr'd Rapids. Eau Claire.

#### ASSEMBLY.

### Speaker-HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk. 1

Chief Clerk—E. W. Young.

Sergeant-at-Arms-O. C. Bissell.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		CRIPPEWA.	
Charles A. Cady	Dell Prairie.	Albert E. Pound	Chippewa Falls
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CLARK AND JACKSON. Edward E. Merritt COLUMBIA.	Neillaville.
Henry D. Barron BROWN.*	St. Croix Falls.	Samuel S. Brannan. Henry C. Brace John L. Porter	Fall River.
Joseph S. Curtis William H. Bartran .		CRAWFORD.	z somo.
Denis Dewane	Cooperstown.	Peter Doyle	Pr. du Chien.
BUFFALO.		DANE.	
Robert Lees	Gilmantown.	Oliver W. Thornton	Marshall.
CALUMET.		Levi B. Vilas Otto Kerl	Madison. Cross Plains.
Thomas Lynch	Chilton.	Hiram H. Cornwell.	Verona.

And part of Kewaunee.

# Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—con.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
*DODGE.		MANITOWOC.	
John W. Davis John Runkel Wilfred C. Fullef Dennis Short Satterlee Clark	Fox Lake. Lowell. Waupun. Theresa. Horicon.	Charles R. Zorn Orsamus S. Davis Joseph Rankin MARATHON.	Kiel. Cato. Manitowoc.
Ferdinand Gnewuch.	Watertown.	Daniel L. Plumer	Wansau.
†DOOR.		marquette.	
De Wayne Stebbins.	Ahnepec.	Charles S. Kelsey	Montello.
DUNN AND PEPIN.		MILWAUKEE.	
Horace E. Houghton.	Durand.	IsaacW.VanSchaick Jacob Sander	Milwaukec.
William P. Bartlett.	Eau Claire.	James McGrath §Gottlob E. Weiss John A. Becher	
POND DU LAC. Alonzo A. Loper Rensselaer M. Lewis. Truman M. Fay	Ripon. Fond du Lac. Byron.	Casper M. Sanger Henry L. Palmer Galen B. Seaman Moritz N. Becker	Milwaukoe. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Thomas Tobin John B. Stemper	FiveMileHous Oak Creek.
Thomas G. Stephens. William H. Clise John Monteith	Hazel Green. Lancaster. Fennimore.	MONBOE.  James H. Allen	
Christ'r Hutchinson.	Beetown.	Adelb'tE.Bleekman	Tomah.
GREEN.		oconto.	ł
John Luchsinger	New Glarus.	Richard W.Hubbell.	Oconto.
green lake.		**OUTAGAMIE.	
Appollos D. Foote	Berlin.	John A. Ræmer	Appleton.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE.	
William E. Rowe William Robinson		Chas.E. Chamberlin Adol'h Zimmerma'n	
#JEFFERSON.		PIERCE.	}
Patrick Devy		James H. Persons	Plum City.
Casper H. Steinfort. James W. Ostrander.		PORTAGE.	
JUNEAU.	00000000	David R. Clements.	Stevens Poin
Henry F. C. Nichols.	New Lisbon.	RACINE.	
KENOSHA.		John Klkins Richard Richards	
Asahel Farr	Kenosha.	RICHLAND.	
LA CROSSE.  Alexander McMillan.	La Crosse.	Norman L. James. George W. Putnam	
LA PAYETTE.		BOCK.	
Wm. H. Armstrong	Darlington.	John M. Evans	Evansville.

<sup>\*</sup> Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.
† And part of Kewaunee.
‡ And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.
§ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Hiram R. Bond.
\*\* In part.

# Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature - Assembly - con.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BOCK — con.  David F. Sayre  Dustin G. Cheever  Eugene K. Felt  Henry A. Patterson  St. Choix.  David C. Fulton	Fulton. Clinton. Beloit. Janesville. Hudson.	WALWORTH. Carlos L. Douglass. Frank Leland Charles R. Gibbs WASHINGTON. Hiram W. Sawyer	Walworth. Elkhorn. Whitewater. Hartford.
John Young John Kellogg	Black Hawk. Reedsburg.	Baruch S. Weil  WAUKESHA.  Francis G. Parks  David Rhoda	Eagle. Oconomowoc.
Corydon L. Rich  SHEBOYGAN.  Julius Bodenstab  Otto Puhlman  Peter Daane, Jr  TREMPEALEAU.	Shiocton.  Howard's Gr've Plymouth. Oostburg.	†WAUPACA. Columbus Caldwell. WAUSHARA. Sherman Bardwell. WINNEBAGO.	
Seth W. Button  VERNON.  Peter Jerman  J. Henry Tate	Trempealeau. Rising Sun. Viroqua.	Thomas Wall Thomas McConnell. Carlton Foster Alson Wood	Winneconne.

<sup>\*</sup> And parts of Outagamic and Waupaca. † In part.

# TABLE

Showing the length of Sessions of the Legislature and the number of Representatives in each year since 1886.

### Territorial Organization.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment, L	ength	of Bessio	n. No.Rej	<b>)8.</b>
1886	October 25th	December 9th		46 days	••••	<b>39</b>
1837	November 6th	January 20, 1838		76 days		39
	June 11th					
1838	November 26th	December 22d		27 days		37
1839	January 21st	March 11th	• • • • •	50 days		89
1889	December 2d	January 13, 1840	• • • • •	43 days	•••••	<b>39</b>
1840	August 3d	August 14th		12 days	• • • • • • •	<b>39</b>
1840	December 7th	February 19, 1841.		75 days		39
	December 6th					
1843	March 6th	March 25, 1843		20 days	• • • • • • • •	<b>39</b>
1848	March 97th	April 17, 1843	••••	22 days		<b>39</b>
1843	December 4th	January 31, 1844	• • • • •	59 days	• • • • • • •	<b>39</b>
1845	January 6th	February 24th		50 days	• • • • • • •	39
1848	January 5th	February 8d	• • • •	30 days	• • • • • • •	<b>89</b>
1847	January 4th	February 11th	• • • • • •	89 days	• • • • • • •	<b>39</b>
	October 18th					
1848	February 7th	March 18th		86 days	• • • • • • • •	39

#### 1 State Organization.

1848         June 5th         August 21st         78 days         85           1849         January 10th         April 2d         83 days         85           1850         January 9th         February 11th         34 days         85           1851         January 8th         March 18th         70 days         85           1852         January 14th         April 19th         96 days         85           1853         January 12th         April 4th         181 days         107           1853         January 12th         April 3d         83 days         107           1854         January 11th         April 3d         83 days         107           1855         January 10th         April 3d         83 days         107           1856         January 9th         March 31st         125 days         107           1856         September 3d         October 14th         125 days         107           1857         January 14th         March 9th         54 days         107           1858         January 12th         March 21st         69 days         127           1860         January 9th         April 17th         112 days         127           1861 </th
1849       January 10th.       April 2d.       83 days       85         1850       January 9th.       February 11th.       34 days       85         1851       January 8th.       March 18th.       70 days       85         1852       January 14th.       April 19th.       96 days       85         1853       January 12th.       April 4th.       96 days       85         1853       June 6th.       July 13th.       131 days       107         1854       January 11th.       April 3d.       83 days       107         1855       January 10th.       April 3d.       83 days       107         1856       January 9th.       March 31st.       125 days       107         1856       January 9th.       March 9th.       54 days       107         1856       January 14th.       March 9th.       54 days       107         1858       January 12th.       March 9th.       54 days       107         1858       January 12th.       March 9th.       125 days       127         1869       January 9th.       April 17th.       122 days       127         1861       January 8th.       April 17th.       122 days       133
1850
1851
1852
1853
1854       January 11th.       April 3d.       88 days       107         1855       January 10th.       April 3d.       88 days       107         1856       January 9th.       March 81st.       125 days       107         1856       September 3d.       October 14th.       54 days       107         1857       January 14th.       March 9th.       54 days       107         1858       January 18th.       May 17th.       125 days       127         1859       January 12th.       March 21st.       69 days       127         1860       January 9th.       April 2d.       82 days       127         1861       January 8th.       April 17th.       112 days       127         1862       January 2th.       April 7th.       122 days       133         1862       January 2th.       April 2d.       70 days       133         1863       January 14th.       April 2d.       70 days       133         1864       January 13th.       April 10th.       83 days       133         1865       January 10th.       April 10th.       90 days       135         1866       January 9th.       April 11th.       93 days       138
1854       January 11th.       April 3d.       88 days       107         1855       January 10th.       April 3d.       88 days       107         1856       January 9th.       March 81st.       125 days       107         1856       September 3d.       October 14th.       54 days       107         1857       January 14th.       March 9th.       54 days       107         1858       January 18th.       May 17th.       125 days       127         1859       January 12th.       March 21st.       69 days       127         1860       January 9th.       April 2d.       82 days       127         1861       January 8th.       April 17th.       112 days       127         1862       January 2th.       April 7th.       122 days       133         1862       January 2th.       April 2d.       70 days       133         1863       January 14th.       April 2d.       70 days       133         1864       January 13th.       April 10th.       83 days       133         1865       January 10th.       April 10th.       90 days       135         1866       January 9th.       April 11th.       93 days       138
1855       January 10th       April 3d.       83 days       107         1856       January 9th       March 81st.       125 days       107         1856       September 3d.       October 14th       125 days       107         1857       January 14th       March 9th       54 days       107         1858       January 18th       May 17th       125 days       127         1859       January 12th       March 21st       69 days       127         1860       January 9th       April 2d       82 days       127         1861       January 8th       April 17th       112 days       127         1862       January 2th       April 7th       122 days       123         1862       June 82       June 17th       122 days       133         1862       September 10th       September 26th       128         1863       January 14th       April 2d       70 days       133         1864       January 18th       April 4th       83 days       133         1865       January 10th       April 10th       90 days       133         1866       January 10th       April 12th       93 days       138         1867       <
1856       January 9th.       March 81st.       125 days       107         1856       September 3d.       October 14th.       125 days       107         1857       January 14th.       March 9th.       54 days       127         1858       January 13th.       May 17th.       125 days       127         1859       January 12th.       March 21st.       69 days       127         1860       January 9th.       April 2d.       82 days       127         1861       January 8th.       April 17th.       112 days       127         1862       January 2th.       April 7th.       122 days       133         1862       June 82.       June 17th.       122 days       133         1862       September 10th.       September 26th.       123         1863       January 14th.       April 2d.       70 days       133         1864       January 13th.       April 4th.       83 days       123         1865       January 11th.       April 10th.       90 days       133         1866       January 10th.       April 12th.       93 days       138         1867       January 9th.       April 11th.       93 days       128
1856       September 3d.       October 14th.       \$\frac{125}{125}\$ days       107         1857       January 14th.       March 9th.       54 days       127         1858       January 13th.       May 17th.       125 days       127         1859       January 12th.       March 21st.       69 days       127         1860       January 9th.       April 2d.       82 days       127         1861       January 8th.       April 17th.       112 days       127         1862       January 8th.       April 7th.       122 days       133         1862       June 82       June 17th.       122 days       133         1862       September 10th       September 26th.       122 days       133         1863       January 14th.       April 2d.       70 days       133         1864       January 13th.       April 4th.       83 days       123         1865       January 11th.       April 10th.       90 days       133         1866       January 10th.       April 12th.       93 days       128         1867       January 9th.       April 11th.       93 days       138
1850
1858       January 18th       May 17th       125 days       127         1859       January 12th       March 21st       69 days       127         1860       January 9th       April 2d       82 days       127         1861       January 8th       April 17th       112 days       127         1861       May 15th       May 27th       112 days       127         1862       January 8th       April 7th       122 days       133         1862       June 8d       June 17th       122 days       133         1862       September 10th       September 26th       128         1863       January 14th       April 2d       70 days       133         1864       January 13th       April 4th       83 days       133         1865       January 11th       April 10th       90 days       133         1866       January 10th       April 12th       93 days       138         1867       January 9th       April 11th       98 days       138
1859       January 12th       March 21st       69 days       127         1860       January 9th       April 2d       82 days       127         1861       January 8th       April 17th       112 days       127         1862       January 2th       April 7th       122 days       133         1862       June 82       June 17th       122 days       133         1862       September 10th       September 26th       183         1863       January 14th       April 2d       70 days       183         1864       January 13th       April 4th       83 days       183         1865       January 10th       April 12th       90 days       183         1866       January 10th       April 12th       93 days       183         1867       January 9th       April 11th       98 days       183
1859       January 12th       March 21st       69 days       127         1860       January 9th       April 2d       82 days       127         1861       January 8th       April 17th       112 days       127         1862       January 2th       April 7th       122 days       133         1862       June 82       June 17th       122 days       133         1862       September 10th       September 26th       183         1863       January 14th       April 2d       70 days       183         1864       January 13th       April 4th       83 days       183         1865       January 10th       April 12th       90 days       183         1866       January 10th       April 12th       93 days       183         1867       January 9th       April 11th       98 days       183
1860       January 9th.       April 2d.       82 days       127         1861       January 8th.       April 17th.       112 days       127         1861       May 15th.       May 27th.       127         1862       January 8th.       April 7th.       122 days       133         1862       June 8d.       June 17th.       122 days       133         1863       January 14th.       April 2d.       70 days       133         1864       January 13th.       April 4th.       83 days       133         1865       January 11th.       April 10th.       90 days       133         1866       January 10th.       April 12th.       93 days       138         1867       January 9th.       April 11th.       98 days       138
1861       January 8th.       April 17th.       112 days       127         1861       May 15th.       May 27th.       1862       January 8th.       April 7th.       122 days       133         1862       June 32       June 17th.       122 days       133         1862       September 10th.       September 26th.       70 days       133         1863       January 14th.       April 2d.       70 days       133         1864       January 13th.       April 4th.       83 days       183         1865       January 11th.       April 10th.       90 days       133         1866       January 10th.       April 12th.       93 days       133         1867       January 9th.       April 11th.       98 days       138
1862       January 8th.       April 7th.       122 days       133         1862       June 32.       June 17th.       122 days       133         1862       September 10th.       September 26th.       70 days       133         1863       January 14th.       April 2d.       70 days       133         1864       January 13th.       April 4th.       83 days       183         1865       January 11th.       April 10th.       90 days       133         1866       January 10th.       April 12th.       93 days       133         1867       January 9th.       April 11th.       98 days       133
1862       January 8th       April 7th       122 days       133         1862       June 8d       June 17th       122 days       133         1862       September 10th       September 26th       70 days       133         1863       January 14th       April 2d       70 days       133         1864       January 13th       April 4th       83 days       133         1865       January 11th       April 10th       90 days       133         1866       January 10th       April 12th       93 days       138         1867       January 9th       April 11th       98 days       138
1862       June 3d       June 17th       122 days       133         1862       September 10th       September 26th       70 days       133         1863       January 14th       April 2d       70 days       133         1864       January 18th       April 4th       83 days       183         1865       January 11th       April 10th       90 days       133         1866       January 10th       April 12th       93 days       138         1867       January 9th       April 11th       98 days       138
1862       September 10th       September 26th       )         1863       January 14th       April 2d       70 days       133         1864       January 18th       April 4th       88 days       183         1865       January 11th       April 10th       90 days       133         1866       January 10th       April 12th       93 days       138         1867       January 9th       April 11th       98 days       138
1863       January 14th       April 2d       70 days       183         1864       January 18th       April 4th       88 days       183         1865       January 11th       April 10th       90 days       183         1866       January 10th       April 12th       98 days       183         1867       January 9th       April 11th       98 days       183
1864
1865 January 11th April 10th 90 days 183 1866 January 10th April 12th 93 days 188 1867 January 9th April 11th 98 days 183
1866 January 10th April 12th 98 days 188 1867 January 9th April 11th 98 days 188
1867 January 9th April 11th 98 days 183
1986 Johnsey Sth. March Kin
1869 January 18th March 11th 58 days 133
2870 January 12th March 17th 65 days 133
1871 January 11th March 25th 74 days 188
1879 January 10th March 28th 77 days 183
78 January 8th March 2 th 72 days 133

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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—SESSIONS.

# Table showing the length of Legislative Sessions, etc.—(continued.)

# Constitutional Conventions.

#### FIRST CONVENTION.

Tear. 1846	Time of Meeting. Adjournment. Length of Session. No. Reps. October 5th 78 days 134
	SECOND CONVENTION.
1847	December 15th February 1st 48 days 65
14	

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•				
•	•			
				ı
•				

# Territorial and State Officers,

#### TOGETHER WITH

Senators and Representatives in Congress and Presidential Electors.

		•	
•			
	•		

# TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

# GOVERNORS OF TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

When and by whom appointed.

HENRY DODGE	appointed by	Andrew Jackson	April 80th, 1836
JAMES DUANE DOTY	appointed by J	John Tyler	Sept. 30th, 1841
N. P. TALMADGE	appointed by	John Tyler	June 23d, 1844
HENRY DODGE	appointed by	James K. Polk	April 8th, 1845

# STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,

From its organization until January 1, 1875.

#### Governore.

NELSON DEWEY	Lancaster	from June 8	1848.	to Dec. 31, 1849
NELSON DEWRY	Lancaster	from Jan. 1	1850.	to Dec. 81, 1851
L. J. FARWELL	Madison	from Jan. 1	1852.	to Dec. 81, 1859
WM. A. BARSTOW	Wankesha	from Jan. 1	1854.	to Dec. 81, 1855
COLES BASHFORD	Oshkosh	from Jan. 1	1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
ALEX. W. RANDALL	Waukesha	from Jan. 1	1858,	to Dec. 81, 1859
ALEX. W. RANDALL	Waukesha	from Jan. 1	. 1860.	to Dec. 31, 1861
LOUIS P. HARVEY	Shopiere	from Jan. 1	, 1862,	to Apr. 19, 1862
Edward Salomon	Milwaukee	from Apr.20	, 1862,	to Dec. 81, 1868
JAMES T. LEWIS				
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD	Madison	from Jan. 1	, 1866,	to Dec. 81, 1867
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD	Madison	from Jan. 1	, 1865,	to Dec. 81, 1869
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD	Madison	from Jan. 1	, 1870,	to Dec. 81, 1871
C. C. Washburh Wm. R. Taylor	La Crosse	from Jan. 1	, 1872,	to Dec. 81, 1873
WM. R. TAYLOR	.Cottage Grove	from Jan. 1	, 1874,	to Dec. 81, 1875
	Lieutenant Go			
	Transmission and	<del>our more</del> .		
JOHN E. HOLMES	Jefferson	from June 5	, 1848,	to Dec. 81, 1849
JOHN E. HOLMES SAMUEL W. BRALL	Taycheedah	from Jan. 1	, 1850,	to Dec. 81, 1851
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS	Taycheedah La Crosse	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1	, 1850, , 1852,	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS JAMES T. LEWIS	Taycheedah La Crosse	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1	, 1850, , 1852, , 1854	to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1858
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS JAMES T. LEWIS ARTHUR MCARTHUR	Taycheedah La Crosse Columbus Milwaukee	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1	, 1850, , 1852, , 1854, , 1856.	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1855 to Dec. 81, 1857
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS JAMES T. LEWIS ARTHUR MCARTHUR E. D. CAMPBELL	Taycheedah La Crosse Columbus Milwaukee La Crosse	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1	, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858,	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1855 to Dec. 81, 1857 to Dec. 81, 1859
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS JAMES T. LEWIS ARTHUR MCARTHUR E. D. CAMPBELL BUTLER G. NOBLE	Taycheedah La Crosse Columbus Milwaukee La Crosse Whitewater	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1	, 1850, , 1852, , 1854, , 1856, , 1858, , 1860,	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1855 to Dec. 81, 1857 to Dec. 31, 1859 to Dec. 31, 1861
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS JAMES T. LEWIS ARTHUR MCARTHUR E. D. CAMPBELL BUTLER G. NOBLE EDWARD SALOMON	Taycheedah La Crosse Columbus Milwaukee La Crosse Whitewater Milwaukee	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1	1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860,	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1855 to Dec. 81, 1857 to Dec. 81, 1859 to Dec. 31, 1861 to Apr. 19, 1862
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS. JAMES T. LEWIS. ARTHUR MCARTHUR. E. D. CAMPBELL. BUTLER G. NOBLE. EDWARD SALOMON GERRY W. HAZELTON*.	Taycheedah La Crosse Columbus Milwaukee La Crosse Whitewater Milwaukee Columbus	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1	, 1850, , 1852, , 1854, , 1856, , 1858, , 1860, , 1862,	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1855 to Dec. 81, 1857 to Dec. 81, 1859 to Dec. 31, 1861 to Apr. 19, 1862 to Sep. 26, 1862
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS. JAMES T. LEWIS. ARTHUR MCARTHUR. E. D. CAMPBELL. BUTLER G. NOBLE. EDWARD SALOMON GERRY W. HAZELTON* WYMAN SPOONER*	Taycheedah La Crosse Columbus Milwaukee La Crosse Whitewater Milwaukee Columbus Elkhorn	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Sep. 10 from Jan. 1	, 1850, , 1852, , 1854, , 1856, , 1858, , 1860, , 1862, , 1864,	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1855 to Dec. 81, 1857 to Dec. 81, 1859 to Dec. 31, 1861 to Apr. 19, 1862 to Sep. 26, 1862 to Dec. 31, 1868
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS. JAMES T. LEWIS. ABTHUR MCARTHUR. E. D. CAMPBELL. BUTLER G. NOBLE. EDWARD SALOMON GERRY W. HAZELTON* WYMAN SPOONER*	Taycheedah La Crosse Columbus Milwaukee La Crosse Whitewater Milwaukee Columbus Elkhorn	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 14 from Jan. 14	, 1850, , 1852, , 1854, , 1856, , 1860, , 1862, , 1864, , 1864,	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1855 to Dec. 81, 1857 to Dec. 81, 1859 to Dec. 31, 1861 to Apr. 19, 1862 to Sep. 26, 1862 to Dec. 31, 1863 to Dec. 31, 1865
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS JAMES T. LEWIS ARTHUR MCARTHUR E. D. CAMPBELL BUTLER G. NOBLE EDWARD SALOMON GERRY W. HAZELTON* WYMAN SPOONER WYMAN SPOONER WYMAN SPOONER	Taycheedah La Crosse Columbus Milwaukee La Crosse Whitewater Milwaukee Columbus Elkhorn Elkhorn	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1	, 1850, , 1852, , 1854, , 1856, , 1860, , 1862, , 1864, , 1864, , 1866,	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1855 to Dec. 81, 1857 to Dec. 31, 1859 to Dec. 31, 1861 to Apr. 19, 1862 to Sep. 26, 1862 to Dec. 31, 1863 to Dec. 31, 1865 to Dec. 81, 1867
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS JAMES T. LEWIS ARTHUR MCARTHUR E. D. CAMPBELL BUTLER G. NOBLE EDWARD SALOMON GEERY W. HAZELTON* WYMAN SPOONER* WYMAN SPOONER WYMAN SPOONER WYMAN SPOONER	Taycheedah La Crosse Columbus Milwaukee La Crosse Whitewater Milwaukee Columbus Elkhorn Elkhorn Elkhorn	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1	, 1850, , 1852, , 1854, , 1856, , 1868, , 1862, , 1863, , 1864, , 1866,	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1855 to Dec. 81, 1857 to Dec. 31, 1859 to Dec. 31, 1861 to Apr. 19, 1862 to Sep. 26, 1862 to Dec. 31, 1868 to Dec. 31, 1865 to Dec. 81, 1867 to Dec. 81, 1867
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS JAMES T. LEWIS ARTHUR MCARTHUR E. D. CAMPBELL BUTLER G. NOBLE EDWARD SALOMON GHERY W. HAZELTON* WYMAN SPOONER WYMAN SPOONER WYMAN SPOONER WYMAN SPOONER	Taycheedah La Crosse Columbus Milwaukee La Crosse Whitewater Milwaukee Columbus Elkhorn Elkhorn Elkhorn Chippews Falls	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1	, 1850, , 1852, , 1856, , 1856, , 1862, , 1862, , 1863, , 1864, , 1866,	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1855 to Dec. 81, 1857 to Dec. 81, 1869 to Dec. 31, 1861 to Apr. 19, 1862 to Sep. 26, 1862 to Dec. 31, 1868 to Dec. 81, 1865 to Dec. 81, 1867
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS JAMES T. LEWIS ARTHUR MCARTHUR E. D. CAMPBELL BUTLER G. NOBLE EDWARD SALOMON GHERY W. HAZELTON* WYMAN SPOONER WYMAN SPOONER WYMAN SPOONER WYMAN SPOONER	Taycheedah La Crosse Columbus Milwaukee La Crosse Whitewater Milwaukee Columbus Elkhorn Elkhorn Elkhorn Chippews Falls	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1	, 1850, , 1852, , 1856, , 1856, , 1862, , 1862, , 1863, , 1864, , 1866,	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1855 to Dec. 81, 1857 to Dec. 31, 1869 to Dec. 31, 1862 to Sep. 26, 1862 to Dec. 31, 1868 to Dec. 31, 1865 to Dec. 81, 1867 to Dec. 81, 1869
SAMUEL W. BEALL TIMOTHY BURNS. JAMES T. LEWIS. ARTHUR MCARTHUR. E. D. CAMPBELL. BUTLER G. NOBLE. EDWARD SALOMON GERRY W. HAZELTON* WYMAN SPOONER. WYMAN SPOONER. WYMAN SPOONER. WYMAN SPOONER. THAD. C. POUND. MILTON H. PETITY. CHARLES D. PARKER.	Taycheedah La Crosse Columbus Milwaukee La Crosse Whitewater Milwaukee Columbus Elkhorn Elkhorn Elkhorn Chippews Falls	from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1 from Jan. 1	1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1862, 1864, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870,	to Dec. 81, 1851 to Dec. 81, 1858 to Dec. 81, 1855 to Dec. 81, 1857 to Dec. 31, 1869 to Dec. 31, 1862 to Sep. 26, 1862 to Dec. 31, 1868 to Dec. 31, 1865 to Dec. 81, 1867 to Dec. 81, 1869

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#### Bank Comptrollers.\*

JAS. S. BAKER	Green Bay	from Nov. 2	0, 1852,	to Dec. 81, 1853
WM. M. DENNIS				
Wm. M. Dennis				
JOEL C. SQUIRES	Mineral Point.	from Jan.	1. 1858.	to Dec. 81, 1859
G. VAN STEENWYK	Kilbourn City.	from Jan.	1, 1860,	to Dec. 81, 1861
WM. H. RAMSEY				
WM. H. RAMSHY				
JERENIAH M. RUSE				
Jebemiah M. Rusk	Viroqua	from Jan.	1. 1868.	to Dec. 81, 1869

#### State Prison Commissioners.

JOHN TAYLOB	Waupun	from Mar.	28,	1858,	to Apr. 2, 18	358
HENRY BROWN	Fond du Lac	from Apr.	8	1858,	to Dec. 81, 18	368
A. W. STARKS	Baraboo	from Jan.	1,	1854,	to Dec. 81, 18	355
BD. McGARRY						
E. M. MAOGRAW						
HANS C. HEG	Racine	from Jan.	1,	1860,	to Dec. 81, 18	361
ALEX. P. Hodens						
HENRY CORDIES	Wanpun	from Jan.	1,	1864,	to Dec. 81, 18	365
HENRY CORDIER	Waupun	from Jan.	1,	1866,	to Dec. 81, 18	367
HENRY CORDIER	Waupun	from Jan.	1,	1868,	to Dec. 81, 18	369
GEORGE P WHEELER	Springvale	from Jan.	1,	1870,	to Dec. 81, 18	371
George F. Wheeler	Springvale	from Jan.	1,	1872,	to Dec. 81, 18	378

#### State Commissioner of Immigration.

OLE C. Johnson	Beloit	from Apr.	8,	1871.	to Dec. 31,	1871
OLE C. JOHNSON	Beloit	from Jan.	1,	1872,	to Dec. 81,	1878
MARTIN Y. ARGARD	. <b>Eau Claire</b>	from Jan.	1.	1874	to Dec. 81,	1875

\*The office of Bank Comptroller expired December 31, 1869, by a vote of the people, and the duties of the office were transferred to the State Treasurer.

†The office of State Prison Commissioner was abolished by the Legislature of 1878, to take effect December 31st of that year.

# PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1848. Elected November 7.
At large—Francis Huebschmann,
—Wm. Dunwiddie.
1st Dist.—David F. Mapes.
2d "Samuel F. Nichols.

1852. Elected November 2.

At large—Montgomery M. Cothren.
—Satteries Clark.

1st Dist.—Philo White.

2d \*\* Berlah Brown.

3d \*\* Charles Billinghurst.

1886. Elected November 4.

At large—B. D. Holton.
—James H. Knowlton.
tel Dist.—Gregor Menzel.
M. Walter D. McIndos.
M. Bille Williams.

1866. Effected November C.

At large—Walter D. McIndos.
—Bradford Rivford

1st Dist.—William W. Yanghan.

2d " J. Allon Barber.

2d " Herman Lindoman.

At large—William W. Field.
—Henry L. Blood.
1st Dist.—George C. Northrop.
3d " Jonathan Bowman.
3d " Allen Warden.
4th " Henry J. Turner.
5th " Henry F. Belitz.
6th " Alexander S. McDill.

1868. Elected November 8.
Al large—Stephen 8. Barlow.
—Henry D. Barron.
1st Dist.—Elihn Enos.
2d "Charles G. Williams.
8d "Allen Warden.
4th "Leander F. Frisby.
8th "William G. Ritch.
8th "William T. Price.

1878. Elected Nevember 5.

At large-William E. Cramer.
—Frederick Fleischer.

1st Dist.—Jerome S. Nickles.

2d " George G. Swain.

3d " Ormeby B. Thomas.

4th " Frederick Hilgen.

5th " George E. Hoskinson.

7th " Romanzo Bunn.

8th " Henry D. Barron.



#### REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

#### DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

#### FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

	When elected.		When elected.
George W. Jones	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge	Sep. 25, 1848
James D. Doty	Sep. 10, 1837	Morgan L. Marti:	n Sep. 22, 1845
James D. Doty		John H. Tweedy	. Sep. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge	Sep. 27, 1841		

#### UNITED STATES SENATORS,

# FROM WISCONSIN, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

		Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker	June 8, 1848	James R. Doolittle	Jan. 23, 1857
Henry Dodge	June 8, 1848	Timothy O. Howe.	
Isaac P. Walker	Jan. 17, 1849	James R. Doolittle.	
Henry Dodge	Jan. 20, 1851	Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 24, 1867
Charles Durkee.	Feb. 1, 1855	Matt. H. Carpenter	Jan. 26, 1869

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

(By Congresses.)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXXth Congress, 1847-49. 1st Dist.—William Pitt Lynde. Mason C. Darling.\*

XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.

1st Dist.—Charles Durkee. Orsamus Cole. **2**d James Duane Doty. 84

XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.

1st Dist .- Charles Durkee. Ben C. Eastman. John B. Macy.

XXXIIId Congress, 1853-55.

1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr. 2d "Ben C. Eastman. 44 John B. Macy. 3d

XXXIVth Congress, 1885-57.

1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr. 2d "Cadwallader C. Washburn. **8**d Charles Billinghurst.

XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.

1st Dist.-John F. Potter. Cadwallader C. Washburn. **8d** Charles Billinghurst.

XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.

1st Dist.—John F. Potter.

Cadwallader C. Washburn 2/1 **8***d* Charles H. Larrabee.

XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.

1st Dist.—John F. Potter. Luther Hanchett.† Walter D. McIndoe. 24 64 A. Scott Sloan. 8d

\* Elected May 8th, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.
† Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy, December 30, 1862.

### Representatives by Congresses—(continued.)

# XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65.

1st Dist.-James S. Brown. Ithamar C. Sloan. 24 **Ju**E 44 Amasa Cobb

44 Charles A. Eldredge. Ezra Wheeler. 4th

56A " 44 6là Walter D. McIndoe.

#### XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.

1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine. Ithamar C. Sloan. 2d 66 **8**d Amasa Cobb. 4th " Charles A. Eldredge. 44 blh Philetus Sawyer.

44

61h

#### XLth Congress, 1867-69.

Walter D. McIndoe.

-Halbert E. Paine. Benjamin F. Hopkins. 1st Dist.-2d66 8*d* Amasa Cobb. 44 4th Charles A. Eldredge.

. Philetus Sawyer. Cadwallader C. Washburn. blh 44 6lh

XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

1st Dist.—Halbert B. Paine. 2d "Benjamin F. Hopkins.\* 20

David Atwood. **3**d 66 Amasa Cobb.

66 Charles A. Eldredge. 4lh -4 5LA

Philetus Sawyer. Cadwallader C. Washburr 6LA

#### XLIId Congress, 1871-73.

1st Dist.—Alexander Mitchell. Gerry W. Ha. elton. J. Allen Barber. **2**d \* **3**d 4 4th Charles A. Eldredge. 64 5lh Philetus Sawyer. 6LA 4 Jeremiah M. Rusk.

#### XLIIId Congress, 1873-75.

Charles G. Williams. 1st Dist .-Gerry W. Hazelton. J. Allen Barber. 21 8đ 4th 44 Alexander Mitchell. 64 blh Charles A. Eldredge. Philetus Sawyer. Jeremiah M. Rusk. 44 6th TLA 64 811 Alexander S. McDill.

\*Died January 1, 1970, and David Atwood elected for balance of term, February 15, 1870.

Compression services

J. M. Rusk

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

#### 1848. Elected November 7.

At large—Francis Huebschmann.
—Wm. Dunwiddie.
1st Dist.—David F. Mapes.
2d "Samuel F. Nichols.

#### 1859. Elected November 2.

At large—Montgomery M. Cothren.
—Satterlee Clark.

1st Dist.—Philo White.

2d "Berlah Brown.

3d " Charles Billinghurst.

#### 1856. Elected November 4.

At large—E. D. Holton.
—James H. Knowlton.
1st Dist.—Gregor Menzel.
2d "Walter D. McIndoe.
8d "Bille Williams.

#### 1860. Elected November 6.

At large—Walter D. McIndoe.
—Bradford Rixford.
1st Dist.—William W. Vaughan.
2d " J. Allen Barber.
2d " Herman Lindeman.

#### 1864. Elected November 8.

At large—William W. Field.
—Henry L. Blood.

1st Dist.—George C. Northrop.

2d " Jonathan Bowman.

8d " Allen Warden.

4th " Henry J. Turner.

5th " Henry F. Belitz.

6th " Alexander S. McDill.

#### 1868. Elected November 3.

At large—Stephen S. Barlow.
—Henry D. Barron.

1st Dist.—Elihu Enos.

2d " Charles G. Williams.

3d " Allen Warden.

4th " Leander F. Frisby.

5th " William G. Ritch.

6th " William T. Price.

#### 1879. Elected November 5.

At large-William E. Cramer. -Frederick Fleischer. Jerome S. Nickles. George G. Swain. 1st Dist .-2dOrmsby B. Thomas.
Frederick Hilgen.
Edward C. M Fetridge.
George E. Hoskinson. 44 84 44 Wh 44 511 6th 44 44 Romanzo Bunn. 7th Henry D. Barron. 46 8th

#### REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

#### DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,

#### FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

George W. Jones James D. Doty James D. Doty	Sep. 10, 1837 Aug. 5, 1839	Morgan L. Martin	When elected Scp. 25, 1848 Sεp. 22, 1845 . Sεp. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge	Sep. 27, 1841		

#### UNITED STATES SENATORS,

# FROM WISCONSIN, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
	June 8, 1848	James R. Doolittle	
Henry Dodge	June 8, 1848	Timothy O. Howe.	Jan. 23, 1861
Isaac P. Walker	Jan. 17, 1849	James R. Doolittle	
Henry Dodge	Jan. 20, 1851	Timothy O. Howe.	Jan. 24, 1867
Charles Durkee.	Feb. 1, 1855	Matt. H. Carpente	r Jan. 26, 1869

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

(By Congresses.)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXX	h Congress, 1847–49.
1st Dist	William Pitt Lynde.

#### XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.

1st Dist.—Charles Durkee. 2d " Orsamus Cole. 3d " James Duane Doty.

#### XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.

1st Dist.—Charles Durkee. 2d "Ben C. Eastman. 3d "John B. Macy.

#### XXXIIId Congress, 1853-55.

1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr. 2d "Ben C. Eastman. 3d "John B. Macy.

#### XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.

1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr. 2d "Cadwallader C.Washburn.

2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn. 8d " Charles Billinghurst.

#### XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.

1st Dist.—John F. Potter.

2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn. 8d " Charles Billinghurst.

### XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.

1st Dist.—John F. Potter.

2d "Cadwallader C. Washburn 8d" Charles H. Larrabee.

#### XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.

1st Dist.—John F. Potter. 2d "Luther Hauchett.† Walter D. McIndoe. 3d "A. Scott Sloan.

\* Elected May 8th, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.
† Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy, December 80, 1862.

### Representatives by Congresses—(continued.)

#### XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65.

#### 1st Dist.—James S. Brown. Ithamar C. Sloan. 2d 66 **8***d* Amasa Cobb.

.. Charles A. Eldredge. Ezra Wheeler. 4th 66

blh Walter D. McIndoe. 6th 44

#### XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.

1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine. 21 Ithamar C. Sloan.

46 8d Amasa Cobb.

.. Charles A. Eldredge. 4th " beh Philetus Sawyer. Walter D. McIndoe. ..

# XLth Congress, 1867-69.

1st Dist.—Halbert E. Paine.

2dBenjamin F. Hopkins.

64 8*d* Amasa Cobb.

46 4th Charles A. Eldredge. 44 5lh

Philetus Sawyer. Cadwallader C. Washburn. " 6th

#### XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

1st Dist .- Halbert E. Paine.

\*\* Benjamin F. Hopkins.\* 2d

David Atwood. **8***d* Amasa Cobb.

. 46h Charles A. Eldredge. SLA ••

Philetus Sawyer. Cadwallader C. Washburr 66 6th

#### XLIId Congress, 1871-73.

1st Dist.—Alexander Mitchell.

Gerry W. Ha. elton. J. Allen Barber. 2d 66

84 44 4th Charles A. Eldredge.

Philetus Sawyer. Sth 44

44 6th Jeremiah M. Rusk.

### XLIIId Congress, 1873-75.

1st Dist.—Charles G. Williams. 2d "Gerry W. Hazelton. 8d "J. Allen Barber.

66 4th Alexander Mitchell. 66

bth bth Charles A. Eldredge. 44

Philetus Sawyer. Jeremiah M. Rusk. 66 7th

66 8th Alexander S. McDill.

\*Died January 1, 1970, and David Atwood elected for balance of term, February

7 19 50 A 150 E W

HILLIGHT OF STREET K

J. M. Rusk

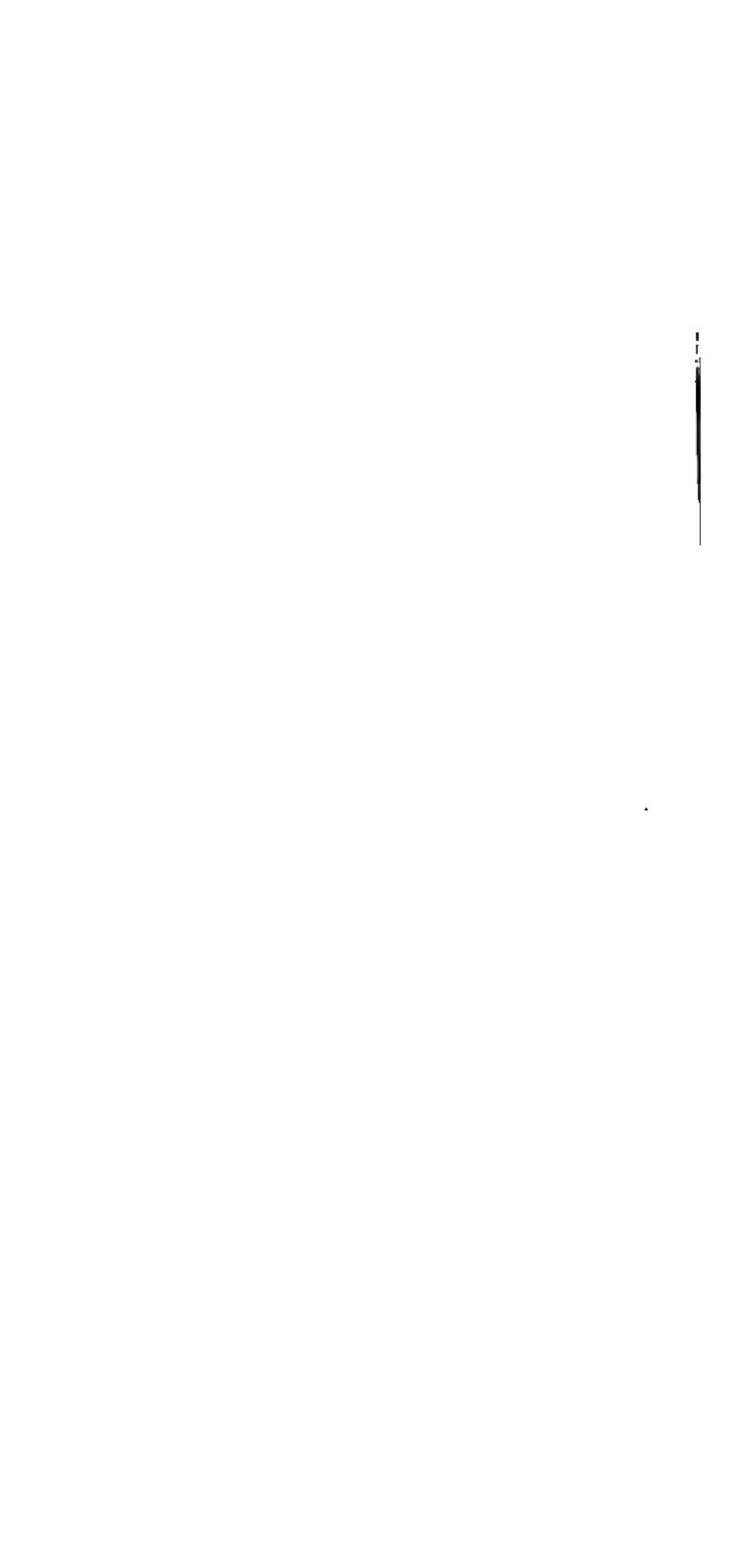
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# Legislative Department,

#### COMPRISING

Customs, Precedents and Forms, and the Rules and Orders.



#### MANUAL OF

# CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

[The following was prepared with special reference to the customs prevailing in the Assembly. It will be found equally applicable to the proceedings of the Senate.—COMPILER.]

#### Organisation

The Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock, M.. on the second Wednesday of January in each year.

Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the Chief Clerk of the previous Assembly to call to order, and to conduct the proceedings generally, until a Speaker is chosen.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the Clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members then advance to the Clerk's desk, generally the delegation of each county by itself, and subscribe to the oath of office.

It often happens, that by neglect of the proper county officer, to return the proceedings of the county cauvassers, some members find their election not to be on record in the Secretary's office. In such case the certificate held by the member himself should be produced to the clerk. This answers every purpose, and should always be secured by members elect, from the clerk of their county.

The oath of office is then administered to the members elect. It may be administered by the Speaker, the President of the Senate, the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It has been administered in this State, usually, by one of the judges. Members coming in after the first day of the session are sworn in by the Speaker.

After all are sworn, the roll is called, when, if a quorum is found to be present, the Clerk declares the House to be qualified and competent to proceed to business.

If the parties in the Assembly have determined their choice for officers, the election proceeds forthwith; if not, an adjournment is had until the next day.

The election for Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant at-Arms is required to be vivo

The roll is called, and each member announces audibly the name of the candidate of his choice.

The Clerk announces the result, and names a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair. The other elections proceed in the same manner, except that when the result is announced by the Speaker, the officer elect advances to the Clerk's deak and is sworn in by the Speaker.

A committee is then appointed to wait on the Senate, and inform them that the Assembly is organized; or the Clerk is directed, by resolution, to inform the Senate of the fact.

A joint committee of both Houses is then appointed to convey a like message to the Governor, and inform him that the Houses are in readiness to receive any communication from him.

The Senate and Assembly have usually assembled in joint convention, in the Assembly Chamber, upon some day and hour suggested by the Governor, during the first week of the session, to hear his annual message.

The message has been read sometimes by his Private Secretary, and sometimes by the Clerk of one of the Houses.

At the first opportunity after hearing the message read, the various recommendations therein contained are referred, by resolution, to appropriate standing committees or select committees.

In the Assembly, standing committees are appointed by the Speaker at as early a day in the session as is possible. In the Senate, the committees are appointed by resolution of that body. The custom is for the party having the majority to agree upon their members of the committees, in caucus. The list is then handed to the other party, and the balance of the members are named. When thus completed, the list is offered in the Senate in the form of a resolution, that the standing committees be as therein named.

#### Drawing of Scats.

The drawing of seats by lot has been observed since the Assembly first took possession of the new Assembly Chamber.

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

The members leave their seats, and take places in the open area behind their seats. The Clerk having placed in a box, slips of paper containing the names of the members respectively, a page or messenger draws them therefrom. The Clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat, and occupies it until the drawing is completed. In the Senate the seats are usually placed in such manner as will be most agreeable to the Senators.

#### Compensation.

Each Member of the Legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the Legislature,

he most usual route. In case of an extra session of the Legislature, no

additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly. Amendment to Constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 21.

The Speaker of the Assembly shall be entitled to receive the same compensation allowed to other members of the Legislature for his services as Speaker of the Assembly; but in case of an extra session no extra compensation shall be allowed. *Chap.* 59, *General Laws* 1868.

It is customary to pay the mileage of members both ways, at the commencement of the session, upon the certificate of the Speaker and Clerk, as to the proper sum to which each member is entitled.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the per diem of officers of the Legislature as follows: to the Chief Clerks, each six dollars; to the Assistant Clerks, Book-keepers and Sergeant-at-Arms, each five dollars; to all other Clerks, Clerks of Standing Committees, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmasters, each four dollars; to the Assistant Postmasters, Door-Keepers, Firemen, Porters, Gallery Attendants and Night Watchmen, each three dollars and fifty cents; to all Messengers, each two dollars. Chapter 46, General Laure, 1870.

#### Duties of Officers.

SPEAKER.—The duties of this officer are generally as follows:

To open the session at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, bytaking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order; To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members:

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice.

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members—when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by the rules—who are to serve on committees; and in general,

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the Assembly is subordinate to the Speaker, and, in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duty, is under his supervision.

CHEEF CLEEK.—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the House. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading deek. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any descioncies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made; " to keep the pay accounts of members and officers and Issue his certificates of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the Assembly to the Senate; to sign subposes; he can "permit no records nor papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business;" and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker.

It is his duty to prepare an index to the journal, at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session, and to attend to such preliminary business as may be necessary, and conduct the proceedings therein until a Speaker is elected, and perform the duties of Clerk thereof until his successor is chosen and qualified.

He is by law responsible for the eafe keeping of all bills and other docaments in possession of the Assembly, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and is required at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in his possession as Chief Clerk, properly classified and labeled, with the Secretary of State.

A more detailed description of the labors connected with the clerkship will be found under the next head.

#### REQUIATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GLERE.

To insure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their departments, the Chief Clerks of the two Houses have established the following regulations:

#### DUTIES OF DEPUTIES.

THE JOURNAL CLERK.—It is his special duty:

- 1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings; and to correct the proof of the same being printed.
  - To officiate at the reading deak when required by the Clerk; and in case
     to perform his duties generally.

and file in their appropriate places all papers presented, with and references.

each day all papers ordered to be printed, make the list thereof vided for that purpose, and send them to the State Printer, sint therefor.

list of all absentees on leave, etc.

THE BOOK-KERPER.—It is his special duty:

- 1. To keep the register of bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., showing therein, and opposite to each title, all action taken and proceedings had, with regard to such papers.
- 2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.
- 3. To make out all certificates of per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.
- 4. To prepare the message to be delivered to the other House, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Journal Clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

- 1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.
- 2. By the direction of the Chief or Journal Clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENSOLLING CLERE.—It is his special duty:

To make clear, legible copies of all bills which have been concurred in, without erasures or interlineations.

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

To copy the record of the proceedings of the Assembly into a book prepared for that purpose.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

- 1. Each deputy when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary.
- 2. The deputies are expected to notify the Chief Clerk of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their possession without leave of the Chief Clerk.
- 8. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the department; and interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

To Members, Officers and Reporters.—It is especially requested that no member, officer or reporter will interrupt the Assistant Clerk while engaged in keeping the journal. "No journal, record, account or paper," of any kind, must be taken from the desk, unless by express permission of the Clerk.

SERGEART-AT-ARMS.—This officer is the executive officer of the house. He

has charge of the Post Office and other appurtenant conveniences of the Assembly. He controls the police regulations, attends to the warming of the chambers, serves the subpænas and warrants of the Assembly, announces messages from the Governor and from the Senate, provides rooms for committees, receives from the Superintendent of Public Property all public documents ordered or coming in due course, and distributes the same through the Post Office, or otherwise, to members and officers entitled thereto. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the chamber open from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 10 o'clock, P. M.

He should have the printed bills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them. His assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

The Postmaster attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the Assembly. Each member has a box in the Assembly Post Office, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the Postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., and until the adjournment of the Assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mall matter deposited in his office by members or officers, in time to be mailed from the Madison Post Office. He is to prominently post in the clock and hat room (which is the members' side of the Post Office) a notice of the hours of closing the Assembly mails. He is entitled to the exclusive use of the Post Office, and no one ought to be admitted thereto except the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker.

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER brings the mail to and from the Madison Post Office, and assists the Postmaster generally in his duties.

THE DOORKEEPER attends to the principal door; opens and closes it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintains order in the lobby and vestibule; sees that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in his department are strictly enforced. For the proper discharge of his office, both patience, courtesy and firmness are required.

THE ASSISTANT DOORKEPPERS, each at their respective stations, are to discharge the same duties as the principal Doorkeeper. They must be in attendance as well during the recess as the sessions of the Assembly, to keep out intruders and maintain order.

THE FIREMEN attend to the warming and ventilation of the Assembly Chamber, and under direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, make themselves generally useful.

The Postmaster, Doorkeepers and Firemen are appointed by the Sergeant-

at-Arms, and are responsible to him. He is to see that they perform their duties faithfully.

The Messengers are appointed by the Speaker, except those in particular attendance upon the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

#### DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

- 1. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., antil 10 o'clock P. M., every day, (Sundays excepted), whether the Assembly is in session or not.
- 2. To receive the journals and printed bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.
- 3. Not to leave the Assembly Chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker or Clerk.
- 4. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the Clerk, and, standing up, so as to see and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.
- 5. After the expiration of the morning hour, when not engaged in filing bills, etc., for the members they have in charge, to answer promptly any call, and render assistance to any member requiring it.
- 6. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, darts, or other missiles, to move lightly across the Assembly Chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the Assembly.

#### Stationery.

The Superintendent of Public Property furnishes to each member of the Assembly, and to the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, a uniform outfit of stationery, comprising foolscap, letter and note paper, envelops, a gold pen and case, a pocket pencil, a good penholder, several common penholders, a box of steel pens, an inkstand, a mucilage bottle, an eraser, a pocket knife, a ruler, etc., etc., for which a receipt must be given.

Whatever else a member or officer desires, must be ordered, in writing, of the Superintendent, who charges the order to the person making it, and reports the same, when required, either to the Governor or Legislature. But under the law of 1859, as amended in 1865, no member can order more stationery than will amount to \$80.

#### Newspapers.

The Secretary of State, at the commencement of each session of the Legislature, furnishes each member with a blank order, upon which the member designates the names of the newspapers, and the number of each, which he wishes to take, as provided for by Chapter 16, General Laws, 1861, which is as follows:

"SECTION 1. Members of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk and

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, are hereby authorized during each session of the Legislature, to take such newspapers as each may choose, at the expense of the State, at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars to each member and officer named, for the session.

"SECTION 2. Members of the Legislature, and the officers named in the preceding section, shall each leave with the Secretary of State a list of such papers as he desires to have ordered in his behalf; and it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to order the papers named in such lists, to be sent to the members or officers desiring the same, to the amount named in the first section."

## Post Office Arrangements.

The Assembly Post Office is in charge of a Postmaster appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each member has a separate box; and all mail matter deposited with the Postmaster is sent to the Madison Post Office by the Post Office messenger, at regular hours, corresponding with the hours of closing the mails at the Madison office.

It is the custom for members to prepay all their mail matter, with postage stamps, which the Assembly orders, from time to time, by resolution, from the Superintendent.

## Process of Passing Bills.

Some diversity of practice exists herein, but the ordinary method in the Assembly is as follows:

A member having prepared a bill and indorsed the title thereof, together with his name, upon the back of it, rises to his feet, at such time as the introduction of bills is in order, and says:

"Mr. Speaker:"

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

"The gentleman from ——."

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

The bill is then sent to the Chief Clerk by a Messenger. The Clerk then reads the title of the bill, and the Speaker announces:

"First reading of the bill."

If no objection is made, the Clerk reads the bill at length, if it is a bill appropriating money; if not, by its title only; when the Speaker announces:

"Second reading of the bill."

And refers the same to some standing committee, suggested by the member, cr, if desired, to a select committee; or to the general file, or, as is usual, the Speaker of his own motion, makes the reference to such committee as seems to him appropriate.

The bill is, in due course, reported back to the Assembly by the committee, when it is placed in what is called the general file.

Bills in the general file are considered in Committee of the Whole in the

exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in Committee of the Whole will be elsewhere considered.

After a Committee of the Whole has completed its action upon any bill, and reported the same back to the Assembly, and any recommendation made by the Committee passed upon, it is taken up in its order, when the Speaker puts the following question:

"Shall this bill be engrossed, and read a third time?"

If decided affirmatively, the bill is sent by the Chief Clerk to the Engrossing Clerk for engrossment. Upon its return engrossed, the original and engrossed bills are placed in the hands of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, who compare them and correct any errors which they may find. When found correct, or made so, the Committee report them to the House, as correctly engrossed, when the original is filed by the Chief Clerk, and the engrossed bill goes into the order of "bills ready for a third reading."

When, under the order of business, the bill is reached, the bill (unless it appropriates money) is read by its title, when the Speaker says as follows:

"This bill having been read three several times, the question is, shall the bill pass?"

If the bill passes, it is taken to the Senate, with a message announcing its passage by the Assembly, and desiring the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Going through with a similar process in the Senate, it is returned with a message announcing their action upon it.

If the Senate concurs, the bill is sent to the Enrolling Clerk, who makes a copy thereof, as is elsewhere described. When enrolled, it goes to the Committee on Enrolled Bills, who compare it with the engrossed bill; when found or made correct, they report the bill to the Assembly as correctly enrolled; the engrossed bill is filed by the Chief Clerk; the enrolled bill is then endorsed by the Chief Clerk as having originated in the Assembly, (for the information of the Governor, in case he vetoes it,) then it is signed by the Speaker, and taken with a message to the Senate, desiring the signature of the President of the Senate thereto. The Committee on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses, acting jointly, then present the bill, duly signed, to the Governor, for his approval, and report that fact to the House. The Governor, if he approves the bill, informs the House in which it originated, of that fact, and that he has deposited it with the Secretary of State.

This is the ordinary process of a bill through all its stages until it becomes a law. A bill of great interest or importance, or one which is warmly con tested, may, by reason of majority and minority reports, special orders, recommitment, amendments, substitutes, committees of conference, and various other parliamentary appliances, pass through a vast variety of stages not before enumerated.

Senate bills coming into the Assembly, after passing the Senate, are read twice by title, (unless they appropriate money, when they must be read at length), and then referred to the appropriate committee.

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the recommendation of the

Committee is acted upon in the Assembly—the question being after recommendations are disposed of,

"Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?"

If it is decided affirmatively, the bill passes into the order of "bills on third reading," and when reached in that order, the questiion is,

"Shall this bill be concurred in?"

If concurred in, the bill is returned to the Senate, with the message informing it of that fact.

If it is desired to hasten the passage of the bill, it is done by motion as follows:

"I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of bill No. —, Assembly, entitled 'a bill to —.'"

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, the member who desires the immediate passage of the bill may at once move that the bill do pass; and if passed, it will go at once to the Senate.

## Committee of the Whole.

The Committee of the Whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers except of its own creation, for temporary purposes. It is liable to instaut dissolution, in case of disorder, when the Speaker takes the Chair to suppress it—in case of lack of quorum, when the Speaker takes the Chair for a Call of the House or an adjournment, and in case of a message from the Senate or Governor, when the Speaker takes the chair to receive it.

The Assembly may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on some particular bill, resolution or subject, or it may go into Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills. In the first case the motion is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon [bill No —, A., a bill——] or [joint resolution No. —, A., providing, etc. ] or [upon all bills relating to——as the case may be."]

In the second case it is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills."

Bills, resolutions and general matters which have been once considered in Committee of the Whole, in which progress has been made and leave granted for further consideration, have the preference. The motion of the Committee of the Whole for their further consideration, must be made under the head of "bills in which the Committee of the Whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again;" and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in Committee of the Whole, resumes the chair.

The motion of the Committee of the Whole upon the general file, must be made under the order of "bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole."

When the Assembly resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker selects a Chairman, as follows:

"The gentleman from -, Mr. -- , will take the Chair."

The appointed Chairman advances to the Speaker's desk, and having taken the Chair, receives from the Clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee, when the Chairman announces:

"GENTLEMEN:—The committee have under consideration, bill No. —, entitled ——, (reading the title from the back of the bill. Or in case of consideration of the general file,) the committee have under consideration the general file of bills; the first in order is bill No. —, entitled ——.

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks-

"Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?"

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

"No amendments being offered to the first section, the second section will be read."

This process is continued through the whole bill, when at the close of the reading the Chairman says:

"The —th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendment."

At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opponents of the bill to open their attack.

After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is generally upon a motion—

"That the bill be reported back to the House without amendment."

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner. If it is desired to have a further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,

"That the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,

"That the committee rise and report."

Which being analogous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The Chairman states the matter as follows:

"It is moved that the committee do now rise and report [or otherwise, as the case may be.]

"Is the committee ready for the question?

"Gentlemen:—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now [rise and report], say aye; those of a contrary opinion, say no.".

In case of doubt, a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in Committee of the Whole.

When the committee rises, the Speaker resumes his seat, and the Chairman, in his place on the floor, reports as follows:

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers-

"Mr. Chairman."

Who reports-

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration bill No. —. A., entitled ———, and have instructed me to report the same to the House with amendment," [or as the case may be.]

When the general file has been under consideration, the report is as follows:

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, have gone through the same, and have directed me to report to the House the bills contained therein, with sundry amendments and recommendations, as follows, to wit:" [Here follows the title of bills considered, with action taken upon them.]

In case the file has been left unfinished, the report is-

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again." [Here follows the report of amendments, etc., as above.]

On the latter report the question is-

"Shall leave be granted?"

When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration ——, and after some progress therein, find there is no quorum present; that fact I herewith report to you."

In case of confusion or disorder, the Speaker, of his own accord, resumes the Chair temporarily, and without any formality, for the purpose of suppressing it. When order is restored, the Chairman resumes the Chair and the business proceeds.

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the Assembly.

When, in Committee of the Whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the Chairman, who reads it, and asks—

"Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?"

And if no further amendment or debate offer, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule is, however, not always adhered to—an amendment once made, may, hewever, be reconsidered. Such a motion is—

"That the amendment offered by the gentlemen from ——, to the —th section, be reconsidered:"

And is stated as follows:

- "The gentleman from ——, moves that the amendment offered by the gentleman from ——, to the —th section be reconsidered.
  - "Is the Committee ready for the question?

"Those who are of the opinion that said amendment be reconsidered, say aye; those oi a contrary opinion, say no."

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Speaker, says:

"The motion is carried. The amendment is reconsidered. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment. Is the Committee ready for the question," etc.?

## Forms.

#### OF TITLES:

No. -, a bill to ----

## Amending bill:

A bill relating to ——, and amendatory of section ——, of chapter —— of the ——. [See Joint Rule 12.]

## Repealing bill:

A bill to repeal section ——, of chapter ——, of the ——, relating to ——, (filling the blanks with the peoper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section of the chapter repealed; and in the body of every bill, the full title of the act repealed, shall be recited at length.) [See Joint Bule 13.]

## Appropriation Bill:

"To appropriate to —, the sum of — dollars."

Titles should be written inside the bill, and indorsed upon the outside, as follows:

## No. -, A.,

A Bill to change the name of Andrew Jackson to James Monroe.

Mr. GORDON.

RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover indorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

Resolutions are of no special form; the following may serve as a general guide in such matters:

Res. No. -, A.

"Resolved, That three thousand copies of the Governor's message be furnished by the public printer to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the use of the Assembly.

"Mr. Tucker."

FOR REPORTS the following form is used

"The committee on ——. to whom was referred bill No. —, A., a bill to ——, respectfully report the same back to the House with an amendment; and recommend its passage when emended; "or, !

- " and recommend that it do pass; " or,
- " and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed;" or,

"and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from ——;" or, "to a select committee."  Or, if the committee report by bill: "The committee on ———, to whom was referred ———, respectfully report by bill No. —, A., a bill to ———: "And recommend its passage."  An Enactine Clause must precede the body of the bill— It must invariably be in the following form: The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:—Const., Art. IV., Sec. 17.
Investigations.
When an investigation is required into any matter, the person most interested in having the inquiry made, should move the appointment of a committee to take the subject in charge. This is done by resolution. The resolution should be so drawn as to state the precise subject to be investigated, and to give the committee all the power which the mover may deem necessary to a thorough examination into the subject matter to be laid before them; this should be done to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention and extent of the inquiry to be made. In case of the adoption of the resolution, the mover, together with other members, will be appointed a committee. They have power to send for persons and papers. The form of a subpoena is as follows:
"The State of Wisconsin,
"To ————————————————————————————————————
"Attest:
, Chief Clerk of the Assembly."
In case of a refusal to appear, or a refusal to testify, the following form of certificate may be used:  "To Hon. ————, Speaker of the Assembly:  "I, —————, chairman of the joint committee appointed to investigate
, do hereby certify that has been duly supported to
rdder opiote sig committee se will thiv ennes ny the wat expedit

affidavit of service accompanying the same, on file with the Chief Clerk of
the Assembly.
"I further certify that said ————————————————————————————————————
committee according to the exigency or mandate of said writ or subpossa.
"Dated Madison, —, 18—, at — o'clock P. M.
, <sup>19</sup>
Upon which a warrant, in the following form may be used:
" The State of Wisconsin, to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly:
"It appearing that a writ of subposes, directed to ———————————————————————————————————
ing him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. ———, on the
part of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, on the part of the Assembly, a
joint committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly,
to investigate, at the room of said committee, in the city of
Madison, the capital of the State, the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, at the hour
of — in the — noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required
by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry
before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpoma
was duly personally served upon the said ————, on the —— day of ——,
A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section one of an act entitled 'an
act concerning evidence and witnesses,' approved February 8, 1857; and it
further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of the said joint com-
mittee, that the said ———— has failed or neglected to appear before the
said committee in obedience to the mandate of the said subpæna: therefore,
you are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take
the body of him, the said ———, and bring him before the Assembly,
so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and
answer for his contempt of the Assembly in not obeying the mandate of said
subpæna. Hereof fail not.
"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this
—— day of ——, A. D. 18—.
" Speaker of the Assembly.
", Chief Clerk of the Assembly."
To which the return, in ordinary cases, would be,
"By virtue of the within process, I did, on the — day of —, 18—, arrest
the body of and took him before the committee within named,
and the said ———— having refused to answer interrogatories propounded
by said committee, I have him, by direction of said committee, now before
the Assembly.
"Assembly Chamber, ——, 18—.
", Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly."
A resolution, declaring the defaulter to be in contempt, is the next pro-
Cooding.
The following form for such resolution was used at the session of 1858:
_
"Resolved, That the neglect or failure of ————, to appear before the

joint investigating committee, composed of Messrs. ————, of the Senate, and Messrs. —————, of the Assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpœns of this Assembly, served upon him on the —— instant, as fully appears by the said writ and the affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows

"Int. 1.—Why did you not appear before the joint investigating committee, as required by the mandate of the subpœna served upon you the ——inst?"

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

"Why did you not answer the question put or propounded to you on the ——instant, by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, of which —— is Chairman?"

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged; if otherwise, he is punished by reprimand, fine or imprisonment, or both; but such imprisonment cannot extend beyond the session of the Legislature.

The report of a Committee on Investigation should consist of three parts:

- 1. The testimony taken:
- 2. A statement of the facts proven thereby, or conclusions derived therefrom;
- 8. Resolutions, or a bill providing for the action which the committee deem proper to be taken in the premises.

## Quorums.

Whole number electable.

- "Not less than 54 nor more than one hundred." Conet., Art. IV., Sec. 2.
- "One from each Assembly District." Chapter 156, General Laue 1871—(which provides for 100 Assembly Districts.)

To expel a member-67.

"Two-thirds of all the members elected." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 8.

To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members—51.

"A majority." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To cause the ayes and nays on any question to be entered on the journal—"One-sixth of those present." Const., Art. IV., Sec. 20.

(See table on page 238.)

To pass any bill which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews any appropriation of public trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand from the State—

"A majority of three-fifths."—(81,) three-fifths, (60) being present. Const. Art. VIII., Sec. 8.

To adjourn from day to day—

"A smaller number" [than a majority]. Conet., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To compel the attendance of absent members-

"A smaller number" [than a majority]. Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.

To agree to an amendment of the Constitution-51.

"A majority of the members elected." Const., Art. XII., Sec. 1.

To recommend a Constitutional Convention—

"A majority" [present]. Const., Art. XII., Sec. 2.

(See table on page 238.)

To contract a public debt—51 affirmative votes.

"A majority of all the members elected." Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 6.

To pass any bill, resolution or motion-

"A majority," (at least 26) of a quorum of 51.

(See table on page 238.)

To make a call of the House-15.;

"Fifteen members." Rule 66, A.

To order the previous question—(at least 26.)

"A majority present." Rule 74, A.

(See table on page 288.)

To suspend the rules—at least 84.

"Two-thirds of the members present." Rule 98, A.

(See table on page 288.)

To change the order of business—(at least 84.)

"Two-thirds of the members present." Rule 98, A.

(See table on page 238.)

To bring in a bill which has been rejected by the Senate—(at least 67.)

"Two-thirds of the House." Joint Rule 5.

Showing the number constituting a majority, one-sixth and two-thirds of a working quorum of any number.

No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.
51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65	9 9 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11	34 35 36 37 38 38 39 49 44 44 45	\$6 \$7 \$2 \$8 \$8 \$8 \$8 \$8 \$8 \$8 \$8 \$8 \$8 \$8 \$8 \$8	68 69 71 72 73 74 75 77 78 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	19 19 19 19 18 18 18 18 14 14 14 14	46 46 47 48 49 50 51 58 58 54 55 56	2000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	85 85 85 89 91 98 95 96 96 97 99 10	15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 17 17 17	558 58 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	43 44 45 45 46 47 47 48 49 49 50 51 :

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# THE RULES AND ORDERS.

## OF THE SENATE.

### CALLING SENATE TO ORDER.

1.—The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the 8th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, is constituted ex-officio president of the Senate, shall when present, take the chair at the hour fixed for the meeting of the Senate, when he shall immediately call the members to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and continue with their heads uncovered, while the senate remains in session; the clerk shall call the roll of members, and as soon as a majority is present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

### DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

2.—The President shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide points of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member.

## TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

3.—The President shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair temporarily, and who shall be invested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but no member shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the Chair; nor shall such substitute's authority as presiding officer, extend beyond a day's adjournment of the Senate.

### PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

4.—In the absence or inability of the President, except as provided in rule three, the Senate shall appoint a President pro tempore, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the President of the Senate for the time being.

### COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5.—Whenever the Senate determines to go into Committee of the Whole, the President shall name one of the members as Chairman, who shall, for the time being, be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate.

### DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

6.—The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed; he shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs,

warrants and subposnas that may be issued by the Senate, shall be signed by him and attested by the Clerk.

### DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY.

7.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby, the President (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except the members and officers of the Senate.

## QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

8.—Questions may be stated by the President while sitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be,) will say aye:" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise and be counted; or, if there still be a doubt, or a count be called for, the President shall appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

### QUORUMS.

9.—A majority of all the members elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business; three-fifths of the members elected to the Senate must be present to constitue a quorum for the passage of appropriation bills, as provided by the Constitution of the State; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and have power to compel the attendance of absent members.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

10.—No member or officer of the Senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Senate during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

11.—Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them may make a majority and minority report; any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusion or the reasoning of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the Senate a brief statement of the reasons of such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Senate, shall be entered on the journal in connection with the majority and minority reports.

### CLERK-ELECTION OF AND DUTIES.

19.—A Clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the Senate, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journal proceed-

ings, the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing, and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records nor papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

#### SEEGEANT-AT-ARMS.

-A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the President of the Senate, and to perform all duties they may assign to him, connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

#### COMMITTEES.

14.—The following Standing Committees shall be elected by the Senate. at such time as may be designated, unless otherwise directed:

[The committees on the Judiciary and Railroads shall consist of five members each, and all other committees of three members each.]

1. On the Judiciary.

11. On Legislative Expenditures.

2. On Finance.

12. On State Affairs.

3. On State Lands.

18. On Printing.

4. On Incorporations.

14. On Banks, Banking and Insurance.

5. On Internal Improvements.

15. On Engrossed Bills.

6. On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

16. On Contingent Expenditures.

7. On Town and County Organiza-

17. On Public Lands. 18. On Enrolled Bills.

8. On Military Affairs.

tions.

9. On Privileges and Elections.

19. On State Prison.

10. On Agriculture and Manufactures. 21. On Federal Relations.

20. On Railroads.

The following shall be joint committees and shall be constituted as follows:

- 1. On Claims.\*—Five from Assembly; two from the Senate.
- 2. On Local Legislation. †-Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
- 3. On Charitable and Penal Institutions.;—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.
  - 4. On Printing. 4—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly. REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

-Reporters for newspapers can have seats assigned them by the President, within the bar of the Chamber, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as to interfere with the convenience of the Senate. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney Gen-

<sup>\*</sup> See secs, 18 to 22 inclusive, of chap. 9, R. S., page 122.
† See chap. 870, general laws of 1860, page 381.
‡ See chap. 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chap. 109, general laws of 1872.
§ See chap. 114, sec. 22, general laws of 1858.

eral, Senators, and ex-Senators, and Members of Congress, Judges of any Courts, Members and ex-members of State Legislatures, and Members of the Assembly of this State, and all editors of newspapers in the State may be admitted to seats within the bar of the Senate.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- 16.—After the journal shall have been read, and an opportunity given to correct it, the order of business shall be as follows:
  - 1. Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
  - 2. Resolutions may be offered and considered, notice of intention to introduce bills may be given, and bills may be introduced on leave granted.
  - 3. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next from select committees.
  - 4. Messages and other Executive communications.
  - 5. Messages from the Assembly, and amendments proposed by the Assembly to bills from the Senate.
  - 6. Bills and resolutions from the Assembly on their first and second reading.
  - 7. Bills on their third reading.
  - 8. Bills ready for a third reading.
  - 9. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
  - 10. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
  - 11. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

### CALL TO ORDER.

- 17.—When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under consideration, and avoid personalities.
- 18.—When any member is called to order, he shall sit down until it shall be determined whether he is in order or not, except he be permitted to explain; and if a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing immediately.
- 19.—When two or more members happen to rise at the same time, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.
- 20.—No member shall speak more than twice on the same question during the same day, nor more than once on a motion for commitment without leave of the Senate.
- 21.—While the President is putting any question or addressing the Senate, no member shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; nor whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called, or the ballots counted.

22.—No member shall vote on any question in any case where he was not in the Chamber of the Senate when the question was put, unless by leave of the Senate; nor shall any member be counted, upon a division and count of the Senate, who shall be without the Chamber at the time.

### EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

- 23.—Every member who may be within the Senate Chamber when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall excuse him from voting. When a question is being taken, or about to be taken, it shall be competent for any member to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the call of ayes and noes is commenced; and any Senator wishing to be excused from voting, may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced; but when the ayes and noes are being taken, the call shall not be interrupted for any purpose whatever.
- 24.—When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud before debate.
- 25.—Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President, or any member desires it.
- 26.—After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn or altered at any time before a decision or amendment, on leave of the Senate.
- 27.—When a question is under debate, no question shall be in order, except to adjourn, to send for papers for reconsideration, to reconsider, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they herein stand arranged. But a motion to postpone to a day certain, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely, shall not again be in order on the same day or at the same stage of the proposition.
- #8.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except as restricted by the "previous question." A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take a recess, shall be decided without debate.

## THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

29.—"The previous question" shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of members present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as remaining under debate, and may be proceeded with and determined upon in the same manner as though the previous question had not been moved. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, its effect shall be to bring the Senate

to a direct vote—first on pending amendments in their order, and then on the main question, without debate or further amendment. But after the previous question has been sustained, and prior to the Senate having determined that the main question shall now be put, a motion to adjourn, and a call of the Benate, shall each be once in order; but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the Bergeant-at-Arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule, shall be decided without debate whether on appeal or otherwise.

#### RECONSIDERATION.

30.—It shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority on any question, for any member who voted in the negative, when the Senate was equally divided, to move a reconsideration of such vote, on the same or next succeeding day that the Senate shall be in session; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn. A motion to reconsider having been put and lost shall not again be in order.

## DIVISION OF QUESTION.

- 31.—Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it. A motion to strike out being lost, shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.
- 39.—In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance or other communication, addressed to the Senate or Assembly, the member shall only state the general purport of it.

## PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

88.—A member offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, shall first read the same in his place before presenting it to the President; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee, shall be indorsed with its appropriate title; and immediately under the indorsement, the name of the member presenting the same shall be written.

### CALL OF THE SENATE.

34.—Any three members may make a call of the Senate and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and a call of the Senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed and the absentees noted, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

### COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

35.—The rules observed by the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that a member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question cannot be made in committee.

36.—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the chairman, standing in his place on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other propositions reported by Committee of the Whole shall be dispessed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.

### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

- 37.—All bills and resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or after one day's previous notice, or upon report of committees. And all bills, when introduced, shall be indorsed with the name of the member or committee.
- 88.—Every bill, memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage. But no such bill or memorial, or joint resolution, shall receive a second and third reading on the same day.

#### COMMITMENTS.

89.—No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be, "shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading.

#### COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER ALL BILLS.

40.—All bills and joint resolutions requiring the approval of the Governor, shall on a second reading, be considered in Committee of the Whole before they shall be acted upon by the Senate, and those originating in the Senate, except resolutions not requiring the approval of the Governor, and except appropriations or local bills, before being considered in Committee of the Whole, shall be printed unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

### COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

41.—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill, joint resolution or memorial, of a general nature, shall be printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and no bill of a private or local nature shall be printed unless ordered; and all bills, resolutions and amendments, after being printed, shall remain at least one day on the files before being considered.

### ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

42.—The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Assembly, "shall it be ordered to a third reading?"

### AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

After a bill has been read a third time, no amendment shall be in order, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless, on commitment, such amendments shall have been reported by a

committee, in which case, after amendments so reported shall have been disposed of, the question shall be the same as was pending before the reference, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. A bill, resolution or memorial, may be committed at any time previous to its passage.

### BILLS TO BE ENGROSSED.

44.—Every bill, joint resolution or memorial originating in the Senate, shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the Assembly for concurrence.

#### CLERK TO TRANSMIT BILLS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

45. — Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper, to which the concurrence of the Assembly is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to transmit the same to the Assembly, unless some member of the Senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed said bill or other paper, in which case the Clerk shall not transmit said bill or other paper, until the motion to reconsider has been put; and on the concurrence in any bill or other paper of the Assembly, by the Senate, or on the concurrence or disagreement in any vote of the Assembly by the Senate, it shall also be the duty of the Clerk to notify the Assembly thereof.

#### MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

46. — Memorials to Congress, to the President of the United States, or the head of either of the departments, shall be considered in Committee of the Whole before being adopted.

### COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

47. — Committees shall not absent themselves from the Senate by reason of their appointment, unless special leave for that purpose be first obtained.

## ENBOLLMENT.

48.— It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

## EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

49.—The proceedings of the Senate on Executive business shall be kept in a separate book of record, to be provided by the Chief Clerk of the Senate, and published with the proceedings of the Senate. When an amendment of the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of more than a majority of the members present is under consideration, a mere majority may decide all questions arising thereon, except the final question.

### AYES AND NORS TO BE CALLED AND CERTIFIED.

50. — The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Senate, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly. Upon the final passage of any bill or proposition in which the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present is required by the Constitution of this State,

the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Clork to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of Senators voting for and against the passage of the same.

### PRESIDENT TO ADMINISTER CATES.

51.—The President is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.

### HOUR OF MEETING.

53.—The standing hour for the daily meeting of the Senate shall be 10 o'clock in the morning until the Senate direct otherwise.

### BULES NOT TO BE RESCINDED WITHOUT NOTICE.

53.—No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

### RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER IF OBJECTED TO.

84.—All resolutions introduced shall, if objection be made to the consideration thereof, remain on the files one day before being considered, and all resolutions involving the expenditure of money, shall, on their introduction, be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.

### AMENDMENT BY SUBSTITUTE—ROW MADE.

85.—No bill or resolution shall be amended by substitute, otherwise than by striking out all after the enacting or resolving clause, and inserting the substitute without any enacting or resolving clause. And whenever a bill is amended in a manner that requires a change in the title of the bill, the title shall be amended to correspond with the amended bill at the same time.

## OF THE ASSEMBLY.

## MEETING, QUOBUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

- 1.—The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless a different hour shall be prescribed by resolution.
- 2.—Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members elected to the Assembly shall be called, and the names of those present and absent shall be entered on the journal. A majority of all the members elected must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and shall have power to compel the attendance of the absent members.
- 3.—No member or officer of the Assembly, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.
- 4.—Contestants for seats shall have the privileges of the House until their respective cases are disposed of; the privileges to extend only so far as access to the Assembly Chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

## WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

5.—Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz: The Governor and Lieutenant Governor; Members of the Senate; the State officers; the Regents of the University; Members of Congress; Judges of the Supreme and other Courts; ex-Members of the Wisconsin Legislature; all editors of newspapers within the State, and reporters for the press; such other persons as the Speaker may invite.

### DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

6.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker (or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons, except members and officers of the Assembly.

## READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

7.—No member or officer of the Assembly shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Assembly is in session; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room at any time.

## OF THE OFFICERS.

8.—The Assembly shall elect, viva voce, one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be styled Speaker of the Assembly, and he shall hold his office during one session.

#### DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

9.—It shall be the general duty of the Speaker—

To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order; To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members:

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice;

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules—who are to serve on committees; and in general,

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands.

- 10.—The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Assembly by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Assembly. On an appeal being taken, the question shall be: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Assembly?" —which question, and the action of the Assembly thereon, shall be entered on the journal.
- 11.—The Speaker may call a member to the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.
- 12.—In the absence of the Speaker, the Assembly shall elect a Speaker pro tempore, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.
- 13.—The Speaker shall vote on a call for the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

## DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

14.—A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and

generally shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

15.—The Chief Clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the Journal Clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as Book-keeper, Engressing and Enrolling Clerks.

### CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

16.—The Chief Clerk and his engrossing clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any Assembly bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as affect for "effect," previous for "previously," are for "is," banks for "bank," and the like; and also all mistakes for numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the Chief Clerk at any time before the passage of any Assembly bill, to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections, other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the Clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unsbridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

ACTS, MTC., TO BE SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER AND CLERK.

17.—All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all write, warrants and subpænas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and seal and attested by the Clerk.

## DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

18.—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the Speaker or Assembly, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him connected with the police and good order of the Assembly Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the requisite fires are kept during the appropriate season; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is opened for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other service pertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

### COMMITTEES.

- 19.—The standing committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the committee on railroads which shall consist of nine members, and the committees on judiciary and state affairs, which shall consist of seven members each, and shall be as follows:
- 1. On Judiciary.

- 4. On Education.
- 2. On Ways and Means.
- 5. On Railroads.
- 8. On Federal Relations.
- 6. On Insurance, Banks and Banking.

- 7. On State Affairs.
- 8. On Privileges and Elections.
- 9. On Incorporations.
- 10. On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.
- 11. On Lumber and Manufactures.
- 12. On Internal Improvements.
- 18. On Militia.
- 14. On Agriculture.

- 15. On Town and County Organisation.
- 16. On Roads and Bridges.
- 17. On State Lands.
- 18. On Mining and Smelting.
- 19. On Medical Societies.
- 20. On Legislative Expenditures.
- 21. On Engrossed Bills.
- 22. On Enrolled Bills.
- -The following committees shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:
  - 1. On Claims.\*—Five from Assembly; two from Senate.
  - 2. On Local Legislation. +- Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
- 3. On Charitable and Penal Institutions.1—Three from the Assembly and two from the Senate.
  - 4. On Printing. 4—Three from the Assembly and two from the Senate.
- -Select or special committees may be raised on motion or by resolution, designating the number and object, and unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

### MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORT.

22. — In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make a separate report; and any member dissenting in whole or in part, from the reasonsings or conclusions of both the majority and minority, may also present to the Assembly a statement of his reasoning and conclusion; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the Assembly, shall be entered at length on the lournal.

## PAPERS TO LIE ON THE TABLE UNTIL REPORTS ARE PRINTED.

23. — In all cases where there shall be both majority and minority reports submitted to the Assembly, the bill, memorial, resolution or other matter reported upon, shall lie upon the table until the reports thereon shall have been printed in the journal and laid upon the desks of members.

### TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

-- Every committee, in reporting upon any bill or memorial, shall recite at length, in their report, the title of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof.

### ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

-No committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assembly, without special leave, except a Committee of Conference.

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\* See secs. 18 to 22 inclusive, of chap. 9, R. S., page 122. † See chap. 870, general laws of 1860, page 881. † See chap. 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chap. 109, general laws of 1872 § See chap. 114, sec. 22, general laws of 1858.

### ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

26.—Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the Assembly as the engrossed bill.

### REPORT ON ENBOLLED BILLS.

- 27.—The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.
- 28.—It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a Call of the House is being had.
- 29.—No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute," or "amendment," for any bill, or bills, or resolution, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title of the original bill or resolution; or any substitute bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly, and shall apply to bills or resolutions originating in the Senate, as well as those originating in the Assembly,
- 30.—No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therein, any other bill or resolution pending before the Assembly.

## Journal and Order of Business.

## THE JOURNAL.

31.—The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed in pamphlet form and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not be read unless the Assembly order otherwise. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the House to such error, and have the same corrected by the Clerk.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- 33.—After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:
  - 1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
  - 2. Resolutions may be offered.
  - 8. Resolutions may be considered.
  - 4. Bills may be introduced, and notice of leave to introduce bills may be given.

- 5. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next, from select committees.
- 6. Messages and other Executive communications.
- 7. Messages from the Senate.
- 8. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
- 9. Senate bills on their third reading.
- 10. Assembly bills ready for a third reading.
- 11. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
- 12. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
- 13. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

#### MORNING HOUR.

23.—After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of business under the first, second and third heads, in the preceding rule, the Assembly shall proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and the orders of the day.

### PETITIONS.

34.—Petitions, memorials, communications, and other papers addressed to the Assembly, shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, and indorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

## INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

- 35.—Any member offering a resolution in the Assembly may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the Clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the House; but it shall not be acted on by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.
- 36.—All bills and resolutions offered in the Assembly by any member or committee, shall be indersed by the member or committee offering the same.

## FIRST AND SECOND READING OF THE BILLS.

37.—The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second a reading without further question.

## BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE RRAD.

28.—No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall be twice read; and all joint resolutions which will require the signature of the Governor, shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.

## REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

89.—On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be

announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly except bills reported by joint committee.

#### PRINTING OF BILLS.

40.—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill shall be printed after a second reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills, resolutions and memorials, that shall be printed, shall remain at least one day on the files after being printed, before being considered.

### READING OF BILLS.

- #1.—If the House shall dispense with the printing of any bill or memorial, such bill or memorial shall be read at length at least once before its final passage; and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.
- 42.—The second and third reading of all bills appropriating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.
- 43.—Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day.

### GENERAL FILE.

44.—Bills committed to committees and reported back by them, bills originating with and reported by committees, and bills taking no other reference shall constitute the "General File." Bills in the general file shall be arranged therein by the Clerk in the order in which they are reported, or referred thereto as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order unless the Assembly shall direct otherwise.

### BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

45.—All bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, after the second reading, be considered by the House in Committee of the Whole before they shall be taken up and considered by the Assembly.

### How Business Conducted.

### ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER.

46.—When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair, thus: "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

## SPEAKER TO DECIDE WHO HAS THE FLOOR.

47.—When any two or more members shall arise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the person who is first to speak.

#### CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

46.—When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and Assembly may be better able to judge.

### SPEAKING MORE THAN TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

49.—No member shall speak except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assembly.

### ORDER WHILE THE SPEAKER OR A MEMBER IS SPEAKING.

50.—While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the House; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the Chair.

#### MOTIONS.

- 51.—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except—
  - 1. To adjourn;
  - 2. To lay on the table;
  - 8. For the previous question;
  - 4. To postpone to a day certain;
  - 5. To commit to a standing committee:
  - 6. To commit to a select committee;
  - 7. To amend:
  - 8. To postpone indefinitely.

And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

52.—A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone.

## NO MEMBER TO SPEAK MORE THAN TWICE WITHOUT LEAVE.

53.—If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly.

## MOTIONS DECIDED WITHOUT DERATE.

54.—A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

### MOTIONS NOT TO BE RENEWED.

55.—A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

## MOTIONS, HOW STATED, ETC.

66.—When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit,) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the Assembly, before division or amendment.

## QUESTIONS, HOW PUT.

67.—All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be) say, Ays. Those of contrary opinion say, No." And in doubtful cases any member may call for a division.

## AYES AND NOES, WHEN TAKEN.

58.—It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the Clerk. In recording the votes taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall record the names of those absent or not voting.

### MEMBERS TO YOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

59.—Every member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the Assembly shall, for special cause, excuse him, but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the House has commenced voting.

### DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

60.—Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct, that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

## COMMITTAL OF PAPERS.

61.—Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the Assembly.

## FILLING BLANKS.

69.—In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put.

### TIE VOTE.

63.—In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

## BECONSIDERATION.

64.—When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

## NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S TABLE.

65.—No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

### CALL OF THE HOUSE.

- 66.—Any fifteen members may make a call of the House and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of the House cannot be made after the voting has commenced.
- 67.—On a call of the House being moved, the Speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen members to order a call of the House, those in favor of the call will rise;" and if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered.
- 68.—A call of the House being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room.
- 69.—The clerk shall immediately call the roll of members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent with leave, and who are absent without leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.
- 70.—While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call; which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.
- 71.—Upon the Sergeant-at-Arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave, (naming them) are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.
- 73.—The Sergeant-at-Arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 69.

## PREVIOUS QUESTION.

- 78.—When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration. any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein.
  - 74.—The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say, "It 17

requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?"—which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

- 75.—When, on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the House, in the same stage of proceeding as before the previous question was moved.
- 76.—On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the House shall be in order; but after proceedings under such call shall have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have ordered the main question, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of such question.

#### COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

77.—After the morning hour, any member may move that the Assembly resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the general file of bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the special order. If the motion prevail, the Assembly may elect a Chairman, or the Speaker may call some member to the Chair.

### BILL TO BE READ BY SECTIONS.

78.—Every bill in Committee of the Whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall otherwise order. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments agreed to by the committee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section line, and so reported to the Assembly.

## CLERICAL ERBORS MAY BE CORRECTED.

79.—Mere clerical errors in the bill may be corrected by the Chairman or Clerk, without treating them as amendments.

## AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

80.—All amendments made to a memorial or report committed to the Committee of the Whole shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

## BULES IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

81.—The rules observed in the Assembly shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made in a committee.

## CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

82.—The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

83.—After the business upon which the Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion, (or at any time previous, upon motion) shall rise and report.

### PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

- 84.—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the Chair, unless required by one or more of the members.
- 85.—The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read the third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

#### ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

86.—Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as provided for in Rule 26.

### NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

87.—On the third reading of the bill or resolution, no amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

## RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

88.—A bill or resolution may be recommitted at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon concurring in the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

### QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

89.—Upon a third reading of an Assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'shall the bill pass?'" Upon the third reading of Senate bills, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is 'shall the bill be concurred in?"

### BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO SENATE.

90.—Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate; the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the Clerk.

## PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

- 91.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment while another member has the floor.
  - 99.—Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assem

bly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged, and need not lie over for consideration under Rule 85.

## SUSPENDING AND CHANGING BULES, ETC.

93.—No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

## JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

94.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Assembly, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

## JOINT—SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

## Of Messages.

## HOW TRANSMITTED AND RECEIVED.

- -When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly. shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms. and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person to whom it may be sent.
- -The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.
- 3. Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk or his Assistant in each House.

#### REJECTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

- 4. When a bill or resolution which has passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same originated.
- 5. When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House is rejected in the other, it shall not be again brought in during the same session without a notice of five days, and leave of two-thirds of the House in which it shall be renewed.

## PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

6.—Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

## ONDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

7.—When a bill, resolution or memorial shall have passed either House, and requires the concurrence of the other, it shall be transmitted to said House without entering an order upon the journal of the House in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other House.

## Of Joint Committees.

- 3.—The Joint committees required by the statute are as follows:
- 1. On Claims. Five from Assembly; three from Senate.
- 2. On Local Legislation. +- Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
- 3. On Charitable and Penal Institutions.;-Two from Senate and three from the Assembly.
  - 4. On Printing. —Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

### PRINTING OF REPORTS.

- -Whenever any report of a joint committee or other document, shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first House acting on the

  - \* See secs. 9, 18 and 22 inclusive, of chap. 9, R. S., page 123. † See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 351. † See chap. 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chap. 109, general laws of 1872. § See chap, 114, sec. 22, general laws of 1858.

same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both brauches, and shall immediately inform the other House of its action upon the subject.

#### COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

10.—In all cases of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a similar committee. Such committee shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses for or against the the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report for their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable.

11.—After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

## Acts of a General Nature.

#### TITLES OF BILLS.

- 12.—The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:
- "A bill relating to——and amendatory of section——, of chapter—of the——," filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: provided, such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only add to such section, without changing the phraseology of the original.
- 13.—The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter, or section, and which have no other object, shall be as follows:
- "A bill to repeal section ——, of chapter ——, of the ——, relating to ——," filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill, the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

## BACH HOUSE WAY AMEND.

14.—It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other, to any bill, memorial or resolution; but no standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, nor any committee of the whole shall report any "substitute," or any "amendment," for any bill or bills, or resolutions, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose from that of the original bill, or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title

of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute, bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever it appears that the same is in violation of this rule, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Senate and Assembly.

# Of Bills Passed.

#### ENBOLLMENT OF BILLS.

15.—After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

#### EXAMINATION OF ENBOLLED BILLS.

16.—When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the Committee of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.

#### SIGNING OF BILLS.

17.—After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the Assembly, then by the Prusident of the Senate.

#### PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

18.—After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, to the Governor for his approval, it being first indersed on the back of the foll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. Said committee shall jointly report the day of presentation to the Governor, which report shall be entered on the journal of each House.

#### RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

19.—All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and then presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as is provided in case of bills.

#### Of Claims, etc.

# ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

20.—No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

# ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

\$1.—All petitions, claims, bills, accounts or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same

may be referred; and such committee shall indorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same was first presented, to be filed by such Clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

#### RESOLUTIONS APPROPRIATING MONEY.

22.—Resolutions involving the appropriation of money for printing the Governor's message, or other public documents, shall receive the joint concurrence of the two houses.

# Joint Convention, etc.

23.—Whenever there shall be a Joint Convention of the two Houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each House. The Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate shall preside over such Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly: provided, that the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act in said Convention except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

24.—Neither House shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

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# Territorial History Wisconsin State Institutions.

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# TERRITORIAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

The State of Wisconsin is situated between lat. 42 deg. 30 min. and 47 deg. north of equator, and long. 87 deg. 30 min. and 93 deg. 30 min. west of Greenwich, near London, England. For its northern border, Wisconsin has the largest body of fresh water in the world, Lake Superior; Lake Michigan, a body of fresh water, almost equal in size, forms its eastern border, and the Mississippi river, the largest river in the world, but one, flows on its western boundary. The State of Michigan lies on the east, Illinois on the south, and Iowa and Minnesota on the west of Wisconsin. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes, rivers, etc., there remain 53,924 square miles, or 84,511,860 acres of land.

Though there are no mountains in Wisconsin, there are many prominent "mounds," so called; among them, the Blue Mounds in Iowa and Dane counties, 1,729 feet above the sea; the Platte Mounds, 1,281 feet, and the Sinsiniwa Mound, 1,169 feet, in Grant county. There is a prominent ridge or elevation of land along the sources of the tributaries of Lake Superior, which, near the Montreal river, is 1,700 or 1,800 feet above the sea level, gradually diminishing to about 1,100 feet at the west line of the State. The calcareous cliffs along the east shore of Green Bay and of Lake Winnebago, extend south through Dodge county, and form in many places bold escarpments; some of the higher points are 1,400 feet above the sea. A series of still more prominent "bluffs" extend along the banks of the Mississippi river, forming some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery in the country. With the exceptions above named, nearly the whole surface of the State may be regarded as one vast slightly undulating plain, having an elevation of from 600 to 1,500 feet above the ocean. This great plain is cut in every direction by the currents of rivers and streams, that have made for themselves often deep and narrow valleys in the yielding soil and rocks. The dividing grounds between these valleys (watersheds) usually attain but a slight elevation above the surrounding country, the waters of a lake or marsh, being often drained in opposite directions to reach the ocean at widely different points. Canoes often pass from the head of one stream to another without difficulty. At Portage City, the Fox and Wisconsin rivers approach so nearly that their waters are commingled: they are connected by a short canal, from which there is a descent of 195 feet to Green Bay, and 171 feet to the Mississippi, at Prairie du Chlen. The name, Wisconsin, first of our Territory, and since of our State, was

derived from its principal river, which the Chippewas, residing on its head streams, denominated Wees-kon-san, which signifies "The gathering of the waters." They gave it this name, as an Indian trader informed the venerable Rev. Dr. Alfred Brunson, on account of the numerous branches above Plover concentrating into one stream, which thence flows onward so great a distance with but comparatively few accessions to swell its current, till it loses itself in the mighty Father of Waters—the Mississippi.

The enterprising French missionaries and traders were the first to plant the standard of the cross, and the germs of civilization, in the region west of Lake Michigan, making their advent as early as 1689. In this year, it is believed, Sieur Jean Nicolet, the Huron and Algonquin interpreter for the Canadian government, visited Green Bay. As early as 1660, Father Rene Menard tottering, as it were, on the verge of the grave, left Canada, and founded the mission at Keweenaw, on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and the following spring, met death at the hands of the Huron Indians whom he sought to benefit, on the first rapid of the Menomonee.

There is something grand and sublime in the heroism of these early missionaries; for nothing daunted, Father CLAUDIUS ALLOUEZ pushed on in 1665, to Sault St. Mary's, and thence to the beautiful bay of Chegoimegon; and, in 1669, we find this intrepid missionary abandoning La Pointe, on account of the obstinacy and ridicule of his heathen parishioners, wending his way to Green Bay, and founding a mission at Depere. In September of this year he was joined by Father James Marquette—who in 1678, pioneered his way up the Fox and down the Wisconsin, and was the first white man to discover the Upper Mississippi. The mission was continued at Depere with varied success, for several years.

In 1692 a military post was established at Chegoimegon Point—now better known as La Pointe; and thenceforward that point was occupied by white traders, and most of the time a military post. When Charlevoix, the historian of New France, visited Wisconsin, in 1721, he found Father Charlow at the Fort at Green Bay, about a mile and a half from the mouth of Fox River.

Space will not permit of anything more than a passing notice of the several French expeditions into the valley of the Fox River against the intrepld and war-like Sauks and Foxes, led on by DE LOUVIEWY in 1716; DE LIEWERY in 1728; MARIN in March, 1780, and Sieur DE VILLIERS in September of the same year.

By these repeated sanguinary forays, the intractable Sauks and Foxes were severely punished, and the beautiful valley they occupied was brought prominently to the notice of Canadian French adventurers. This led to the first permanent settlement of the country, at Green Bay, about 1745, by Sieux Augustin De Langlade, at the head of a small colony. The country remained under the dominion of France, and furnished a band of warriors headed by Charles De Langlade, who fought gallantly under the Fleur de Lis—the flag of France—during the old French war of 1755 to the surrender of Canadia

in 1750, when Canada and its dependencies were surrendered to Great Britain. The British post at Green Bay, under Lieut. Gorrell, was abandoned during the temporary Indian outbreak of 1763. The laws of Canada governed the territory until its transfer to the United States in 1796; and thenceforward for several years, though forming successively a part of the territory northwest of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, there was little civil or other authority exercised in the country beyond a show of the administration of justice at Prairie du Chien, and the burlesque court of Charles Reaume at Green Bay.

During the war of 1812-'15, Prairie du Chien was the theater of several important military operations. In 1816, military posts were established at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien; and, in 1818, when Illinois became a State, and the jurisdiction of the frontier settlements of Wisconsin was transferred to the Territory of Michigan, the counties of Brown and Crawford, embracing the whole territory of what now constitutes Wisconsin, were established and organized. And in 1828, a further step in the civil government of the country was taken, by the formation of a U. S. Judicial District west of Lake Michigan, with the appointment of James Duane Dory as Judge.

The early, adventurous explorer, Nicholas Perrot, interpreter and commandant on the upper Mississippi, in 1689, has the credit of first discovering lead on the river Des Moines, in Iowa, which mines long bore his name; and Le Sueue, in his voyage up the Misissippi in 1700, describes lead mines, apparently at the points now known as Galena and Dubuque. Carver, in 1766, speaks of lead abounding at the Blue Mounds. But these mines attracted little attention until the period 1822-27. During the years 1826, 27 and 28, large numbers of miners and adventurers came to the country; and the brief Black Hawk war of 1882, brought many of the Illinois soldiers to Wisconsin, who, charmed with the appearance of the country, subsequently returned and became permanent settlers.

In 1835, Michigan, having assumed a State government, John S. Horner, Secretary and Acting-Governor, convened a session of the Legislature at Green Bay, from the remainder of said Territory west of lake Michigan. No business, however, was transacted, except the passage of several memorials to Congress, among which was one asking for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, with the seat of government at Cassville, on the Mississippi.

An act establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin was accordingly passed, and approved April 20, 1836, and the Territory fully organized July 4, 1886, with Henry Dodge for its first Governor; and on the 9th of September following, Gov. Dodge, by proclamation, designated the 25th of October in that year for convening the Legislature at Belmont, now in La Fayette county. The second session convened at Burlington, in the now State of Iowa, Nov. 6, 1897, during which session the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the first session of the second Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin met, Nov. 26, 1838. On the 12th of June pre-

ceding, the Territory had been divided by act of Congress, and that part west of the Mississippi established as a separate government, under the name of Iowa.

A convention assembled at Madison, October 5, 1846, for the purpose of drafting a State Constitution, which was completed December 16, 1846, but rejected by the people at the election held on the first Tuesday in April, 1847. A second convention assembled December 16, 1847, and agreed to a Constitution on the first of February following, which was approved by the people at the election held in April, 1848, and Wisconsin was admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the other States, on the 29th day of May, 1848; and has since acted well her part as a member of the American Republic.

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# WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

# THE STATE CAPITOL.

On October 27, 1886, Hen. James D. Dorr selected the site of the present State Capitol and grounds for a Capitol square. In December, 1836, the Territorial Legislature in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capital at Madison, Wisconsin. The National Government appointed Messrs. James D. Dorr, A. A. Bird and John F. O'Neml as commissioners for constructing the Capitol, and on the 10th of June, 1837, acting-commissioner Bird with thirty-six workmen arrived and began at once to get out stone and timber for the building. On the 4th of July, 1837, the corner stone was laid, with appropriate toasts and speeches. During 1836 and 1837 the National Government appropriated \$40,000 for the Capitol building; Dane county \$4,000, and the Territorial Legislature about \$16,000; as from all accounts the complete cost of the old Capitol was \$60,000. The building when finished, was a substantial, comely structure, superior in style and convenience to the Capitols of adjacent and older States.

With the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State, in 1848, the Constitutional Convention then permanently located the Capital at Madison.

The Capitol square is 914 feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is situated on an elevation of at least fifty feet, commanding a view of the whole plat, of the Third and Fourth lakes, and the surrounding country.

The warranty deed of the Capitol square was given to the Territory, in consideration of \$1.00 received, and the benefits and advantages to be derived from the location, by Stevens T. Mason, Julia G. Mason and Kutzing Prichery, of Detroit, and through their attorney, Moses M. Strong. It is dated Mineral Point, 16th January, 1839, and the square is described as sections 13, 14, 25 and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. This interesting document is now on file in the office of the State Treasurer.

Some idea of the time the building was finished and its condition, when the legislature first assembled in it, is got from the informative recollections of Colonel Childs, one of the early pioneers of the Territory. His statement is as follows:

"In June, 1838, the Territorial Legislature met at Burlington. We had a short session, from the 11th to the 25th of June. During the session, we re-

ceived news that Iowa had been separated from Wisconsin and formed into a distinct Territory, and we adjourned to meet at Madison in the autumn.

"The Legislature met, for the first time, in Madison, on thd 26th of November, 1828. The new capitol edifice was not yet in a suitable condition to receive the Legislature; so we had to assemble in the basement of the old American House, where Governor Dongs delivered his first message at the new seat of Government. We adjourned from day to day, until we could get into the new Capitol building. At length we took possession of the new Assembly Hall. The floors were laid with green oak boards, full of ice; the walls of the room were iced over; green oak seats, and desks made of rough boards; one fire-place and one small stove. In a few days the flooring near the stove and the fire-place so shrunk on account of the heat, that a person could run his hands between the boards. The basement story was all open. and James Morrison's large drove of hogs had taken possession; they were awfully poor, and it would have taken two of them, standing side by side, to have made a decent shadow on a bright day. We had a great many smart members in the House, and sometimes they spoke for Buncombe. When members of this ilk would become too tedious, I would take a long pole, go at the hogs and stir them up; when they would raise a young pandemonium for noise and confusion. The speaker's voice would become completely drowned, and he would be compelled to stop, not, however, without giving his squealing disturbers a sample of his swearing ability.

"The weather was cold; the halls were cold, our ink would freeze, everything froze—so when we could stand it no longer, we passed a joint resolution to adjourn for twenty days. I was appointed by the two houses to procure carpeting for both halls during the recess; I bought all I could find in the Territory, and brought it to Madison, and put it down, after covering the floor with a thick coating of hay. After this we were more comfortable. The American Hotel was the only public house in Madison, except that Mr. PECK kept a few boarders in his old log house, which was still standing not long since. We used to have tall times in those days—times long to be remembered. Stealing was carried on in a small way. Occasionally a bill would be fairly stolen through the Legislature; and the Territory would get gouged a little now and then."

There are many scenes and associations connected with the old Capitol building, and some of them should be mentioned in its-history. In the Council Chamber on February 11th, 1842, Charles C. P. Armot, councilor from Brown county was shot and instantly killed by James R. Vineyard, councilor from Grant county. In 1854, the impeachment trial and acquittal of Judge Hubbell was witnessed in the Senate Chamber, and in January, 1856, the grand inauguration of Governor Barstow and the subsequent proceedings in the Supreme Court by which Governor Bashford was sworn in as Governor, drew pleased and excited crowds about the lobbies and chambers of the Capitol.

On March 8, 1857, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the enlargement of the State Capitol. By this act, the Commissioners of School and

University Lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress "for the completion of Public Buildings," and apply the proceeds towards enlarging and improving the State Capitol. The State also appropriated \$20,000 for the same object, and \$50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made Commissioners for conducting the work, and operations began in the fall of 1857 on the selected plans of Messrs. Donnell & Kutzbock, then architects living in Madison, but lately deceased. The building was continued from year to year, until the fall of 1869, when the dome was completed. The total cost of the enlarged Capitol to the present time is \$541,447.93. In 1866, work in boring an artesian well near the south entrance of the Capitol was begun, but after going down 1,000 feet, at a cost of \$8,622.70, and finding no water, the work was reluctantly abandoned.

The present Capitol exhibits an attractive outside appearance, and is generally admired. The stone for its construction was supplied from quarries mear Prairie du Chien and Madison. The inside is handsomely finished, and contains complete conveniences, although more are yet necessary. In the basement are the water closets; boiler room, from which the building receives heat; carpenter shops; book room and committee rooms. On the upper floor the four passages of which are neatly laid with squares of blue and white flag, are the Departments of the several State officers. In the north passage are the offices of the State Treasurer and School Land Commissioners; in the south passage the offices of the Superintendents of Public 'Property and of Public Instruction and the office of the Attorney General; in the east passage the offices of the Governor and Secretary of State, and in the west passage those of the Adjutant General, legislative clerks and State Agricultural Society; the last of which contains some fine specimens of minerals and other scientific curiosities. From the center of these passages the Rotunda and Dome are seen to great advantage. The second floor is reached by wide iron stairways, ascending from the south and north passages. This floor is diversely laid with red, yellow and black tiles, and in the center a heavy iron balustrade marks the Rotunda. In the east is the Senate Chamber; in the west, the Assembly Chamber; in the north, the Supreme Court Rooms and State Library, and in the south, the choicely filled rooms of the State Historical Society. The first purchase of books for the State Library was made in 1837, and it has received additions since, which make it very complete and valuable. The Historical Society rooms, always attractive to visitors present an array of books, pictures, sculpture and literary and other curiosities which are not only interesting and suggestive to Badgers, but to residents of other States. In one of these rooms, the torn and pierced flags carried by Wisconsin regiments during the late war, are carefully preserved in a glass inclosure, and in another room is a rare collection of animal, mineral and wegetable curiosities belonging to Mr. ISAAC LYON, father of Judge LYON, of the Supreme Court.

The collections in these rooms have for years past been regarded as very

creditable to the State and to Hon. LYMAN C. DRAPER, the patient and persevering originator of them, and to Mr. DURRIE, their skilled custodian; and since the Chicago fire destroyed the historical depository there, they can be recognized as the largest and most valuable in the Northwest.

More iron stairways lead to the galleries and committee rooms of the chambers, and yet more, but narrower ones, lead to the store room where the arms and munitions of the State are kept and to the Tholus; from which top-most elevation an impressive downward view of the whole Rotunda is obtained. The outside of the Tholus affords convenience for enjoying an exceedingly fine view of the city, lakes and surrounding country.

The height of the Capitol from the basement to the gold gilt eagle on the top of the fiag-staff is 225 feet and six inches, and exclusive of steps and porticos, the total length of the north and south wings is 228 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet.

The Capitol is surrounded with walks, greenswards, shrubbery and trees, which are carefully kept in good condition, and these, with the pearly white building rising in their midst, elicit the general expression that Wisconsin has a choicely located and elegant Capitol.

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# THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

[BY PROPESSOR S. H. CARPENTER, LL. D.]

## BOARD OF REGENTS.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Ex-office.

# Terms expire first Monday in February, 1874.

8d Cong. 1	Dist.	•	•	H. H. GRAY,	•	•		•	Darlington.
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1st "	•	-	. •	B. R. HINKLEY,	-	•		•	Oconomowoc.
Cth "	•		•	JACOB S. BUGH,		•	•		Wautoma.

# Terms expire first Monday in February, 1875.

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5th	-64	,	•	-	C. S. HAMILTON.	•		•	Fond du Lac.
<b>2</b> d	₩ ,	•	•	-	J. C. GREGORY		-	•	Madison.

## Terms expire fret Monday in February, 1876.

State at Large Sth Cong. Dist.		•	_	•	N. B. VAN SLYKE, H. D. BARBON,	_	•	Madison. St. Croix Falls.
4th	•	٠.	•		J. R. Brigham.	•		Milwaukee.

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MISS SUE R. EARNEST, Teacher of Instrumental Music. Miss MARY C. WOODWORTH, Teacher of Vocal Music. Miss AUGUSTA BUETTNER, Teacher of French and German.

#### HISTORY.

The State University was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the Territory of Wisconsin, as shown in Chap. ter 110, U.S. Laws of 1838, entitled:

"An Acr concerning a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Wisconsin.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby anthorized to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Wisconsin, to which the Indian title has been, or may be, extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a University within the said Territory, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: to be located in tracts of land not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

The Territorial Legislature, at its session of 1888, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," locating the same at or near Madison. At the same session, a Board of Visitors was appointed, consisting of the following persons: The Governor, and Secretary of the Territory, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the President of the University. ex-officio, and B. B. Cary, Marshal M. Strong, Byron Kilbourn, Wn. A. GARDNER, CHARLES R. BRUSH, C. C. ARNDT, JOHN CATLIN, GEORGE H. SLAUGHTER, DAVID BRIGHAM, JOHN F. SCHEMERHORN, WM. W. CORYELE. GEO. BEATTY, HENRY L. Dodge and Augustus A. Bird. Nothing, however. was done by this Board, although they legally remained in office until the organization of the State Government in 1848. In 1841, NATHANIEL F. HYDE was appointed Commissioner to select the lands donated to the State for the maintenance of the University, who performed the duty assigned him in a most acceptable manner.

Section 6 of Article 10 of the State Constitution provides that "provision rhall be made by law for the establishment of a State University at or near the seat of government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State, for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the 'University Fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

Immediately upon the inauguration of the State Government, an act was passed incorporating the State University, and a Board of Regents appointed, who at once organized the University by the election of John H. Lathrop, LL.D., as Chancellor, and John W. Sterling, as Professor. The first Board of Regents consisted of the following gentlemen: A. L. Collins, E. V. Whiton, J. H. Rountree, J. T. Clark, Eleazer Root, A. Hyatt Smith, Simeon Mills, Henry Bryan, Rufus King, Thos. W. Sutherland, Cyrus Woodman, Hiram Barber and John Bannister.

The University was formally opened by the public inauguration of Chancellor Latheop, January 16, 1850. The Preparatory Department of the University was opened, under the charge of Chancellor Latheop and Prof. J. W. Sterling, in part of what is now known as the Madison High School Building, February 5, 1849, with twenty pupils.

In 1849, the Regents purchased nearly two hundred acres of land, comprising what is now known as the "University Addition to the City of Madison," and the old "University grounds." In 1851, the north dormitory was completed, and the first college classes formed. In 1854, the south dormitory was erected. These buildings were erected from the income of the University Fund, without any appropriation on the part of the State.

The rapid settlement of the State at this period, induced a heavy speculation in lands as well as heavy purchases for actual occupancy, so that the income of the University was comparatively large, amounting in 1861, to \$18.207.70.

The State has always pursued an unfortunate policy with regard to the lands donated to the University, apparently considering them as granted to the State absolutely and not in trust. The lands were appraised so low as to come into competition with government lands, and large tracts were bought up on speculation for \$3 an acre, which to-day would readily bring \$25. Owing to the fact that the lands comprising the original grant had produced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the University, in 1854, a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State, for the use of the University. The act granting such lands is chapter five, U. S. Laws of 1854, and is entitled,

"An Acr to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the lands reserved for Salt Springs therein.

"Be it enacted by the Benate and House of Representatives of the United Biales of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the 'twelve salt springs with six sections of land adjoining to each,' heretofore granted to the State of Wisconsin for its use by the fourth clause of the seventh section of the act, entitled 'an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union,' approved the sixth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, there be and hereby is granted to the said State of Wisconsin, to be selected by the legislature of said State out of any public land subject to private entry, and to be sold in such manner as the legislature may direct, for the benefit and in aid of the University of said State, and for no other purpose whatever, seventy-two sections of land: provided, that any selections of land heretofore made under the act, entitled an act to extend the time for selecting land granted to the State of Wisconsin for saline purposes,' approved the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and which shall not have been sold by the United States, and is not legally claimed by pre-emption or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are granted and confirmed to said State for the use of the University of said State, as a part of the seventy-two sections hereby granted.

"Approved December 15, 1854."

These lands were located and offered for sale upon the same terms as the previous grant. The lands granted by Congress up to this date amounted to 92,160 acres, of which there had been sold prior to September 30, 1866, 74,178 acres, for the net sum of \$264,570.18, of which sum there was taken by chapter 266, general laws of 1862, the sum of \$104,889.48 to pay for the buildings, the State having previously allowed the University to anticipate its income to that amount. This reduction of the University Fund so reduced the income of the University that it became seriously embarrassed, and a reorganization became imperative. The institution had failed to secure public confidence, and the project was at one time seriously entertained by the Regents of abandoning the attempt to maintain a State University.

The following extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of State for 1866, graphically sets forth the condition of things at the time when the present management took charge of the Institution:

"Although the fact may seem startling and contrary to general impression, yet it is no less true, that the State of Wisconsin has never made an appropriation of one dollar towards the support of its own University. But it has nevertheless charged the University Fund Income with the expenses of taking care of its lands, and keeping an account of its funds. By reference to the disbursements of this fund, which may be found in the several reports of the Secretary of State for years past, it will be seen that a sum amounting to over ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) has thus been withdrawn from a fund too small to meet the necessary expense of sustaining the Institution as the credit and good name of the State demand that it should be sustained. But

in addition to this, under the provisions of chapter 268, laws of 1862, one-half the University Fund itself, upon the interest of which the support of the University depended, was sunk into oblivion; thus reducing the income from \$18,297.70 in 1861, to \$18,005.56 in 1862, and to \$11,540.90 in 1868, which has since been about the average. The amount of University Fund Income on hand September 30, 1866, was \$5,501.47. This, with \$144.98 belonging to the Income of the Agricultural College Fund, constitutes the whole amount at the disposal of the Regents for defraying the current expenses of the University for the year commencing October 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867."

#### REORGANIZATION.

In 1862, Congress passed what is known as the Agricultural College Act, of which the following is the text:

"An Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several states for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land to be apportioned to each state, a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in congress to which the states are respect ively entitled by the apportionment, under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: provided, that no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted. That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several states in sections or subdivisions of sections not less than one quarter of a section, and whenever there are public lands in a state subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said state shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such state, and the secretary of the interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the states in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre to which said state may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distribution share; said scrip to be sold by said state and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: provided, that in no case shall any state to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other state or of any territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States, subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents or less per acre: and provided further, that not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the states: and provided further, that no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

"SECTION 8. And be it further enacted, That all the expenses of manage-

ment, superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands previous to their sale, and all expenses incident to the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

"SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States or of the States or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks, and that the money so invested shall-constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act,) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Legisla. tures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

"SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized, shall be made on the following conditions, to which as well as to the provisions hereinafter contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts: First—if any portion of the fund invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, is shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States. Second—no por tion of said fund nor the interest thereon shall be applied directly or indi rectly under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings. Third—any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide within five years at least, not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease, and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received for any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid. Fourth-an annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, record ing any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including State, industrial and economical statistics

# STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OSHIKOSH.

# Pagylty.

GEORGE S. ALBEE, President,
Teacher of Mental and Social Science, and School Management.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Tracker of Music and Reading, and Conductor of Institutes.

HENRY C. BOWEN, Teacher of Natural Science.

Miss ANNA W. MOODY, Teacher of History, Rhetoric and Composition.

MISS MARY H. LADD. Teacher of Mathematics.

Miss MARTHA E. HAZARD, Teacher of Drawing, Penmanship and Calisthenics.

MRS. HELEN A. BATEMAN, Teacher of Reading and Grammar.

MODEL SCHOOL.

ROBERT GRAHAM, Director

Miss MARIA 8. HILL, Teacher in Grammar Department.

MISS FRANCES E. ALBEE, Teacher in Intermediate Department.

MINS RUSE C. SWART,

# FACTETY

Teacher of Marine and College 1 and College 2 and College 2 and College 3 and College

as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior. Fifth—when lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished. Sixth—no State while in condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. Seventh—no State shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature, within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

"SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

"SECTION 7. And be it further enacted, That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: provided, their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

"SECTION 8. And be it further enacted, That the governors of the several states to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip, until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds."

The lands donated by this act of Congress were located in accordance with the policy previously pursued—that is, to use the grant as a means of inducing immigration. As an illustration of the effect of this policy, we would call attention to the fact that the lands located under this grant by the State of Wisconsin are put upon the market at \$1.25 per acre, while the lands located within this State by the Trustees of the New York Agricultural Col-(which is incorporated with Cornell University) would readily bring from \$6 to \$10 per acre. The State indirectly receives the benefit of the low price of these lands, as the taxable property of the State is increased by all the means which encourage immigration—a benefit which is not more than cancelled by the annual appropriation made last winter.

In 1866, the University was completely reorganized, so as to meet the requirements of the law of Congress granting the lands for Agricultural Colleges; and there were appropriated for the endowment and support of the University, the following funds: 1st, "The income of the University Fund; 2d. The income of a fund to be derived from the sales of the 240,000 acres of land granted by Congress to the State of Wisconsin," etc.

In pursuance of chapter 114, G. L. 1866, Dane county issued bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for the purchase of about 200 acres of land lying contiguous to the University grounds for an Experimental Farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings, etc., thereon.

Up to this, date the State of Wisconsin had not donated directly or indi

rectly a single dollar to the State University. Its Fund, its grounds, and its buildings, were all the gift of the General Government. Its professors had been paid, not by the State, but from the income of the grant made by the General Government. The Experimental Farm was the gift of Dane county.

The management of the University is entrusted to a Board of Regents, appointed by the Governor of the State, together with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is ex-oficio regent. To prevent any local preponderance, the Regents are appointed, one from each congressional district and two from the State at large. The services of the Regents are rendered gratuitously, care being taken to select men who will feel amply repaid by the success of the institution entrusted to their charge. It will thus be seen that the management of the University is a service performed gratuitously to the State.

Immediately upon the reorganization, the increased confidence of the public in the success of the University, was shown in the adoption of a more liberal policy by the legislature. The sum taken from the University fund by the law of 1862, was virtually restored by the passage of chapter 82, G. L. of 1867, which appropriates annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund the sum of \$7,308.78, being the interest upon the sum taken from the fund by the law of 1862. This appropriation will doubtless be continued. The same liberal policy was still further pursued by the Legislature of 1870, which appropriated \$50,000.00 for the erection of a Female College. This is the first donation made by the State to the University.

The University, in obedience to the public demand, had made such provision for the study of the arts immediately connected with the industrial interests of the State, in fitting up Laboratories for Analytical Chemistry, and for Assaying, that its income, even with the above-mentioned increase, proved wholly inadequate to meet its expenses. Instruction in science is necessarily expensive, as its proper elucidation demands costly and varied apparatus, and as each student must pursue an independent course of practical experiments.

Upon being made acquainted with the needs of the University, the Legisture, at its session in 1872, made a further annual grant to the University of \$10,000—an act which proved the deep and abiding interest taken in the institution by the people of the State, and the enlarged confidence in its management, and which also gives a pledge that hereafter the University will not be suffered through want of funds to fall short of its full measure of usefulness.

The University Fund, September 30, 1878, amounted to	\$216,519 225,309	25
Total		
The University lands remaining unsold, Sept. 30, 1873, were as for Acres.	llows:	
University lands 6, 208 Agricultural College Grant 56,394	••••••	• • •
Agricultural College Grant		•••
Total	84,350	
Total University Fund after sale of all lands	\$596,179	ū
( her cent. Ant be \$30' 20% 08'		

# ORGANIZATION.

The University of Wisconsin as now organized, comprises the College of Arts, College of Letters, the Law College, the Female College. In the College of Arts are the Departments of Agriculture, Mining and Metallurgy, Military Science and Civil Engineering. These Colleges and Departments are so related to each other that a student may pursue any specialty in connection with the regular course in any College, or may devote his time wholly to special studies, at his option. A young man may attend the Law College, and at the same time pursue such studies in any other College as he may be fitted for; or he may make Mining and Metallurgy a specialty, and at the same time pursue such other studies as are requisite to any finished course of education. A young lady may pursue the studies of the Female College, or she may select any or all of the studies of the course in any College or Department. It will thus be seen that the University of Wisconsin offers advantages to scientific or professional students superior to those offered by strictly scientific or professional schools.

#### I.-THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

The course of study in this College has special reference to fitting young men for scientific and agricultural pursuits. It embraces a four years' course in Science, Modern Languages and English studies. The College of Arts embraces the Department of Agriculture and the Departments of Military Science and Civil Engineering.

# I-Department of Agriculture.

In this Department, the student is taught Agriculture as a science, which instruction can only be profitably given after the student has familiarized himself with the Natural Sciences, which are therefore made to constitute a large part of the course. The professor in charge of this Department also conducts the experiments, and students are thus taught practically as well as theoretically.

The Experimental Farm is platted into acre lots, each lot being designated by a letter and number to facilitate recording experiments. The farm is cultivated neither for show, nor for profit, but is wholly restricted to the conduct of experiments calculated to determine facts which will be of benefit to the farmers of the State—determining with scientific accuracy the best methods of tilling the soil; the effects of draining, subsoiling and manuring; the varieties of grains and fruits adapted to our climate, and to every variety of soil and exposure, and the most profitable methods of culture. Students are thus taught to acquire habits of close and accurate observation, and the proper method of conducting experiments, and receive the benefit of witnessing an actual demonstration of the principles taught in the class room. The fact is also recognized that the farmer needs a thorough general education to fit him for the intelligent discharge of his duties as a citizen; and the course in the College of Arts is so adjusted that the student in Agriculture can at the same time acquire a thorough English and Scientific education.

The professor in charge of this Department makes an Annual Report to the Regents, which is published, giving in detail the results of all the experiments conducted upon the farm.

# II.—Department of Mining and Metallurgy.

The object of the State University is to furnish the citizens of the State an opportunity to secure an education which shall be of practical benefit to them. The importance of conducting all the operations of manual industry in accordance with scientific principles, is beginning to be recognized by the people. The Mining interest of our State ranks next to Agriculture in importance. It is the object of this department to thoroughly acquaint the student with the principles of Geology, with especial reference to the science of mining and the reduction of ores. A spacious and finely appointed Metallurgical Laboratory has been fitted up; and all students who desire it will have the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge, practical as well as theoretical, of the best methods of conducting this important branch of industry.

All the recent scientific methods of assaying are here taught, ores being procured for this purpose from all the leading mines in the country.

# III.—Department of Military Science.

The course of study in this Department embraces a full course of Military Drill and Military Science. By action of the Regents, all members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes are required to drill three hours a week. It is believed that no form of physical exercise is superior to this, and that the benefit secured to the student in physical health and muscular energy will more than compensate for the time required.

# IV.—Department of Civil Engineering.

The Department of Engineering embraces a full course of study, and is intended fully to fit the student for the practice of the profession of Civil Engineer.

## II.—THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

There are two courses in this College, the first including Latin and Greek, the other taking modern languages in place of Greek, but taking all the other studies of the first course.

These courses of study embraces a four years' course in Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Science and Literature, and is intended to be equal to similar courses in the best colleges in the country. Care has been taken to avoid either extreme, either by a mistaken radicalism, to throw away the advantages of classical study, or in a blind conservatism, to ignore the fact that the world has made, and is constantly making great and valuable discoveries in science.

## Preparatory Department.

This department is designed to fit young men for either the College of Arts or the College of Letters. It is not designed to do the work of common schools. The course consists of one year.

#### III.—THE LAW COLLEGE,

Was organized in 1868, and has met with unprecedented success. The Faculty is composed of the Judges of the Supreme Court and other gentlemen of high legal attainments. No law school in the country possesses superior advantages. The U. S. District and Circuit Courts hold sessions annually at Madison; while all the State Courts—Supreme, Circuit, County and Muncipal—hold their regular sessions here, affording the student almost uninterrupted opportunity to familiarize himself with practice, pleading and the conduct of cases. The law library of the State is the best in the Northwest, and is open every day for the use of students. The miscellaneous library of the State Historical Society—numbering over 50,000 volumes, is also accessible at all times. The course is finished in one year, but owing to the length of the term, as complete instruction is given as in the usual course of two years.

#### IV .- THE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The course of study in this College is intended to be fully equal to that of Vassar or any other Female College in the country. In addition to the course of study peculiar to this College, young ladies may pursue the full course of either of the other colleges, or may select therefrom such studies as they may desire to pursue specially. The same degrees will be conferred upon ladies as upon gentlemen for the satisfactory completion of the same or equivalent courses of study.

The new Female College building, erected by the munificence of the State, is now occupied by the members of this College. The rooms in the building are furnished and carpeted, and in comfort and convenience cannot be excelled. There are rooms in the building for eighty pupils; there are also Music, Painting and Drawing Rooms, an ample Refectory and a commodious Chapel. Instruction by competent teachers is given in Vocal and Instrumental Music, in Drawing and Painting.

#### V .- POST GRADUATE COURSE.

The design of this course is to afford young men an opportunity to pursue any studies beyond the limits necessarily prescribed to a four years' course. Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy will be admitted to this course. They must devote at least two years to study under the direction of the Faculty and pass a satisfactory examination. In this course, all studies are pur sued as specialties, not limited as to time or interfered with by other studies, as in the college course.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION.

#### ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the University will be examined on Thursday and Friday before Commencement; also on the first day of each term.

Preparatory Department.—Candidates for admission will be examined in the following studies: Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Civil and Descriptive Geography, English Grammar, Sentential Analysis, History of the United States, and Elementary Algebra to Quadratics.

Candidates must not be under twelve years of age.

Sub-Freshman Class of the College of Letters—Candidates will be examined in the studies required for admission to the Preparatory Department, and in the whole of Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, History of the United States, Physical Geography, Anderson's History of England, Sentential Analysis, Plane Geometry, (Loomis, five books).

College of Arts.—Candidates for admission to the College of Arts are examined in the studies prescribed in the Preparatory course or their equivalents.

College of Letters.—Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in the studies of the Sub-Freshman Course, or their equivalents. It is desired that Latin and Greek be pronounced with the continental sounds of the vowels, and that Greek be pronounced according to accent. Students must show sufficient thoroughness in these studies to make it apparent that they can successfully pursue all the studies of the Freshman year.

Female College.—Ladies desiring to enter upon the first year of this College, must pass the examination required for entering the College of Arts.

Ladies may be admitted to this department and allowed to select any three studies of the term which they are qualified to pursue.

Ladies are admitted to the Preparatory classes on the same terms as gentlemen.

Candidates for advanced standing in any college must, in addition to the studies named above, pass examination in those previously pursued by the class which they propose to enter, or in those equivalent to them.

No one can be admitted to the Freshman Class under the age of fifteen years, nor to an advanced standing without a proportional increase of age.

Technical Courses.—'The requirements for commencing the Engineering or any Technical Course are the same as those for entering the Junior class of the College of Arts.

No examination is required to enter the Law College, but students not college graduates must be twenty years of age.

Applicants for admission from other colleges must present certificates of honorable dismission.

The University is open to students from other states.

Graduates of Graded Schools.—The law of March, 1872, provides that "all graduates of any graded school of the State, who shall have passed an examination at such graded school satisfactory to the Faculty of the University for admission into the sub-Freshman class and College classes of the University, shall be at once and at all times entitled to free tuition in all the colleges of the University."

For the examination, under this law, the following regulations have been adopted by the Faculty:

# PACYLTY.

OLIVER AREY, A. M.,
President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

H. E. COPELAND, Professor of Natural Sciences.

8. S. ROCKWOOD, A. M., Professor of Hathematics and Elecution.

ALBERT SALISBURY, A. B.,
Professor of History and Conductor of Institutes.

MRs. H. B. G. AREY, A. M.,
Preceptress, and Teacher of English Literature and Drawing.

Miss CATHERINE H. LILLY, Teacher of Latin, German and Grammar.

Miss MARY DE LANY, Teacher of Geography and Civil Government.

MISS ANNA M. GREEN, Principal and Critic in Academic Department.

BARVEY B. GREENMAN, D. D. S., Professor of Vocal Music.

Miss S. E ELDREDGE, Principal and Critic in Primary Department.

Miss VIRGINIA DEICHMAN, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

WM. J. SHOWERS, Librarian.



1. The examinations shall be in writing.

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- 2. In preparing a paper, let the candidate (1) write on but one side; (2) leave one or more lines blank after each answer; (8) number answers to correspond with questions; (4) write with ink.
- 3. The number of questions submitted shall be, in Arithmetic, 20; English Grammar, 10; Civil and Descriptive Geography, 20; Physical Geography, 20: United States History, 10; History of England, 10; Sentential Analysis, 10; Elementary Algebra, 10; Plane Geometry, 10.
- 4. Orthography and Penmanship shall be determined and marked from the papers.
- 5. The Principal shall examine the papers and mark them on a scale of one hundred. Candidates must obtain at least 75 per cent, in each study, and an average of 85 per cent.
- 6. It shall be the duty of the Principal to forward to the President of the University the Questions, the Examination Papers of the candidate, and a Certificate of the following form:

Graded School,	County, Wis.,, 187
This is to certify that ———, a gr	aduate of this School, has prepared
the accompanying papers under my supe	rvision, and that to the best of my
knowledge and belief, the examination h	as been fairly conducted.
Signed.	

#### ACCOMMODATIONS.

Private rooms in the North and South College buildings can be secured, under certain restrictions, on application to the locating officer at the opening of the term. The Female College building will accommodate eighty ladies—the other buildings have rooms for about one hundred and sixty gentlemen. Good rooms can be procured cheap in the vicinity of the University, either with or without board. The rooms in the Female College building are furnished. Nothing but stoves is furnished in the other College buildings.

## FREE TUITION.

Each member of the Assembly has the right, according to law, to appoint one student from his Assembly District, (provided such appointment be not already filled,) which appointment entitles the student so receiving it to free tuition in the University. A student so appointed holds his appointment during his whole course, unless he forfeited it by absence. Blank applications will be furnished upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Regents. One term's absence will forfeit an appointment. A student must be a resident of the Assembly District from which he is appointed.

The law of 1873 also provides that all graduates of the Graded Schools of this State passing a satisfactory examination shall be entitled to free tuition in all departments of the University.

The whole policy of the Institution is determined by the Regents, who as a body, represent the people and no particular sect or party.

#### POLICY.

It is the aim of the University to meet the educational wants of every student in the State. The courses of study, as laid down, are intended to be the mere outlines of work. In the optional studies and post-graduate course, there is provision for all the demands of higher scholarship which are now made upon the Institution. And it is confidently expected that, by the sale of lands and in other ways, provision will be made for the constant growth of the University as greater demands are made upon it.

It is advisable that students should pursue the prescribed courses, if possible, adding to them as they are able, from the optional studies; but, by special vote of the Regents, the Faculty may excuse a student from any study in either course and substitute for it any other of equal educational value, such action of the Faculty being a matter of record.

#### COVERNMENT.

Each Faculty has special care of its own College or Department, but all the instructors teach wherever their services are required. Weekly reports are made by each Professor to the Faculty, of the work in his own department and all cases of delinquency.

The students and Faculty are assembled for prayers daily, fifteen minutes before the morning hour for commencing recitations. At this time, all public announcements are made, and the President also gives directions and instruction to the students in regard to all their general duties as members of the University.

Students are held responsible only for good order and the dilligent use of their time. Those who fail to conform to this simple requirement are at once dismissed. The University is no place for idlers, for disorderly persons or for those who do not propose to give their whole time to the work prescribed for them by the Faculty. The loss of a single recitation not only injures the student, but those connected with him.

Leave of absence will not be granted except in cases of absolute necessity. No student is required to attend any religious exercises of any kind, but all directions in regard to this matter, given by parents or guardians, will be cheerfully followed.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of the first and second terms, there is a public examination of all the classes of the University in the studies of the term.

During the week preceding the Commencement, the several classes are examined, in presence of a Board of Visitors, in the studies of the year.

Promotion from class to class is made to depend on these examinations.

## CALENDAR.

WINTER TERM begins January 7, 1874, and closes March 25, 1874. Spring Term begins April 1, 1874, and closes June 18, 1874.

ANNIVERSARY OF LITERARY SOCIETIES, Tuesday evening before Commencement.

ALUMNI ADDRESS, Wednesday evening before Commencement.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, Wednesday and Thursday, June 17 and 18, 1874.

FALL TERM begins September 2, 1874, and closes December 6, 1874.

## CONCLUSION.

It is hoped that the State, fixed in its hearty confidence by the remarkable success of the University since its reorganization, will continue its fostering aid, and meet with a generous response the efforts of the Regents to place our State University among the leading educational institutions of the country. Confidence is a plant of slow growth and can be fostered to maturity only by a wise and timely conservatism, which forbids frequent or radical changes in the management or policy of public institutions.

## THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

[BY J. B. PRADT, ASSISTANT STATE SUPERINTENDENT.]

### HISTORY.

Among the provisions for education in the Constitution of the State, as adopted in 1848, it was provided—

"That the revenue of the School Fund shall be exclusively applied to the following objects:

"1st. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable librairies and appurtenances therefor.

"2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund shall be appropriated to the support of Academies and Normal Schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor."

Thus early was the need of Normal Schools recognized, but nothing was done to make any provision for them until 1857, when an act was passed, providing, "That the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands, should be appropriated to Normal Institutes and Academies, under the supervision and direction of a Board of Regents of Normal Schools," who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act.

Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed satisfactory examinations, conducted by an agent of the Board. This phase of normal work received a fresh impetus under the efforts of Dr. Henry Barnard, who was agent of the Board while he continued Chancellor of the University, and who inaugurated a system of Teachers' Institutes, as a branch of normal work. Considerable good was accomplished in this way, but the educational sentiment of the State demanded the establishment of Normal Schools proper.

In 1865, the legislature divided the swamp lands and swamp land fund into two equal parts—one set apart for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School Fund—the increase of which should be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining Normal Schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso, that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the common school fund, until the annual income of the school should reach \$200,000.

During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, in money, land or buildings. Propositions were received from various places, and their merits examined and reported upon by a committee.

In 1866, the Board of Regents was incorporated by the legislature. In Feb



## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.

## Pactury.

EDWIN A. CHARLTON. A. M.,
President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

DUNCAN McGREGOR, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics, and Conductor of Institutes, 1st District.

D. GRAY PURMAN, A. M.,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

GEORGE BECK, M. S., Professor of Natural Sciences.

CAROLYN B. ADAMS, PR B., Teacher of Reading and History.

PHILA A. KNIGHT,
Teacher of Arithmetic and Geography.

CHARLES H. NYE,
Principal of Academic Department.

EMELINE CURTIS,
Principal of Primary Department.

T. J. COBURN, Teacher of Vocal Music.

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ruary, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about \$600,000, with a net income of over \$80,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in several parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May in the same year, the board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, and where a building was subsequently erected; and on the 16th, permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building having been donated for that purpose. Oshkosh, Stoughton and Sheboygan were also designated as suitable places at which to locate schools.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. CHAS. H. ALLEN, previously agent of the board, and professor in charge of the Normal Department of the State University. Prof. ALLEN resigned at the close of four years service, and the school has since been in charge of Prof. E. A. CHARLTON, from Lockport, N. Y.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the 21st of April, 1863, under Prof. OLIVER AREY, formerly connected with the Normal Schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building (erected after designs furnished by G. P. RANDALL, Esq., of Chicago), was on the same day, dedicated to its uses, with appropriate cerémonies.

A building was completed, during the year 1870, for a third Normal School at Oshkosh, the designs for which were furnished by Wm. Walters, Esq., of that city. A lack of funds rendered it necessary to delay the opening of this school for about one year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 19, 1871. The President of the school is Geo. S. Alber, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools in Racine.

These three schools have in training an average aggregate of about 600 normal students. The majority do not remain and finish the course of study, but all leave with some measure at least of improved qualification for the work.

The Board of Normal Regents, after visiting several localities in the northern and northwestern parts of the State, with a view to the location of a fourth school, somewhere within the limits of the sixth congressional district, and considering the subject fully at a subsequent meeting, determined upon River Falls, in Pierce County, as the most suitable place. It is hoped that this school may be opened within two years.

It is understood to be the policy of the Board of Regents to establish eventually, when the means at their disposal shall permit, not less than six normal schools, but several years must elapse before so many can go into operation.

The law which provides for these schools says (section 28), their "exclusive purpose shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that

pertain to a good common school education; also, to give instruction in agriculture, chemistry, in the arts of husbandry, the mechanic arts, the fundamental laws of the United States and this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens."

The Board of Regents has adopted the following

## REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOLS:

- 1. Each Assembly District in the state shall be entitled to six representatives in the Normal School, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any Assembly District is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the President and Secretary of the Board of Regents.
- 2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the Superintendent of the county (or if the County Superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the City Superintendent), in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the Superintendent to the Secretary of the Board.
- 8. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the President of a Normal School, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of said President in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history and theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the Normal School in respect to learning, he may be admitted after furnishing such evidence as the President may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration:
- I, ————, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering the State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the state.
- 4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the President of a Normal School to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment, such certificate is deserved.

Tuition is free to all who are admitted to the schools under the foregoing regulations. The expense of board varies according to circumstances, but is moderate, averaging about \$3.00 a week.

It is provided in section 39 of the Normal School Law, that "any person holding a diploma granted by the said Board of Regents of Normal Schools, certifying that the person holding the same is a graduate of a State Normal School, and that he is qualified to teach a common school, shall after the same has been countersigned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as provided in section thirty-eight of this act, be deemed qualified, and such diploma shall be a certificate of qualification to teach in any common school

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in this state, and as such, shall have the full force and effect of a first grade certificate until annulled by the Superintendent of Public Instruction."

It is also provided in section 84, that "after any State Normal School shall have commenced its first term, and at least once in each year thereafter, it shall be visited by three suitable persons, not members of the board, but to be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall examine thoroughly into the condition, organization and management of the school, and shall report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction their views in regard to its success and usefulness, and any other matters they may judge expedient. Such visitors shall be appointed annually, and their report shall bear date of the Sist day of August, and cover the year preceding such date."

As an addition to the work of the Normal Schools, the Board of Regents are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$5,000 annually, to sustain Teachers' Institutes, and may employ an agent for that purpose. Institutes are regarded as important auxilliaries and feeders to the Normal Schools. At present one Professor from each Normal School is employed in conducting Institutes each Spring and Fall.

# INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

[BY THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.]

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A., Superintendent.

WM. J. SHOWERS,

Miss S. A. WATSON, Teachers. Miss A. M. SMITH,

MAURICE D. JONES, Miss FRANCES L. COLVIN, Teachers of Music.

Mrs. MARIA H. WHITING, Matron.

> JAMES STEPHEN, Foreman of Shop.

## HISTORY.

This Institution was the first established by the State for the benefit of the unfortunate. A school for the blind had previously been supported during the latter part of the year 1849, at Janesville, by the citizens of that place and vicinity. Its operations having been brought to the notice of the Legislature, it was, by act approved February 9, 1850, adopted by the State, which has since entirely supported it.

It is under the charge of five Trustees, appointed by the Governor. They serve for three years. It is their duty to employ a Superintendent, teachers and other persons necessary for the conduct of the school, and to direct the management of it. They are severally responsible for the proper application of all money received. They meet monthly or oftener. No per diem is re-

ceived, and no compensation made to officers of the board, except the Secretary.

The object of the Institution is declared by law to be "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of 8 and 21 years. In occasional instances others have been received.

Like almost all the schools of the kind in the country, it is open free of charge. Twice in its history, the experiment has been tried of requiring the payment of tuition, or the presentation of official certificates of inability to pay. The result in each case was so disastrous to the usefulness of the school that the original policy was speedily resumed.

The funds for the support of the Institution were for the first year derived from a tax of one-fifteenth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property. It has since been supported by annual appropriation.

TABLE showing the appropriations made each year.

18 <b>50</b> 1851	Current expenses (by tax)	\$2,000 00 8,000 00	\$1,368 62
1852	Current expenses Building and furnishing	\$2,000 00	5,000 00
1853 1854	Current expenses	<b>\$8,500 00</b>	4,500 00 2,500 00
1855	Current expenses	\$4,000 00	15,500 00
1856	Current expenses	\$5,000 00 10,000 00	9,000 00
1857	Current expenses	\$7,000 00 15,000,00	15,000 00
1858	Current expenses.  Debt on building	\$5,000 00 7,580 79	29,000 00
1859	Current expenses. Building Apparatus	5,575 00	19,590 79
.860	Current expenses. Building. Furnishing	\$9,000 00 8,200 00 500 00	15,575 O

Table showing appropriations made each year—continued.

1861	Current expenses Extending heating apparatus Fence	\$9.000 00 600 00 400 00	10,000 00
1862 1863	Current expenses	\$12,000 00	8,800 00 14,000 00
1864	Current expenses	\$15,000 00 5,000 00	20,000 00
1865	Current expenses	\$19,500 00 6,500 00	\$26,000 00
1866 1867	Current expenses Current expenses Pasture	\$16,000 00	17,000 00
1868	Current expenses	\$18,000 00 60,000 00	78,000 00
1869	Current expenses	\$18,000 00 500 00	18,500 00
1870	Current expenses Building Heating and plumbing Passage between old and new cellars Furnishing	\$18,000 00 19,625 00 6,675 00 1,500 00 2,000 00	
1971	Current expenses Apparatus Indebtedness on building Gas works Steam pump and hot water fixtures	\$18, 800 00 1,000 00 2,973 50 2,500 00 600 00	47,800 00
872	Current expenses.	\$21,000 00 1,400 00	95,878 50
878	Current expenses	\$90,500 00 250 00	20, 400 00
	Total of twenty-four annual appropriations		\$440,997 9

The Institution was first opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of October, 1850. It occupied a rented building until June 1, 1852, when it was removed to a new edifice, erected at a cost of about \$8,000.00 on the site now occupied by it. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners. The new building was so arranged as to admit of its becoming a wing of a larger one, which was begun in 1854, and so far completed in 1857, as to be partially occupied. It was finished in 1859. A small wooden building was for a long time used for a shop; but in 1864-65, an excellent brick building, 40 by 60 feet, was erected for a shop and for other purposes. The foundation of the wing that was built proved to be extremely defective, and that portion of the house being in danger of falling, in consequence of this defect, it was taken down in 1867, and the pupils who had rooms in it were transferred to the shop building. In 1868, work was begun on an extension, which should not only

replace the demolished portion, but afford room for the growth of the school. This was completed in 1870. It constitutes the west wing of the structure, of which the old house will be the central portion whenever a corresponding wing is erected on the east. As the school has now ample room, this wing will not be built for several years. The building is of cut stone, and presents an appearance that comports well with the dignity of the State. The value of the Institution's buildings (including fixtures for heating, lighting, etc.), and grounds, is about \$162,000. Its personal property, including furniture, apparatus, library, provisions, fuel, live stock, etc., is about \$20,000.00.

TABLE showing the number of Pupile in each Institution for their Education in the United States, in comparison with the number of Blind in the State (or section) supporting each. It is compiled from the reports of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, the reports of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, the reports of the Institutions, and from data furnished in reply to special inquiry.

<sup>\*</sup>Excluding New Jersey pupils.

† Excluding foreign pupils, inmates of Home, and teachers.

† Excluding foreign pupils, outmates, domestics and teachers, on an average of three years.

† Including members of industrial (or asylum) department.

† In 1870.

It appears that nine Institutions have more, and seventeen have fewer pupils than the Wisconsin Institution. Those which have more are those of New York (with two Institutions), Pennsylvania, New England, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, each of which has a larger population than Wisconsin. The Iowa Institution has some asylum cases. If it were practicable to exclude the number of these from the number given, the position of that institution in the table would be changed, but probably not enough to bring it below that of Wisconsin.

Only three Institutions — those of Iowa, California and Kansas — have as large an attendance in proportion to the entire blind population of the State. Only five — those of New York (jointly), Iowa, Kansas, New England, and Minnesota — have as large an attendance in proportion to the number of blind under 20.

The number (59) in the table for Wisconsin, is the number actually in school on that day in October, 1872, in which the return was made to the Commissioner of Education. Had the whole number nominally connected with the school, or the number (76) in attendance during the year that had just closed, been given, the position of Wisconsin in the table would have been still higher.

TABLE showing the number of Pupils reported for each Year of the existence of the Institution.

No. IN ATTEND- ANCE.	Fnon	То	No. in Attend- ance.	From	То
9	Dec. 18,1851 Dec. 30,1852 Dec. 31,1858 Dec. 31,1854 Dec. 31,1855 Dec. 31,1856 Oct. 1,1857 Oct. 1,1858	Jan. 11,1851 Dec. 18,1851 Dec. 80,1852 Dec. 81,1858 Dec. 81,1855 Dec. 81,1855 Dec. 81,1855 Oct. 1,1857 Oct. 1,1858 Oct. 6,1859 Oct. 1,1861	64	Oct. 1,1868 Oct. 1,1868 Oct. 1,1864 Oct. 1,1865 Oct. 1,1866 Oct. 1,1867 Oct. 8,1868 Oct. 12,1869 Oct. 12,1870	Oct. 1, 1868 Oct. 1, 1868 Oct. 1, 1864 Oct. 1, 1865 Oct. 1, 1866 Oct. 1, 1867 Oct. 8, 1868 Oct. 12, 1869 Oct. 12, 1870 Oct. 1, 1871 Oct. 1, 1872 Oct. 1, 1878

The entire number of different blind persons who have been instructed in the Institution, from its opening to the present day, is 207.

TABLE showing the number of Blind Persons in the State, as reported in the Census of the United States.

	1850.	1860.	1870
Whole number of blind persons	50	220 57	409 100

This table shows what is otherwise well known to the officers of the Institution, that many blind children still fail to receive the advantages of the school.

Liet of the Superintendents of the Institution, with the year during which they have severally served:

J. T. AXTELL, March, 1850, to August, 1851.

A. McDonald, December, 1851, to November, 1852.

Henry Dutton, December, 1852, to March, 1858.

C. B. Woodruff, 1858 to October, 1855.

P. Lane, October, 1855, to March, 1856.

W. H. Churchman, August, 1856, to October, 1861.

T. H. Little, October, 1861, and present superintendent.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in our ordinary schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department, musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of support. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later, the third department was opened,

Broom making is taught to the boys; sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane bottomed chairs to both boys and girls.

## ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the institution, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz.:

- 1st. What are the names and post office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made?
- 2d. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the State of Wisconsin?
  - 8d. What is the name and age of the person for whom application is made?
  - 4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause?
  - 5th. Is he or she of sound mind, and susceptible of intellectual culture?
  - 6th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity and all infectious diseases?
  - 7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character?

Upon the receipt of such application by the Superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted; and no one must be sent to the institution until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the institution; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged,

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## INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

## OFFICERS.

## PRINCIPAL, GEORGE L. WEED, Jr., M. A.

#### INSTRUCTORS,

L. EDDY, M. A., Z. G. McCOY, H. PHILLIPS, GEO. F. SCHILLING, M. A., C. L. WILLIAMS, EMILY EDDY. MARY JOHNSON, MARY E. SMITH.

The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, is located in Delevan, Walworth county on the Western Union Railroad. The site is a very eligible one for a public institution, and has been rendered attractive by the tasteful arrangement of the grounds, and the carefal training of foliage. The land first occupied, being 11 46-100 acres, was donated by Mr. F. K. Phoenix, a member of the first Board of Trustees. The original boundaries were enlarged on three sides by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The building is attractive in appearance, both externally and internally, furnishing a pleasant home for an unfortunate class. The institute is under the charge of five Trustees, appointed by the Governor, each for the term of three years. It is supported by annual appropriations by the Legislature. It was originally a private school for deaf-mutes, near, and subsequently in, the village of Delavan, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1852. A complete organization was effected in June following.

The design of the Institute is the education of that portion of the children and youth of the State who, on account of *Deafness*, cannot be instructed in common schools. None are admitted because of impairment of speech, the whole method of instruction being based on difficulties consequent on lack of hearing.

The education which it endeavors to furnish involves more than pertains to an ordinary school, inasmuch as it combines training which belongs to the home, but which is impracticable in the case of deaf mutes, intellectual culture which is almost the only aim of common schools, moral instruction has been unavoidably neglected, and mechanical training which will secure self-support.

Instruction is given by signs, by the manual alphabet, by written language, and, to one class, by articulation. In the earlier stages of education, the books used are prepared expressly for the deaf and dumb; more advanced pupils study text books used in our common schools. The chief study is written language, which will qualify them for communication with their fellow men.

Two trades are taught—cabinetmaking and shoemaking. The shop for

the former was opened in March, 1800; the latter, subsequently. While their profit, or even paying expenses, ought not to be the test of their value—which consists chiefly in fitting the pupils for earning a livehood—these shops have become self-supporting.

The whole number of pupils who have been instructed, in twenty-one years, is three hundred and seventy-four; of whom one hundred and forty-eight were in attendance October 1, 1878, which is nearly as large a number as is practicable in the present edifice. Besides these there are, according to the census and other returns, at least one hundred more between the ages of ten and twenty, and it is believed that fuller information would greatly increase the number of those who ought to be under instruction. The census list and the books of the Institute contain the names of about five hundred deaf mutes of all ages in the State. Probably the number is much greater.

TABLE showing the appropriations made each year.

YEAR.	Building.	Current Expenses.	Total.
1859 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1963 1864 1865 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873	5,000 00 500 00 300 00 32,500 00 6,500 00 4,500 00 15,900 00 13,901 85 8,000 00 4,176 00	\$500 00 4,000 00 7,500 00 7,000 00 7,000 00 12,000 00 15,100 00 15,100 00 14,000 00 12,900 00 13,950 00 15,550 00 19,000 00 27,684 48 27,000 00 27,684 48 27,000 00 27,684 00 80,000 00 80,000 00 88,864 00 87,949 00 28,500 00	\$3,500 00 9,000 00 7,500 00 7,500 00 7,500 00 15,500 00 19,600 00 19,600 00 12,200 00 12,200 00 13,250 00 15,550 00 41,000 00 41,585 88 85,000 00 27,000 00 84,176 00 88,864 00 87,949 00 28,500 00
Totals	\$109,277 85	\$896,147 48	\$505, 424 83

TABLE giving the attendance each year since the incorporation of the Institute to the present time:

	Pupils.		Papils.
In the year 1859	8	In the year 1863	89
do1858	16	do1864	80
do1854	81	do1865	91
do1855	84	do1866	104
do1856	49	do 1867	108
do1857	56	do1868	95
do1858	528	do1869	112
do1859	79	do1870	144
do1860	87	do1871	149
do1861		do1872	164
do1862		do1873	

The proper age for the admission of pupils is twelve years. None are received under ten. The regular course of instruction occupies five years. There is no charge, for children of the state, for board and tuition, but their friends are expected to furnish clothing and pay incidental expenses. The school year commences on the first Wednesday of September; the financial year on the first day of October.

TABLE showing the relative position of the Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, among similar schools in the United States.

	Name.	Location.	Date of openi'g.	No. of pupils in 1872.	Bemi- Mute.
12345678910112113145617819C122224	American Asylum. New York Institution. Pennsylvania Institution. Kentucky Institution. Ohio Institution. Virginia Institution. Indiana Institution. Indiana Institution Tennessee School North Carolina Institut'n Illinois Institution. Georgia Institution South Carolina Institut'n Missouri Asylum. Louisiana Institution. Wisconsin Institution. Michigan Institution. Iowa Institution Mississippi Institution Texas Institution Columbia Institution Columbia Institution California Institution. St. Bridget's Ins. (Cath.) Kansas Institution. St. Mary's Asyl'm (Cath.)	Hartford, Conn. New York, N. Y Philadelphia, Pa. Danville, Ky. Columbus, Ohio. Stanton, Va. Indianapolis, Ind. Knoxville, Tenn Raleigh, N. C. Jacksonville, Ill. Cave Spring, Ga. Cedar Spring, Ga. Cedar Spring, S. C Fulton, Mo Baton Rouge, La Delavan, Wis. Flint, Mich. Council Bluffs, Iowa Jackson, Miss. Austin, Texas Washington, D. C Talladega, Ala Oakland, Cal St. Louis, Mo Olathe, Kansas Buffalo, N. Y	1818 1820 1828 1829 1830 1844 1845 1846 1846 1846 1849 1851 1852 1852 1854 1855 1856 1857 1857 1857 1857 1858 1860 1860 1862	290 588 262 263 388 89 304 108 119 809 61 223 186 54 164 164 159 131 42 80 117 59 60 111 69 58	17 48 82 85 5 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 14 4 5 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 34 35 36	Minnesota Institution Inst, for Improved Inst Clark Institution Arkansas Institution Maryland Institution Nebraska Institution Pittsburg Day School Boston Day School Whipple's Home West Virginia Institution Oregon Institution Institutions in the U.S	Faribault, Minn. New York, N. Y Northampton, Mass. Little Rock, Ark. Frederick City, Md. Omaha, Neb. Pittsburg, Pa. Boston, Mass. Mystic, Conn.	1868 1867 1867 1867 1868 1868 1869 1869 1869 1869 1870	60 80 68 102 96 43 55 4 56 94	7 22 20 5 8 7 10 1 9 6

## LIST OF PRINCIPALS OF THE INSTITUTE.

J. R. Bradway, 1858.
Louis H. Jenkins, 1858-1855.
J. S. Officer, 1856-65.
W. H. Milligan, 1865-1868.
E. C. Stone, 1868-1871.
Geo. L. Wyen, Jr 1871 Present Principal

The first mover in the interests of deaf-mute instruction in this State, was Mr. Ebenezer Cheesebro, a resident of Walworth County, who had a deaf and dumb daughter who had been educated at the New Yerk Institution. The school now numbers more than twenty-fold what it did originally, and is increasing every year. It is an index to the growth of the State, and an illustration of the increasing demand for benevolent labor. The people, through their representatives, and many of them directly, have ever manifested a special interest in its work. The state now numbers among its worthy citizens, many who, but for this Institute, would be the most ignorant of its population, and perhaps almoners upon its bounty. The present edifice was never designed for the numbers that should now occupy it, and plans are maturing for increased accommodations.

## WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MARK RANNEY, M, D. Superintendent.

R. M. WIGGINGTON, M. D. First Assistant Physician.
Mrs. M. C. HALLIDAY,
Matron.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M.D. Second Amistant Physician. PETER GARDNER, Steward.

## HISTORY.

The first legislation in Wisconsin providing for the insane, was the passage of an act, in 1854, for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum, near Madison, Dane County. The act provided for the appointment of three Building Commissioners and a Superintendent, with authority to select a site, which should contain at least 100 acres, and at a cost not exceeding \$1,500, and construct a building after the plan of the Worcester (Mass.) Hospital, with power to make alterations which would not materially change the plan or increase the expense. Under the provisions of this act, D. S. Vittum, Dr. S. G. Bueh, and A. S. Sanborn, were appointed Commissioners, and Dr. Geo. R. McLean was appointed Superintendent.

The Commissioners selected for site the farm, containing 194.80 acres, upon the north shore of Lake Mendota, and four miles directly north of the Capitol Square, on which the present hospital buildings are located. But the Commissioners, with the Superintendent, after a careful examination of the subject,—we think wisely,—concluded to adopt a plan of building more in accordance with the improved style of construction, and much better adapted for the purposes of a Hospital for the Insane than the Worcester building—adopted the plan on which the present hospital buildings have been erected.

This deviation from the provisions of the law in regard to the plan of the building, together with rumors that the interests of the State had not been properly protected in making the contract, caused the Legislature of 1855 to repeal the law of 1854, and the work of building was suspended.

WISCOMSIN STATE HOSPITAL TOSAN

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This first effort to provide for the insane cost the State \$27,102.26, of which \$1,500 was paid for the site.

The next movement by the State to provide for the insane, and which resulted in the erection of the present building, was in 1857, by the passage of "an act to provide for a State Hospital for the Insane; the aggregate cost of the institution, when completed, with the location, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars." Messrs. L. J. FARWELL, LEVI STERLING and JOHN P. McGregor were appointed building commissioners, and S. V. Shipman, architect, and under this supervision the center building and one section of one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the east of the center were erected, and were completed and opened for patients in July, 1860.

In 1861, provision was made for the erection of one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the west side, which was completed and opened for the reception of patients in July, 1862.

In 1866, an act was passed providing for one longitudinal and one transverse wing on each side. These last additions were completed and opened for patients in June, 1868.

The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet, the center building being 65 x 120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 182 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long. These elegant and commodious buildings are surrounded by ornamental grounds, wood and farming lands, to the extent of 398 acres, and when the extensions and improvements contemplated are added, will make it a complete institution, creditable to the enterprise and philanthropy of the people of Wisconsin, and well adapted for the care of the unfortunates needing its protection. The construction of the Madison and Baraboo Railroad, with a station in the northeast corner of the hospital farm, gives the institution a railroad connection, the absence of which has heretofore been a serious drawback to the locality.

In 1859, an act was passed for the government of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, with a board of seven Trustees. In 1860, the law of 1859 was repealed, and another act passed for the government of the Hospital with a board of fifteen Trustees. This law provided, "that all insane persons residents of this State, who may be admitted into said hospital, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the State." In 1866, an act was passed requiring those who had the ability, to pay for their maintenance, while inmates of the hospital, and the Trustees fixed the amount in such cases at \$8 per week. This law was repealed in 1867, again leaving the State to provide for the entire expense of supporting the hospital.

The Legislature of 1871 made some important changes in the law governing of the hospital. The number of trustees was reduced from fifteen to five, and required to meet quarterly instead of semi-annually, as formerly. And again, in 1872, this law was changed, to embrace the government of the Northern Hospital for the Insane. The most important change made by these acts, is contained in section 12, chapter 178, General Laws, 1872, which is as follows: "All insane persons, residents of this State, who may be admitted into said

hospital for treatment, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the State. provided, the county in which such patient resided before being brought to the hospital shall pay the sum of one dollar and fifty cents a week for the support of such patient, and for all necessary clothing when it is not otherwise supplied: provided, further, that the relatives, friends or guardians of any patient shall have the privilege of paying for the maintenance and clothing of such patient, or any part thereof, and the superintendent shall cause the accounts of such patients to be credited with any sums so paid; and provided, further, that if the relatives or immediate friends of any patient shall desire it, and shall pay the expenses thereof, such patient may have special care, and may be provided with a special attendant, as may be agreed upon with the superintendent. In all cases, the charge for such special care and attendance shall be paid quarterly, in advance."

J. Edwards Lee, M.D., was the first Medical Superintendent, having been elected by the first board of trustees on the 22d of June, 1859, and the furniture and furnishing of the centre building and first wing, and arrangements for the reception of patients were conducted under his supervision.

The second board of trustees organized April 10, 1860, and on the 22d of May following, appointed John P. Clement, M.D., to supercede Dr. Lee, as Superintendent, and in June, 1860, Mrs. Mary C. Halliday was appointed Matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860, and on the first day of October, 1872, there were 373 patients in the Hospital.

Dr. CLEMENT resigned, January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20th, the Hospital was in charge of John W. Sawyer, M.D., Assistant Physician when A. H. Van Norstrand, M.D., was elected Superintendent.

Dr. Van Noestrand resigned, June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by A. S. MoDill, M. D.

Mr. McDill resigned in October, 1872, and on the 29th of April, 1878, Dr. MARK RANKEY was appointed Superintendent and entered upon his duties July 28.

## AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

1861 1862 1863 1864 1866	From Drs. Clement & Favill, services. For support of patients out of State. For sale of old boiler. From I. Parkins, refunded. For maintenance of patients For sundry articles sold	\$1,000 00	186 87 500 00 50 00
1867	Maintenance of patients	\$1,984 11	l
1868 1869	Sundry articles sold. Support of one patient. Sundry articles sold	\$200 00	1,684 11 789 47 2,010 92
1870 1671	Sundry articles sold	\$3, 198 26 1, 824 80	1,941 08
1872	For maintenance and clothing patients For sundries sold	1,561 55	18, 916 88
	Total. Appropriations		\$81,868 84 1,085,162 26
	Total from all sources	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$1,117,081 10

## Expenditures on account of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insans. for all purposes, to Sept. 30, 1872.

Year.	Buildings.*	Current Expenses.	Total.
1854–1856	\$27, 102 26 419 25	••••	\$27, 102 26 419 25
1858	87,009 87 72,889 48		87,009 87 72,889 42
1860	48,055 98	\$3,975 89	51,980 92
1861 1862	90, 724 24 28, 645 06	21,603 18 22,088 49	<b>42,</b> 826 <b>49</b> 50, 683 55
1868	7,074 54	81,716 86	88,790 90
1864 1865	8, 851 25 4, 848 26	85, 811 19 47, 809 78	88, 662 87 51, 658 04
1866	2,091 20 80,112 00	40,495 60 44,118 87	49, 586 80 124, 230 87
1868	65, 261 97	46,818 00	112,079 97
1869 1870	85, 857 68 15, 861 59	71,820 08 80,518 87	107, 177 71 95, 879 89
1871	<b>18,043 26</b>	76,890 61	94, 983 87
1872	19, 205 <b>23</b> 81,875 00	86,770 56 87,568 15	105, 975 78 119,488 15
Total	\$516,876 48	\$696,849 06	\$1,218,225 54

<sup>\*</sup>Buildings and all kinds of improvements, extraordinary repairs and real estate.

TABLE showing the whole number of patients each year, the average number, the number at the end of each year, the current expenses for each year, and the annual expense of each patient per week for each year the hospital has been in operation.

YEAR.	Whole number.	Average number.	Number at end of year.	Current expenses each year.	Annual expenses per patient.	Expenses per week per patient.
1860 1861	45 147	7 90	41 103	\$3,875 89 \$1,602 18	\$240 08	\$4 61
1862	192	117	181	92,088 49	196 90	8 79
1863	254	162	188	81,716 86	195 75	8 75
1864	300	187	170	85, 811 19	188 83	8 63
1865	257	179	177	47, 809 78	964 80	5 08
1866	272	181	180	40,495 60	2:8 78	4 80
1867	294	185	180	44,118 87	236 28	4 50
1868	855 455	<b>208</b> 810	946 864	46,818 00 71,820 08	980 69 250 06	4 43
1870 1871	532 524	869 850	860 855 878	90, 518 87 76, 890 61	928 66 914 17	4 80 4 19
1872	521	865	814	86,770 56	237 48	4 59
1878	585	829		87,568 15	266 15	5 12

Table showing the number of cases admitted from each county from the opening of the Hospital, and the number from each county remaining, September 80, 1878.

Rusidence.	Adm.	Rem.	RESIDENCE.	Adm.	Rem.
Adams	9	5	Manitowoc	86	
Ashland Barron			Marathon	12	
Bayfield		•	Monroe	111	5
Brown	25		Oconto	14	•
Buffalo.	l îi	8	Outagamie	20	
Burnett		Ĭ	Ozaukee	22	
Calumet			Pepin	8	1
		8	Pierce	وَ	Ī
Chippewa Clark	i 8	1 1	Polk	6	4
Columbia	77	18	Portage	17	
Crawford	28	8	Racine	53	8
Dane	177	88	Richiand	21	7
Dodge	75		Rock	100	20
Door	4		St. Croix	16	8
Douglas	1	1 1	Sauk	51	12
Dunn	10	8	Shawano	8	
Bau Claire	14	6	Sheboygan	83	
Fond du Lac	84	1	Trempealeau	14	4
Grant	77	19	Vernon	18	
Green	44	18	Walworth	72	8
Green Lake	19		Washington	81	····
Iowa	50	18	Wankesha	73	16
Jackson	9	8	Waupaca	19	
Jefferson	70 28	77	Waushara	8 <b>4</b> 7	
Juneau	88	7	Winnebago	47	l I
Kenosha	8		Wood	171	
Kewaunee	88	ii	MINAUKOO	141	45
La Crosse La Fayette	42	9	Total	1,866	814

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		•	

MAN OF THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, IN PROCEES OF CONSTRUCTION. MEAR OSHKOSII, WIS.

## NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

REAR OSHKOSH.

RESIDENT OFFICERS. .

WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D.,
Superintendent.

WILLIAM A. GORDON, M, D.
Assistant Physician.

JOSEPH BUTLER,
Steward.

MRS. L. A. BUTLER,
Matron.

At the session of the Legislature of 1870, a law was passed authorizing the erection of an additional Hospital for the Insane; and it provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of one from each Congressional District, who, together with the Medical Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, shall select a site for the new Hospital. Under this authority, Messrs. WYMAN SPOONER, HIRAM H. GILES, H. N. SMITH, J. T. KINGSTON, E. W. YOUNG and P. SEMPLE, were appointed as locating Commissioners.

After an examination of several sites in different parts of the State, choice was made of the location offered by the citizens of Oshkosh, consisting of 857 67-100 acres of land, about four miles north of the city, on the west shore of Lake Winnebago, and near the line of the Northwestern Railroad. The site is pronounced a good one.

Under the same law, when a location was agreed upon, the Governor was authorized to appoint a Board of three Building Commissioners, and on the 16th of September, 1870, Messrs. E. M. Danforth, D. W. Maxon and A. M. Serels, were appointed such Board.

The necessary appropriations were made, and the north wing and central building have been completed, and the first patient was admitted on the 21st day of April, 1878. Room is afforded for the reception of about 215 patients. The Board of Directors met at Oshkosh in December last, and elected Dr. W. KEMPSTER, of Utica, N. Y., Superintendent of the Hospital.

The annual report of the superintendent for the fiscal year ending September 30, shows the following:

	Men.	Women	Total.
Whole number admitted	106	108	214
Remaining, September 20, 1878	102	103	205

The following counties have been assigned to the Northern District with the number of patients which each county is entitled to in the Hospital.

Counties.	Pa- tients	Counties.	Pa- tients
Brown Calumet Dodge Fond du Lac Door Green Lake Kewaunee Manitowoc Marathon Outagamie Ozaukee Portage	24 23 8 7 5 17 8 9	Shawano Sheboygan Waupaca Waushara Winnebago Wood Oconto Marquette Jefferson Washington	19 19 4 4

APPROPRIATIONS have been made for the Hospital, thus far, as follows:

1870.

For locating and securing site and commencing the building... \$125,000 00

1871.

1871.		
For completing north wing	\$44,000 00 8,000 00 48,500 00 25,500 00	126,000 00
1872.		
For central building For lighting, fixtures and furniture For barns, fences and roads, etc. For purchase of land	\$91,800 00 81,500 00 6,700 00 2,000 00	182,000 00
1873.		
For current expenses. For improvement of grounds, etc. For water supply. For furniture, etc.	\$45,000 00 5,000 00 10,000 00 9,000 00	00 000,68

Total expenditures.....

\$452,000 00

				•
	•			
		•		
		•		
			•	
•				
			•	

MADISON.

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

R. W. BURTON,
Superintendent.

MRS. E. W. BURTON,
Matron.

A. J. WARD,
Physician.

#### HISTORY.

The first bill for a Soldiers' Orphans' Home was introduced in the Assembly in 1865; but the law authorizing the present establishment was enacted by the Legislature of 1866, although the Home was opened January 1, 1866; the necessary means being contributed by private subscription. The amount received from this source was \$12,884.69. The building, on the bank of Lake Monona, not quite a mile from the Capitol Square, was erected for a residence, by Governor Farwell, in 1856. During the war, it was purchased by the U.S. Government and converted into the widely known "Harvey Hospital," for the care and treatment of sick and wounded soldiers. The property was purchased by the State for \$10,000, and the Home became a State institution, March 81, 1866. Prior to the purchase of the property by the State, the institution had been opened by Mrs. Harvey and a temporary Board of Trustees. Under their direction, the building was thoroughly refitted and furnished, and at the time the State took possession, there were eighty-four orphans duly admitted and properly cared for. Mrs. C. A. P. HARVEY, the widow of Governor HARVEY, was the first Superintendent. On the first of May, 1867, Mrs. HARVEY resigned as Superintendent, and General HARNDEN as Financial Agent. Mr. F. B. Brewer succeeded Mrs. HARVEY as Superintendent, and Mrs. Brewer was appointed Matron. Mr. Brewer resigned the first of January, 1868, and Rev. I. N. Cundall was elected to the position. After filling it over a year, he resigned, and was succeeded by W. P. Towers, and MARY Towers, his wife, as the Matron. Mr. Towers resigned March 1, 1872, and was succeeded by Mr. R. W. Burron, who is the present Superintendent.

The orphans are not only maintained, but educated, and are brought up to habits of industry, although the limited ground surrounding the institution prevents much being done in this way, that otherwise should and would be done.

Under a law of 1870, six of the pupils of the Home have been sent to the Normal School at Whitewater, to be educated at the expense of the State for two years. The expense of doing this shall not exceed \$200 per year for each pupil.

By a law of 1870, \$200 per year for three years, were appropriated for purchasing and maintaining a library for the use of the pupils of the Home.

The establishment of the Home is based on the idea that the orphans when fifteen years of age, will not longer need its protection; and considering this, the prospect is that the Institution, in a few more years, will have served its purpose, and will then be closed. But it will always be remembered as a proud memento of the tender regard of the people of Wisconsin for the sons and daughters of the gallant Badgers who fell during the late war.

Hon. B. F. Hopkins, the deceased M. C. from the 2d district, was active in authorizing and organizing this Institution, and his efforts in its behalf were from hist-to last, unremitting and successful.

On September 30, 1873, there were 153 children in the Home, and 5 accepted applications, making a total of 158, which is 62 less than on September, 1872.

The Legislature of 1872 appropriated \$50,000 for the current expenses of the year; in 1878 there were \$20,000 appropriated, and the current expenses of the coming year are put at \$20,000.

In 1871 the Home received \$28,000 in bonds and \$554.97 accrued interest, after paying all the expenses in securing this magnificent bequest; which was the Home's share of nearly one hundred thousand dollars left by Horatio Ward, deceased, an eminent American banker, who died in London, England, to the various Homes that have been formed throughout the loyal States for the orphans by the late war for the restoration of the Union. The philanthropic testator expressed his desire as to the disposition of this fund as follows: "I judge that the interest only, for a time, will be used, and that the bequest will be so managed as to give the orphans, as they become of age, a sum of money to fit them out in life, and thus gradually extinguish the fund."

The Legislature of 1872 enacted a law to the effect that the board of trustees of the Home shall be the legal guardians of all children of the Home who have no legal guardian, with authority to receive their back pay, etc. The trustees may, from time to time, with the consent of the Governor, bind any child that is an inmate of the Home, for such time and for such purpose as such trustees shall deem proper.

#### WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

By law, enacted in 1851, Messrs. John Bullen, John Taylor and A. W. Worth were appointed commissioners to determine the best point in Wisconsin for the location of a State Prison. They examined Madison, Portland, Genesee, Horicon, Kaukauns and Waupun, and on the 4th of July, 1851, a majority of the c.mmissioners, Messrs. Bullen and Taylor, decided to locate at Waupun, Mr. Worth dissenting in favor of Madison. Seymour Wilcox, Esq., of Waupun, donated twenty acres of land as a site for the prison buildings. On the 21st of July, 1851, a contract was made with James K. Sefth for the construction of a main upright part of a temporary prison for \$4,600. The commissioners estimated the sum necessary to continue the erection of a State Prison, and pay indebtedness, at \$25,000, and also recommended the purchase, for \$800, of an additional twenty acres for the prison site, which recommendation, up to the present time, does not appear to have been acted on.

HENRY BROWN was the first State Prison Commissioner, and the first an nual report is dated December 31, 1852. From April 1 to December 31, 1852, 31 convicts were imprisoned. In 1852, the Commissioner recommended the construction of a permanent stone wing to cost \$12,624.00, and put the value of personal property belonging to the prison at \$4,181.71. From April 1, to December 1, 1853, 64 convicts were imprisoned. On July 12, 1853, the Legislature directed the Commissioner to let the contract for the mason work upon the south wing of the prison, and on the 14th of December, 1853, Andrew Proudert contracted to complete the work by December 26, 1854.

In May, 1870, the workshops of the prison, 800,000 feet of lumber, considerable cordwood and other property, were destroyed by fire; but the loss has been fully repaired, and the shops are now in much better condition than they were before the fire, and are supplied with improved machinery throughout.

#### STATISTICAL TABLES

BHOWING the various characteristics and relations of prisoners received since the organization of the Prison—said statistics dating back to the reception of each prisoner.

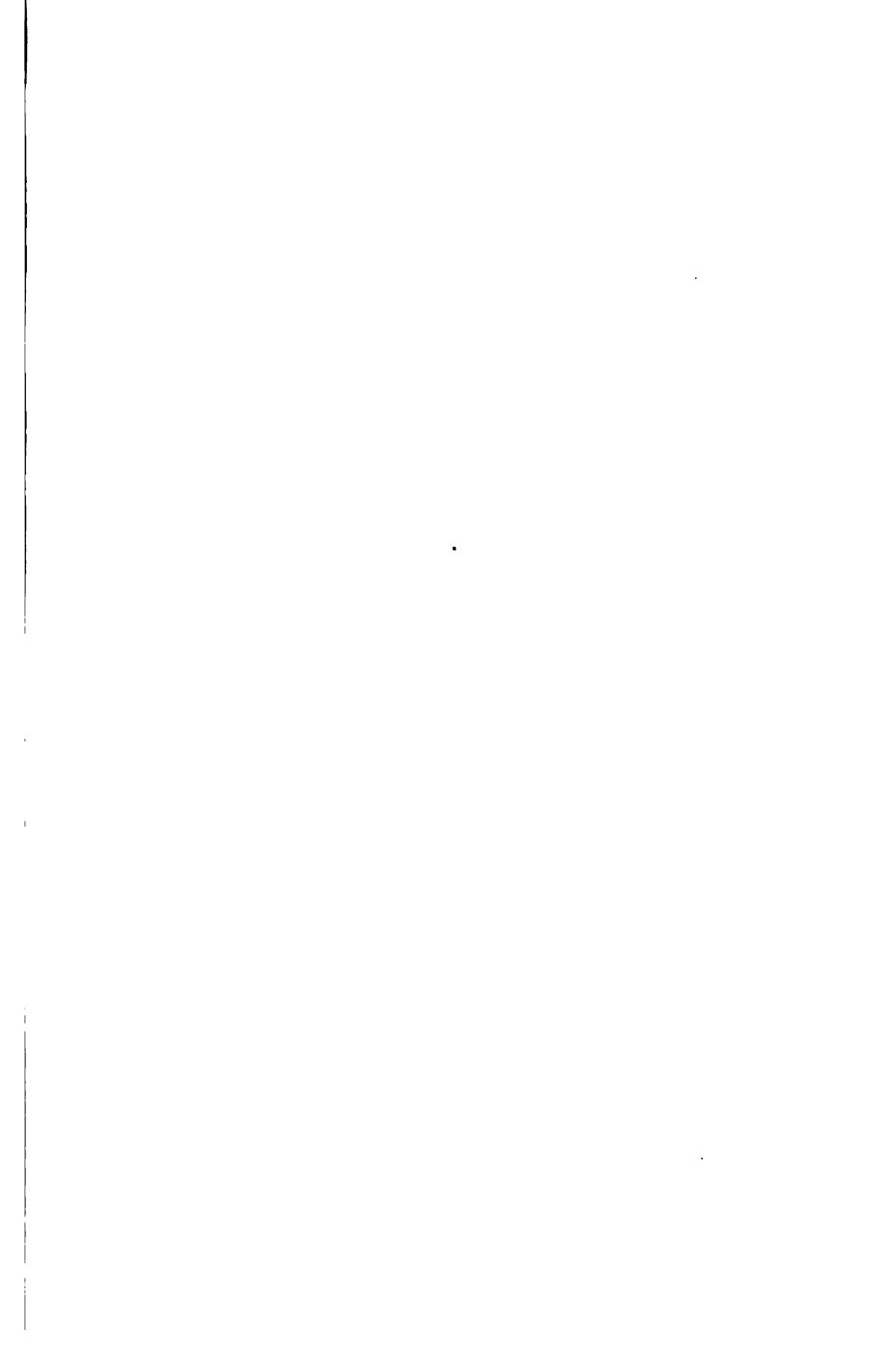
Whole number of convicts received since April 1, 1851	1,799
Number remaining September 80, 1872	186 81
Received during the year	86
Number remaining September 30, 1878	180

#### MATIVITY.

			Total.	Per ct.
American			971 898	58.98 46.08
Aggregate	••••••		1,799	100.00
AGES.		OOLOR.		
Under 12 years From 12 to 20. From 20 to 30. From 80 to 40.	887	WhiteBlack Indian Mulatto		46
From 40 to 50		Totalsex.	••••	1,799
Total	1,790	Males		
		Total	•••••	1,799

#### COUNTIES WHERE SENTENCED.

Counties.	No.	Countles.	No
ldams Brown	40	Milwaukee	.  1
Suffaio Calumet Chippewa	3	Oconto	. 1
Columbia	61	Pepin Pierce	:
Crawford Dane Dodge	115	Polk Portage Racine	.
ouglas Junn	. 6	Richland	11
au Claire ond du Lac rant	49	Sauk. Shawano. Sheboygan.	.1
reen Lake	28	St. Crofx Trempealeau Vernon	:
ackson efferson	14 58	Walworth	:  '
uneauenoshaewaunee	<b>8</b> 0	Waukesha Waupaca Waushara	
a Crosso	76	Winnebago Wood	.] :
lanitowoc larathon larquette	2	Total	1,7



#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

#### OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

A.D. HENDRICKSON,
Superintendent.

MRS. A.D. HENDRICKSON
Matron.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. It was organized as a House of Refuge and opened in 1860. The name was afterwards changed to State Reform School, and again to Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the traveling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the State authorities for the juvenile delinquents within our borders.

Section 1 of chapter 66 of the general laws of 1870, as amended in 1878, enacts that "the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of ten and sixteen years who shall be legally committed to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make said commitment."

Section eight of said chapter sixty-six as amended reads as follows: "The courts and several magistrates in any county in this state, may, in their discretion, sentence to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them as a vagrant, or of any petit larceny or misdemeanor, and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them of any offense which under the existing laws would be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, and the said several courts may, in their discretion, commit to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any male child within the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parents or guardian of such child, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the control and power of such parents or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and welfare of such child manifestly required that he should be committed to the guardianship of the managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys: provided, in all cases, the terms of commitment shall not be less than to the age of twentyone years.

The whole number of inmates in the Institution, since it was opened in July, 1860, to September 80, 1873, is 966. Of this number, 78 were girls and 898 were boys.

The successive annual reports show that the number of inmates was as follows:

YEAR.		At close of year.		
1861	80 96 98 909 217 227 238 298 398 347	39 55 72 137 155 163 176 206 259 278 281		

TABLE showing the counties from which they were committed.

Counties.	Prev. Year.	Past Year.	Total	Counties.	Prev. Year.	Past Year.	Total.
Manitowoc Jefferson Iowa Sauk Rock Kenosha Milwaukee Walworth Fond du Lac Sheboygan Green Lake Dodge Waukesha Racine Winnebago Dane Columbia Brown Crawford Outagamie	14 8 6 19 10 45 1 97 7 10 15 19 11 7 18 7	7 8 15 8 8 1 8 8 4	4 19 8 7 16 10 52 4 42 10 18 14 18 14 19 15 94 7	Pierce. Monroe Green La Fayette Marathon Oconto. Richland. Grant Calumet La Crosse St. Croix Waupaca. Trompealeau. Dunn. Jackson Marquette Waushara. Juneau.	27211.588211111	1 1 1 1 1  1 2 80	1 8 8 1 2 1 5 8 4 2 1 1 1 5 8

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#### NATIONAL

#### ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The building of the Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, located near Milwaukec, is called The Northwestern Branch of that great National Institution. The Central Asylum is located at Dayton, Ohio. Other branches are located at Augusta, Maine, and Hampton, Virginia. The whole are under a Board of Managers, consisting of the following persons:

The President of the United States, ex-officio.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, ex-officio.
THE SECRETARY OF WAR, ex-officio.
Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, President, Lowell, Mass.
Maj. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE, 1st Vice President, Rochester, N. Y.

Hon. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio. Gov. Frederick Smyth, Manchester, N. H. Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wis.

Brig. Gen. John S. Cavender, St. Louis, Mo. Hon. Hueh L. Bond, Baltimore, Md. Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, Chicago, Ili.

One vacancy exists in the Board-that of Second Vice President. This office was held by JAY Cooke, of Philadelphia, who recently resigned.

#### THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH

Is beautifully situated, three miles from the city of Milwaukee, and within sight of its towers and domes. It is a capacious brick bailding, containing accommodations for 700 or 800 inmates. The plate which accompanies this sketch gives a fair view of the main edifice, and its style of architecture. In addition to this building, which contains the main halls, eating apartment, offices, dormitory and engine room, are shops, granaries, stables and other outbuildings. A farm of 425 acres surrounds the building, of which considerably exceeding one-half is under cultivation. The balance is a wooded park, in the care of which the greatest industry and good taste are displayed, traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating, and a landscape of marked and peculiar loveliness throughout its entire extent. The main line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the farm, and the track of the northern division passes beside it.

#### WHO ARE ADMITTED, AND HOW.

Any disabled volunteer or regular soldier, saffer or marine, who has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, is entitled to admission, in case the disability was contracted in the line of duty, in the service. The present inmates are suffering from all kinds of disability. The s of one leg or both, one arm or both, blindness, insanity, chronic dise or acute disease if contracted in the service, ulcers and unhealed wounds, or any sort of affliction that deprives the sufferer of the ability to labor for his livelihood, entitles him to admission.

Admission is procured on a certificate of which blank forms are furnished, to every applicant, setting forth his enlistment, with date, rank, place of muster, and the company, regiment or other organization to which he belonged, and the date and cause of discharge; and that he is receiving a pension. His identity is set forth in the same certificate, and a surgeon's statement of his disability and its nature.

These certificates in blank, with full directions for filling them out, may be procured by applying therefor, either in person or by mail, to Gen. E. W. Hincks, the Governor of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers at Milwaukee, or to Dr. E. B. Wolcott, Manager. The post office address of Dr. Wolcott is Milwaukee, as is that of the Governor of the Asylum. Letters addressed to the last named officer, in his official capacity, as above given, cannot fail to reach him.

Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and of almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and public or private hospitals throughout the State and country, having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address either the Governor of the Asylum, or Dr. Wolcott, by whom the necessary blanks and instructions will be sent by return mail. On the application and certificate thus made out, Dr. Wolcott endorses his order for the admission of the disabled person, and furnishes an order for free transportation by railroad to the Asylum.

#### LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.

Such inmates as are able to do so have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the Asylum farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from \$6 to \$15 a month, averaging all around, about 40 cents a day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced, are boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tinsmithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas fitting, cigar making and broom making. They have just begun to grow willow for basket making. Farming is largely carried on, and some of the finest products exhibited at the State Fairs have been from the fields and gardens cultivated by the soldiers. All the labor of the institution, including care of the buildings, repairs which are found necessary, and farming operations, is done by the inmates.

The Institution has an excellent library of over 2,500 volumes, contributed by friends of the soldiers in various parts of the country. The reading-room contains twenty-seven daily newspapers, 180 weekly newspapers, and 87 magazines, all of which are in constant use and requisition by the inmates. The wise policy has been adopted of not excluding newspapers, on account of their politics. Schools are taught, which have from 180 to 150 attendants. The common branches of education and book-keeping, music, telegraphy and printing are subjects of study. Inmates who have aptness and good character, but who are unfitted for severe manual labor, are here qualified to earn a livelihood as teachers, or to enter the professions. Several teacher, printers and telegraph operators have gone out from these schools the past year.

The Institution has two Temperance Societies and a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The inmates have a dramatic society and give entertainments of a high order. Friends of the institution give concerts and lectures in the chapel. They have a good brass band, and the grounds are a frequent resort in the summer season, for picnic parties, not only from the city, but from near and remote parts of the State on the lines of railroads. Billiards, croquet, chess, and other innocent games of skill and chance, are provided for all. Furloughs are granted for from one to ten days, and if an inmate recovers his health, or qualifies himself to earn a livelihood, he is honorably discharged.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Are held by the Chaplain, who is a Protestant. Catholic service is also held by the priests from the city and the vicinity whenever they desire, or it is desired by the inmates of that faith. The funeral service is said by either Protestant or Catholic clergy, as the deceased may have expressed his wishes, or according to his religious faith.

#### HOW SUPPORTED.

The pensions of the inmates of the Asylum are also assigned to the institution, and used for their benefit. Vast contributions to it have been made by the forfeitures of bounty jumpers. It now amounts to nearly \$4,000,000, and the income dirived from it is nearly sufficient for the support of these various Branches. The expenditures of the Northwestern Branch average nearly \$100,000 annually.

#### GOVERNOR AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

The Governor of the Asylum, (Milwaukee or Northwestern Branch), is Gen. Edward W. Hingks, an officer of excellent administrative ability, a a careful manager, a kind guardian of the afflicted people under his charge, and an accomplished soldier and gentleman. He succeeded the late Gen. John Woolley, who was removed from the command of the Asylum in 1872, and whose meloncholy death several months since, by an over dose of chloroform created so profound a sensation, and was so great an affliction to his multitude of friends. The other officers of the Asylum are Capt. William H. Lough, Secretary; Dr. I. H. Stearns, Surgeon; Geo. W. Barber, Chaplain.

The total number of inmates on the Asylum rolls at the present time is 600. The number present at the Asylum is 402. The absentees are on leave of absence, some on temporary visits, and others are earning their livelihood.

INMATES.

#### EXPENSES.

The total expenses of the Asylum the past year, were \$84,000. This includes clothing, food, amounts expended in building, repairs and the care and cultivation of the farm, and all other expenses. The products of the farm were

\$8,700. The rations cooked and served cost 226-10 cents per day to each man.

#### SUGGESTIONS.

This is not a charity, and the disabled soldiers of the country should understand it. The money that supports this Institution has been forfeited by bad soldiers, and has been made by the law of Congress the absolute property of the disabled soldiers of the country. They do not place themselves in the list of paupers by becoming inmates of the Asylum. Whenever a soldier of war is temporarily or permanently disabled to support himself in consequence of wounds or disease contracted in the service, by so becoming disabled, he acquires an interest in this property, to the benefit of which he is entitled. No disabled soldier should avoid this Home from an apprehension that the enjoyment of its comforts is disreputable, or places him in the ranks of the occupants of the alms-houses. It is not humiliating to accept the protection of this excellent Institution, which was established as a monument of the Nation's gratitude, and as a payment of the part of the debt it owes to its preservers.

Election Statistics.

		G	Duern	or,	1873.		Pro	side	nt, 1	879.
Counties and Towns.		ash- urn.		ay- or.	Rep. Maj.	Opp.	Gr	ant.	Gre	eley.
BROWN.							İ			
AshwabanonBellevue—	••••	28		5	23			45	ļ	13
eastwest	81 21	27	45 12	57	9	39	47 85		60 21	
Depere, townvillage	• • • •	8 185		18 181		80 10 46		82 34 211		81 47 179
west		58 11		114 43	• • • • • •	56 81		111 19		89 44
city, 1st ward	71 48	••••		••••	94	80	920 147	• • • •	117 22	••••
3d ward	76	195 51	40	165 86	85 80	85		366 68		139 50
Green Bay, towncity, 1st ward	79	58	147	24	29	68	202	115	133	85
2d ward	187 18	284	154 95	396	• • • • • •	17 77 162	911 108	636	184 93	410
Holland— east.	••••		86	••••		86	12	••••	183	410
West	2	22	63	148 88	•••	60 146 61	11	23 81	98	225 86
Humboldt Lawrence	••••	65 40	• • • •	25 37	40 8	• • • • • •	• • • •	92	• • • •	68 15
New Denmark	 	40 47	• • • •	118 62 28	19	118 22	••••	81 80 80	••••	138 57 35
Preble Rockland	• • • •	17	• • • •	96 76		79 74	• • • •	72 20	••••	134 89
ScottSuamico— east precinct	84	65	42	78	• • • • •	8	63	101	32	79
west precinct	63	96	84	76	<b>28</b> <b>20</b>		183	195	29	61
Wrightstown— east precinct west precinct	15 85	100	88 82	120	8	28 20	20 129	149	49 76	118
Total	1	,296	2	,080		784	2	,698	2	.185
BUFFALO.							-			===
Alma, townvillage		86	••••	54 109	• • • • • •	54 78	••••	8 82	• • •	33 100
Buffalo, town city, 1st ward	••••	9	14	70 42	• • • • • •	69 88 14	****	7 94	19	56 31
2d ward	4	4 85	23	36 50		18 82 15	8	11 64	17	99 50
Cross	• • • •	<b>3</b> 3	• • • •	74	• • • • • •	70	••••	16	• • • •	61

# ELECTION STATISTICS.

	[	Go	vern	or, 1	1878.		Pre	oide	nt, 18	372
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.		sh- rn.	Ts lo	y- r.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Gr	ant	Gree	eley
BUFFALO—con.		<u>_</u>								
Gilmanton		70		18	52		••••	67 28		50
Glencoe		23		56 74	•••••	84 70		14		8
Maxville		46		21	25			46	1	2
Illton		4		40		86		18		8
lodena		81	<b> </b>	17	64			89		1
fontana		8		45		42	••••	10		2
laples		141	• • • •	57 106	84	42		164 88		6
Velson Waumandee		64 22		76		54		55		6
Total	<del></del>	689	<del>-</del> -	, 105		466		848	<del>                                     </del>	86
BURNETT.	=	008				100				
Frantsburgh	}	947		12	235			160		•
CALUMET.	<u> </u>		=	===			<del></del> -			
		64		92		28	<b> </b>	60	<b> </b>	6
Brillion Brothertown		88		108		<b>5</b> 0		88		18
Charlestown	1	79		118		89		100		11
hilton		92		284		142	• • • •	128	• • • •	28
farrison		26		182	<b> </b>	156	• • • •	64		18
New Holstein	l .	••••	<b>  • • • •</b>	249	[••••• <sub> </sub>	249		<b>6</b> 0 <b>29</b>		18
Rantoul		85 <sup>1</sup>		142 181	20	107	• • • •	217	1	14 11
Stockbridge Woodville		8		101	20	98		12		12
Total		508	1	,857		849		757	1	,81
CHIPPEWA.								<u> </u>		
Anson	<b> </b>	40		94	16			44		9
Auburn		29		23	7		••••	104	••••	•::
Bloomer		61		92		81	• • • •	194	•••	10
hippewa Falls—	100		199		}	90	941	••••	202	
city, 1st ward	109 156	• • • •	197	• • • •		41	278	••••	144	•••
zu waru	100	265	1	896		181		514		84
lagle Point		49	<b> </b>	182		183	••••	97		15
dson		14		40		26		85		8
a Fayette		76		58	18		• • • •	120	••••	6
lgel		18		27	•••••	9 8	••••	21 20		8 1'
Vheaton	• • • •	85		88						
Total		587		879		292	<u>1</u>	,045	==	76
CLARK.										
Beaver		16 41	<b> </b>	5	11		<b> </b>	47	<b> </b>	•••
Zaton				60		19	••••	77 <b>68</b>		1
Frant		80		51 15		<b>21</b> 11				76
dixon		4 :4		14		**		58		•••
Levis					l og	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	l	91	1	
Loyal		48		7	35			OI		1

	]	G	ovor	nor,	1873.	•	Preside	mt, 1879.
Counties and Towns.		sh- rn.		ay- or.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
CLARK-con.								
Mentor		88 111 8 6 14	•	87 157 9 9	1	46 1 8	805	
York		27		18	9			
Total		862		429		67	801	119
COLUMBIA.								
Arlington Caledonia Columbus Courtland		68 53 248 64		26 42 242 7	87 11 1 57	••••	110 112 890 212	61 943
Dekorra Fort Winnebago Fountain Prairie Hampden	 	94 87 84 83	••••	43 56 78 78	5% 6 5	19	119 48 164 95	73 90
	•••	64 78 151 51		74 69 87 76	9 114	10 25	97 95 905	86 74 68
Marcellon Newport Otsego	• • • •	59 178 194		24 97 86	28 76 8	***	118 173 186	109
Pacific	8	20	106	11	9	98	20	97
2d ward 8d ward 4th ward 5th ward	78 87 55 54	••••	30 29 119 74	••••	43 8	64 20	77 48 94 72	48 81 107 79
Randolph Scott Springvale		227 72 27 33		25 25 25 11	44 2 <b>2</b> 1	181		362 51 88
West Point	•••	52 146 11	• • • •	87 54 1	15 92 10	•••••	95 158 13	52 49 3
Total	2	,001	1	,509	492		8,070	1,885
CRAWFORD.						•		
BridgeportClayton Clayton Eastman Freeman	••••	96 50 63 80	• • • •	98 101 86	44	48 88	111 83 148	123 122 123
city, 1st ward	44	16 21 4	72	16 49 98		28 89 28	58 41 59	1400
2d ward 8d ward 4th ward	46 89 25	154	116 108 59	843	•••••	70 64 27 189	74 57 82 —— 283	

### ELECTION STATISTICS.

	Ì	Ge	rern	President, 1872						
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Wash- burn.		Tay- lor.		Rep.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.		Gre	eley
CRAWFORD—con.										
Scott		40		50		10		81		4
Seneca	• • • •	54	••••	142		88	••••	87	<b> </b> • • • •	10
Union Utaca		28 95		21 52	48	•••••		48 148		17
Wauzeka		55		89		84		72		ġ
Total		681	1	1,112		481	1	1,169		1, 15
DANE.										
Albion		185		25	110	154		246 17		8 16
BerryBlack Earth	• • • •	100		168 51	49	104		123		74
Blooming Grove		67		109		52		90		12
Blue Mounds		99		44	55			94		5
Bristol		47	••••	91	[	44 98		121 92		10 9
Burke Phristiana	• • • •	53 95		88 113		85 18		190		12 12
ottage Grove		41		172		131		93		12
ross Plains	• • • •	23		188		160		48		23
ane		72	<b> </b>	82		10		89	••••	9
Deorfield	• • • •	89	• • • •	57	82 21	• • • • • •	••••	105		ĩ
)ankirk )ann		85 75	••••	64 77	1 41	2		182 115		8
itchburg		46		77		81		78		12
fadison, town	• • • •	70		71		i	• • • •	105		8
city, let ward	294	••••	890	• • • •	<u>-</u>	86	818	• • •	411	• • •
2d ward	190	• • • •	159	••••	31	187	201	••••	198	• • •
8d ward 4th ward	156 179	• • • •	833   121	••••	58	177	175 192		238 159	•••
ZML WALL		819		943		124	10%	886		,00
(azomanie	• • • •	148		114	29			197		12
ledina	••••	119	• • • •	143		24	• • • •	148		15
Ciddleton	• • • •	81 140	• • • •	205 67	78	194	• • • •	83 185	••••	28 9
lontrose regon	•••	187	• • • •	71	116	•••••	• • • •	211		~
erry		88		40	48			110		8
rimroee	•••	100	• • • •	25	75			120		2
leasant Springs	• • • •	90		14	76	••••••	• • • •	154	ļ	. 8
oxbury	• • • •	9 163	••	127 40	123	118	• • • •	27 228	• • • •	16 2
pringdale	• • • •	133	••••	116	140	44	••••	68		12
pringfield	• • • •	85	• • • •	179		144		50		21
toughton, village	• • • •	74	• • • •	79	<u>.</u>	5		126		4
un Frairie	• • • •	74	• • • •	71	8	'• • • • • ·	••••	118	••••	8
village	••••	55 98	• • • •	48 73	12 20	• • • • • •	• • • •	84 125	• • • •	4
erona		86	• • • •	89	20	53	• • • •	74		11
ienna		91		85	56			180		4
Vestport	••••	27	• • • •	176	<u>.</u>	149	• • • •	78		18
Vindsor	••••	101	• • • •	80	21	90		169	••••	5
ork	••••	67	••••	99		- 32	••••	105	••••	9
Total		,760		, 246		536		, 148	4	, 68

	G	overnor,	1873.		Preside	nt, 187 <b>3</b> .
Counties and Towns.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep.	Opp.	Grant.	Greetey.
DODGE.						
Ashippun Burnett Beaver Dam, town city, 1st ward 2d ward 3d ward 4th ward  Calamus Chester Clyman Elba Emmett	106 60 10 46 111 87 254 29 100 27 86	44 119 . 189  . 115 . 65	46	59 193 69 4 149 56 94 18 185	189 196 21 63 189 104	140 
Fox Lake Herman Hubbard Hustisford Lebanon LeRoy Lomira Lowell Oak Grove	110 98 32 14 76 16 108	111 206 363 140 148 169 267		1 202 234 230 126 73 158 159 102		156 274 458 271 245 134 980 980 809
Randolph vil., east w'rd. Rubicon Shields Theresa Trenton Watertown— city, *ist ward.	44 80	101 5 179 111 811 96	39	99 106	88 62 132 11 188	149 4 177 169 396 132
*2d ward*3d ward	16 88 14 9 6 196 110 17	240 120 87 115 180 98 98 992 35 75 277	75	224 82 78 106 160 92 796 - 58 230	48 53 26 24 80 89 185 58 68	290 114 78 110 185 79 943 28 127 353
Total	1,828	4,562	9	,784	8,051	5,62
DOOR. Bailey's Harbor. Brussels. Clay Banks. Egg Harbor. Forrestville. Gardner. Gibraltar Jacksonport.	23 85 18 81 80	27 96 17 81 8	8 . 14 . 9 . 1 . 26 . 82 .		36 101 70 21 66 67 52	25 8 18 18 46 13

<sup>\*</sup> These wards are in Jesserson county. The total vote of the city is given for convenience in comparison, but the vote of the Jesserson county wards is not in cluded in the footings of the vote cast in the county.

### ELECTION STATISTICS.

		Go	vorn	or, i	1873.		Pro	oider	<b>nt, 1</b> 8	972.
Counties and Towns.	Wash- burn.		Tay- lor.		Rep. Maj.	Opp.	Grant.		Gre	eley.
Doon-con.										_
Liberty Grove		28		8	20			57		19
Nasewaupee		94		27		8	••••	89	••••	15
Sevastopol	• • • •	25 167		28 22	145	8	••••	50 1 <b>99</b>		94 11
Union		87			87			66		
Washington		29		8	26	•••••	••••	28		8
Total		588		218	825	• • • • •		878		214
DOUGLAS.										
Superior		19		70	 	51		72		96
DUNN.										
Colfax		87	<b> </b>	4	88			48	İ	8
Dunn		66		87	20			119		78
Sau Galla		50		102		52		87		117
Elk Mound		47		10	87			57	<b> </b>	5
Frant		47	• • • •	5	42	• • • • • •	• • • •	86	••••	2
ucas		26 160	••••	8 816	23	156	••••	<b>4</b> 6 <b>484</b>	••••	10 119
New Haven		12	• • • •	910	8	100	• • • •	82		712
Peru		84		6	28			45		ð
Red Cedar		20		28		8		42		88
Rock Creek		89		8	86	<u>.</u> .		68		1
heridan	••••	8		10	•••••	7		21		1
Sherman		84		7	27	• • • • • •	• • • •	68	••••	46
Spring Brook		45 23	• • • •	84 11	11 12	• • • • • •		115 70		<b>4</b> 8
Caintor		24		16	8			29		18
Weston		20		21		1		88		89
Total		687		622	65			,390		498
EAU CLAIRE.		<del></del>								
Bridge Creek	<b> </b>	146		58	88			256	<b> </b>	78
Brunswick		52	! 	26.	26			101		81
Bau Claire—	1				ì	444	000		1	
1st ward 2d ward	112	••••	928 125	••••	•••••	116 76	226 111	••••	140 95	••••
zu waru 8d ward	85	••••	75	••••	10		187	• • • •	47	••••
4th ward	61	••••	83	••••	1	223	172	• • • •	67	
5th ward	94	••••	218	••••		119	220	••••	80	••••
6th ward	89	••••	111	:::	<b> </b>	78	71	••••	56	• • • •
*	<b> </b>	440		885	· · · · · ·	895	<b>—</b>	987	-	49
Lincold		21 43	••••	102	90	81	• • • •	81 108	• • • •	118
Otter Creek Pleasant Valley		18		4 18	89			30		18 18
Seymour		5		10		5		5		11
Union	• • • •	17		50		83		60		40
Washington		68	••••	19	49		<b> </b>	97		16
Motel		610	1	,122		812		,615		818
Total	•	OTA	, .	, 147	• • • • •	012	1 ,	1,010	ł	OTO

_		G	Doory	er,	1873.		Pro	oide	nt, 18	372,
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.		ish- irn.		r.	Rep.	Opp.	Gr	ant.	Gre	eley.
FOND DU LAC.										
Alto		78		41	37		l	178	<b></b>	76
Ashford	1	88		170		182		82	1	186
Auburn		49		142		93		90		148
Byron		72		112		40		144	<b> </b>	100
Calumet		5		194		189	• • • •	14		204
Eden		84	• • • •	174		140		63		221
Eldorado		70		121		51	••••	102		167
Empire		64	••••	97		88		92		7% 91
Fond du Lac, town	278	124	282	78	46		835	155	851	32
city, 1st ward	188	• • • •	224	••••		86	202	••••	265	••••
8d ward	286	••••	214	•••	72		895	••••	218	• • • •
4th ward	163	• • • •	288	••••		125	250	• • • •	837	
5th ward	164	••••	îĩĩ	•••	53	1400	226	••••	122	• • • •
		,079		,119		40		408		,995
Forest		27	<b> </b> -	160		183	· ·	57	l	160
riendship		44	<b> </b>	77		83		69		104
amartine		86		194		88		146		107
Marshfield		85		254		219		24		29
letomen		166		127	89			285		10
akfield		157		52	105			204		6K
eceola		56	• • • •	181		75		85		118
	• • • • •	64		55	9			115	:::	~~
city, 1st ward		• • • •	108	• • • •	79		220	• • • •	185	••••
2d ward	188	••••	108	••••	25		179	••••	184	•::
)  dolo		815		211	104	• • • • • •	_	899		20
	• • • •	78	• • • •	58	25	40	• • • •	165		U
Springvale	• • • •	84 28	• • • •	102		18	• • • •	180 45	• • • •	10
Taychee dah	• • • •		• • • •	194 51	50	166	••••	184	••••	28: 49
village, north ward	• • • •	101 78	••••	87		9	••••	114	••••	8:
vinago, north ward								114	••••	
Total	2	,932	8	,926		994		, 202	4	, 425
GRANT.										
Beetown	••••	125	••••	107	18	••••		206		111
Blue River	• • • •	8	• • • •	62	····	54		81		67
Bloomington	• • • •	1 <b>34</b> 164	• • • •	33	91	• • • • • •	• • • •	190	<b>[··</b>	6
Sorcobel	• • • •	58	• • • •	185 168	29	118		227 142		18
lifton	• • • •	95	• • • •	48	53	115		109		115
Gllenboro		48		18	28	• • • • • •		102		9
ennimore		104		<del>59</del>	45			228		8
		52		62		10		118		7
len Haven	• • • •	48		57		Ď		106		68
Blen Haven Harrison		400	<b> </b>	88	26			217		162
Harrison	• • • •	109		6	42		l	81	1	18
HarrisonHazel Green		48		U	7.0					D.C
HarrisonHazel GreenHazel GreenHazel GreenHickory GroveHamestown	••••	48 66		45	21		••	100		- 74
Harrison. Hazel Green. Hickory Grove. Jamestown Lancaster.	••••	48 66 210	• • • •	45 114			•••		• • • •	
Harrison. Hazel Green. Hickory Grove. Jamestown Lancaster. Liberty		48 66 210 15	• • • •	45 114 89	91 96	•••••		100 360 68		178 55
Harrison. Hazel Green. Hickory Grove. Jamestown Lancaster. Liberty	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	48 66 210 15 66	••••	45 114 89 26	21 96 40	•••••		100 360 68 133	•••	178 55
Iarrison. Iazel Green. Iickory Grove. Iamestown Iancaster. Iiderty Iima		48 66 210 15 66 44	••••	45 114 89 26 18	21 96 41) 26	24		100 360 68 133 107	••••	176 55 98
Harrison. Hazel Green. Hickory Grove. Jamestown Lancaster. Liberty Lima Little Grant Marion		48 66 210 15 66 44 85	••••	45 114 89 26 18 20	21 96 41) 26 15	24	• • • •	100 860 63 133 107		178 55 36 36 36
Glen Haven. Harrison. Hazel Green Hickory Grove. Jamestown Lancaster. Liberty Lima Little Grant Marion Millville Moant Hope		48 66 210 15 66 44	••••	45 114 89 26 18	21 96 41) 26	24	••••	100 360 68 133 107	••••	99 178 55 96 96 96 4

#### ELECTION STATISTICS.

O		6	) Vor	or,	1878.		Pre	reido	nt, 1	879
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.		mh-		ay- or.	Rep.	Opp.	Gr	ant.	Gre	eley
GRANT-COD.										
ParisPatch Grove		89 61		<b>23</b> 74	10	••••		86		86
Platteville		261		815		18		96 479		61 199
Potosi		106		255		149		194		279
Smelser		100 87	• • •	61 <b>80</b>	89		••••	190 110		48 48
Watterstown		46		20	26		••••	88		2
Wingville		41		52		11	• • • •	86	•••	74
Woodman Wyalusing		46 91		24 24	22 67	•••••	••••	72 112		84 20
Total		,405		104	801	===	===	1,807		8,819
GREEN.										
Adams	••••	15		76	<b> </b>	61	• • • •	74		71
Albany Brooklyn		75 82		76 <b>8</b> 5	47	1	• • • •	140 154	••••	78 <b>29</b>
Cadiz		70		89		19	• • • •	155		56
Clarno	••	55		96		41	• • • •	122	••••	124
=	••••	219 52		145 46	74	• • • • •	• • • •	811 119		184 25
Jefferson	• • • •	75		102		27		166		92
Jordan		44		71		27	• • • •	111	••••	54
Monroe Mount Pleasant		874 92	• • • •	841 46	83 46		••••	<b>42</b> 1 144		816 87
New Glarus	• • • •	20		69		49	• • • •	75		54
Spring Grove	• • • •	63 63	•••	41	49	••••	••••	165 122		46
Sylvester	• • • •	11	• • • •	55 68	7	52	• • • •	42		59 67
York	• • • •	78	••••	15	58		••••	129		10
Total	1,	409	1	,866	86		2	,450	1	,246
GREEN LAKE.									•	
Berlin, town	•••	80		10	70		••••	140		84
city, 1st ward	128	••••	55	••••	73	•••••	170	••••	105	• • • •
%d ward	50 85	••••	<b>23</b> 88	•••	27		95 196	• • • •	68 56	••••
ou watu		268	8	iii	159			891		229
		120	•••	88	89	• • • • • •	• • • •	195	• • •	59
Green Lake Kingston		75 44	• • • •	49 74	26	80	• • • •	159 78	• • • •	130 78
Mackford		98	• • • •	54	44		• • • •	153		102
Manchester		58	••••	69			• • • •	108	••••	114
Marquette Princeton	••••	84 87	• • • •	42 196	••••	8   89	• • • •	81 158	• • • •	78 159
St. Marie.		223		17	5		• • • •	87		52
Seneca		20	•••	12	8		• • • •	53	•••	15
Total		896		602	294		1	,541	1	,045
IOWA.							-			
Arena		108		130		27	• • • •	156	) 	184
Clyde		7	l <b></b>	100	l	166	• • • •	17		76

	Go	vernor, 1	1873.	Presider	et, 1879.
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep. Opp Maj. Maj	Grant.	Greeley.
Iowa—con.					
Dodgeville Highland Linden Mifflin Mineral Point, town city, 1st ward 2d ward Moscow	69 122 100 80 181 68 194 88	188 847 88 52 50 124 138 257 45	89 48 80 7 7 61	167 128 158 104 104 196	286 450 70 55 93 142 158 295 88
Pulaski Ridgeway Waldwick Wyoming	127 48 60	182 109 44 49	11	239 59 72	168 182 76
Total	1,884	1,549	21	9,078	1.978
JACKSON.  Albion Alma Garden Valley Hixton Irving Manchester Melrose Northfield Springfield	45 16 97 25 22	905 88 44 89 86 17 68 28	19 18 58 58 60 29 48 18	197 56 155 190 40 181 56	119 20 88 80 64 18
JEFFERSON.  Aztalan Cold Spring Concord. Farmington Hebron. Ixonia. Jefferson Koskonong Lake Mills Milford Oakland. Palmyra. Sullivan Sumner., Waterloo, town village Watertown, town city, 1st ward. 2d ward. 8d ward.	49 62 125 68 140 36 68 180 85 40 28	89 164 169 88 142 467 258 181 46 181 46 158 158 198 198 198	20	101 104 180 188 188 9 87 1 195 406 280 101 125 252 156 48 48 48 1128	188 206 275 205 261 281 281 28 48 150 298 298 298

#### **ELECTION STATISTICS**

	Go	vernor, 1	1873.		Presiden	u, 1872.
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep.	Opp.	Grant.	Greeley.
Jefferson—con.						
Watertown, city—con.  *5th ward  *6th ward  7th ward	9 20 6 —— 196	115 180 98 — 992		106 160 92 796	94 80 89 332	110 185 79 — 943
Total	1,630	2,950	1	.890	2,580	8,559
JUNEAU.				•	,	,
Armenia Clearfield Fountain Germantown Kildare Lemonweir Lindina Lisbon Lyndon Marion Marion Mauston, village Necedah New Lisbon, village Orange Plymouth Seven Mile Creek Summit Wonewoc Total	5 54 48 89 68 68 28 16 97 178 194 89 105	20	18	81 80 57 18 18 9	23 15 88 56 88 111 148 74 82 27 119 181 167 47 123 15 79 128	
KENOSHA.			<u> </u>			
BrightonBristol	41	125 59	62 .	84	62	168 78
city, 1st ward	61	110 125 42 66	42	100	199 49 116	
Paris. Pleasant Prairie Randall Salem. Somers Wheatland	29   112   108	848 75 87 54 64 60	48 48	89 28 9 25  58		428 102 181 44 87 85
Total	862	942		80	1,408	1,215

<sup>\*</sup>These wards are in Dodge county. The total vote of the city is given for convenience in comparison, but the vote of the wards in Dodge county is not given in the footings of the vote cast in Jefferson county.

	i :	Go	<del>vorn</del>	or, 1	1873.		Pre	side	nt, 1	87 <b>3</b> .
Counties and Towns.		sh- im.		ay- or.	Rep.	Opp.	Gr	ant.	Gree	eley.
KEWAUNEE. Ahnepee. Carlton Casco Franklin Kewaunee Lincoln		82 14 4 2 40 22		174 60 59 62 255 7	15	92 46 55 60 225		88 38 88 14 90 57		208 125 80 129 275
Montpelier Pierce Red River Total		3 12 2 181		82 95 58 807		89 83 51 626		55 54 69 803	• • • •	116 5 
LA CROSSE.	==-				==		=			
Bangor Burns Campbell Farmington Greenfield Hamilton Holland La Crosse—	• • • •	90 103 81 176 85 963 88		98 25 68 76 85 120 80	78 100 143 58	82		184 141 40 192 40 855 143		109 24 91 99 64 141 28
1st ward. 2d ward. 8d ward. 4th ward. 5th ward Onalaska, 1st dist. 2d dist.	248 248 878 177 46 129 87	,082 216 26	152 181 191 57 275 82 46	806 78 41	91 112 183 190 276 97 41 188	<b>289</b>	126 151 254 120 166 158 89	817 247 26	287 225 374 124 131 51 48	,141 99 69
Washington	-	87	••••	86	•••••	49		40		101
Total	2	,147		.452	689			,177		,966
Belmont Benton Blanchard		100 67 70 19 198 26 76 109 8 45 97 18 178 94 28 18 148		60 74 112 54 241 50 87 114 52 16 80 90 182 88 25 78 83	40 29 17 56 8	7 42 85 48 94 11 5 44		152 125 128 40 255 68 103 182 89 46 205 53 236 139 57 49 212		63 98 156 40 360 57 101 137 143 131 279 46 85 114
				,480		186	i			

ELECTION STATISTICS.

		Go	<del>vor</del> n	or, 1	1873.		Pres	rido	nt, 18	72
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Wa		Ts lo		Rep. Maj.	Opp.	Gra	nt.	Gree	loy
MANITOWOC.			_							
Sato		188		194	9	<b> </b>	<b> </b>	156		19
enterville		25		150	<b></b>	125		91		14
ooperstown		3	• • • •	117		115		64		14
aton	• • • •	41	• • • •	189		98	••••	59	••••	17
ranklin	• • • •	19	• • • •	145	<b> </b>	126		104		9
lbeon	• • • •	26	• • • •	100		88		111	••••	8
ossuth		26		162	1	136		187		18
iberty	• • • •	<b>97</b>	• • • •	83	64	····	• • • •	146		4
lanitowoc, town		28	1::::	48	· · · · · ·	20		87	1:32	5
city, 1st ward	50	• • • •	145	• • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	95	179	• • • •	105	•••
2d ward 8d ward	61	• • •	54	• • • •	7	100	108	• • • •		•••
4th ward	47	• • • •	140	••••		10%	149	• • • •	8	•••
SMI WARU	75	600	85	438	• • • • • •	10	189		61	86
anitowoc Rapids		<b>233</b>		123		200 60		618 124		11
ania Grove	• • • •			121	•••••	105			1	18
aple Grove	• • • •	16		174	•••••		· · · ·	45		17
lishicott		84	••••	170		140 158		66	<b> </b>	18
ewton		12	••••	100		مَمَ		80		14
ockland		7	• • • •	45			· · · · ·	96	<b>!</b> ····	8
chleswig		6 2	• • • •	217	<u>'</u>	215	••••	70		16
wo Creeks	• • • •	10	••••	44	• • • • • •	84		63		
wo Rivers		51	• • • •	261	•••••	210		80 148	· .	ŠŪ
WO 181 1014	••••	01		<i></i>		210	• • • •	140	• • • •	
Total		881	9	,715		1,884	9	.989	8	, 67
MARATHON.										
ergen		9		9	1		1	5		1
erlin				109		109		8		20
ull		42		1	41	1	1	•		
enny	ſ	48		5	48		1	49	1	ï
nowlton		17		ğ	8	1	1	30		i
laine		•••		59	1	59	1::::	25		11
larathon		7	1	45	1	88		34		2
losinee		17	1	24		7	1	84	1	Š
tettin		•••	1	101		101		4	1	18
exas		17	1	26		9		25	1	14
ausau, town	1	Š		53		45		15		
city, 1st ward	97		79	44.4	1	52	88		98	
2d ward			159		,	117	121		128	•
8d ward		••••	64	••••		6	57	••••	KO	• • •
		197		802		175		211	1	21
<b>7ein</b>	l	••••	l	29		20	1	6		\$
Teston		25		7	18		1	67		1
		817		779	·	462	-	491	·- <del> </del> -	91
Total		911				708		481	-	
Total			1		Į.	Į				
MARQUETTE.				_ =		1	1			
MARQUETTE.		36		40	<b> </b>	18		68		
MARQUETTE. Tuffalo	<b></b>	6		54		48		19		
MARQUETTE. Tuffalo. Tystal Lake		6 <b>20</b>	1	54 111		48 83		19 58		1
MARQUETTE.  uffalo.  rystal Lake  ouglas.  jarris	• • • •	6 90 95		54 111 87		48 83 12		19 58 45		7
MARQUETTE.  uffalo.  rystal Lake  ouglas.	• • • •	6 <b>20</b>		54 111		48 89 19		19 58		7

		6	Nessa Marana	or, i	1873.		Pre	rider	et, 16	379.
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Wa			ly- or.	Rep.	Opp.	Gr	ant.	Gree	eley.
MARQUETTE-con.										
Neshkoro		22		48		21		81		54
Newton		18		54		41		94		60
Oxford		54	••••	88	16	••••	l	98		25
Packwaukee Bhields		43	••••	57 50	•••••	14 44	• • • •	63 30		69 86
hields		29		14	15	3.5		42		17
Vestfield	• • • •	38		87	1	• • • • • •		71		8
Total		845		789		894		643		910
MILWAUKEE.										-
ranklin		7		168		161		40		900
ranville		86		965		229	••••	93		31
reenfield	••••	47	• • • •	249	• • • • • •	202	• • • •	118		30
1st precinct	58		184			126				
2d precinct	148	••••	146			8		••••		•••
-		201		830	• • • • •	129		496		17
Illwaukee, town Pr.		26		919	• • • • •	198	••••	120		10
city, 1st ward 1	111	••••	466	• • • •		855	212	• • • •	494	• • •
do 2	108	• • • •	216	••••		118	157	• • • •		•••
2d ward 1	27	• • • •	648	• • • •		621	158	••••		•••
do 2 . 8d ward 1	41 57	••••	746 855	••••	• • • • • •	705 298	159 153	• • •	518 834	•••
do 2	107	••••	259	• • • •	• • • • • •	152	178	••••	819	•••
4th ward 1	290	••••	850	•••		190	886	• • • •	370	•••
do <b>2</b>	870	••••	862	••••	8		584	••••	404	•••
5th ward 1	901	•••	417	••••		216	200	• • • •	839	• • •
do 2	189	••••	281	••••		149	484	• • • •	888	•••
6th ward1	68	• • • •	519	••••	• • • • • •	444	180	• • • •	877	•••
do 2 7th ward 1	223	••••	458 255	• • • •		486 88	139 383	• • •	390 257	•••
do	178	•••	487	••••		264	271	••••		•••
8th ward 1	107	• • • •	476	••••		869	809	••••	966	•••
do 🖇	67	• • • •	119	• • • •		52	258			•••
9th ward 1	40	••••	890	••••	]	850	105	••••		•••
do 2	88	••••	833	• • • •		994	149	• • • •	950 215	•••
10th ward 1 do 2	90 83		254 291	• • • •		294 959	108	•••-	945	• • •
11th ward 1	8		254	••••		946		• • • •		•••
do 9	29	••••	806	••••		977				• • •
19th ward 1	68	••••	444_			881			<b></b>	. • • •
Note Charles	<b> %</b>	,275	6	,628		6,858		1,601		3,85
dak Creek		65 180		230 847		164 167		134 302		19 34
Total	2	,867	10	,485		7,598		3,834		3,51
MONROE.										
Adrian		41	<b> </b>	85	6			60		5
Angelo		49		11	81			88		3
Clifton		16		64		48		85		7
		91		12	79			141	_	3

		G	veri	w,	1873.		Pre	side	nt, 1	872.
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.		ash- irn.		ay- or.	Rep.	Opp.	Gn	int.	Gre	eley.
Monnon-con.								-		
Jefferson		17		59	   <u>-</u> -	42	<b></b>	48		87
La Fayette	••••	<b>96</b> 50	••••	18 48	8 2		····	59 99		84 41
LeonLincoln		170		14	156	• • • • • •		285		87
Little Falls	1	45		87	8			94		49
New Lyme		8	•••	7	1			•••••		
Oak Dale		82		81		40	• • • •	58 122		82
Portland	••••	56 21		<b>32</b> 62	94	41		87		48 111
Sheldon		28		18	5	<b></b> .		52		86
Sparta	• • • •	843		248	98			484		252
Tomah	J	155		215		60		177		228
Wellington	••••	88	•••	32	21		••••	91	••••	80
Wells	••••	21 16	ł	82 66	• • • • • •	11 50	••••	51 46	• • •	53 1 <b>23</b>
Total		,267	1	,184	188			2,117	-	1,425
OCONTO.	===									1,700
_		40		40				00		. 40
Gillett		12	••••	18	8	6	• • • •	28 89		18
Little Suamico	• • • •	<b>29</b>	• • • •	21 17		18	• • • •	98		12
Marinette		164		41	128	10		182		48
Oconto, town		87		80		5.2		65	ļ <b>.</b> .	11
city, east ward	64		141	• • • •	• • • • • •	77	114	• • • •	108	• • • •
west ward	76	• • • •	288	•••		157	140	• • • •	105	• • • •
south ward	103	943	98	467	9	218	157	411	50	258
Pensaukee-			'							
1st precinct	28	••••	11	••••	17	• • • • • •	58	• • • •	5	• • • •
2d precinct	63	••••	83	••••	80	• • • • • •	88	• • • •	6	••••
8d precinct	••••	90	••••	48	47		18	159		···ii
Peshtigo		106		78	28			181	<b>.</b>	86
Stiles		26		16	10	• • • • •	•••	84		6
Total		710		790		80		,076		895
OUTAGAMIE.			==						===	
Appleton, city-										
1st ward	101		45		56		147		44	
2d ward		• • • •	258	• • • •		74	228	• • • •	257	••••
8d ward			171			147	75	• • • •	185	• • • •
4th word	15	819	64	588		49 214	85	400	69	***
Black Creek		58		68		1C		480 81		555 46
Bovina		75		44	81			61		22
Buchanan		2		105	• • • • •	108	· · · ·	7		141
Center		7	• • • •	156		149	•	28		169
Cicero		7	••••	25	• • • • • •	18	• • • •	14	• • • •	18
Dale Deer Creek		58 6		109 16		51 10	• • • •	97 12	• • • •	92 17
Ellington		74		118		44	• • • •	97	• • • •	122
Freedom	<b></b>	14		185		171	• • • •	59		144
Grand Chute										

OUTAGAMIE—con.  Greenville Hortonia Kaukauna Liberty	bu	ash- irn.		ay-	Rep.	lonn	<b> </b>		<del></del>	
Greenville				or.	Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Gr	ant.	Gre	eley.
Hortonia Kaukauna										
Kaukauna		58		185		82		99		141
Liberty	• ••••	83 63		78 <b>203</b>	4	141		118 76		86 110
		27		21	6			48		18
Maine		18		2	16			20		
Maple Creek.		5		59		54	<b></b>	84		7
New London, 8d ward. Osborn		7 18	••••	22 24		15	••••	10 40		<b>8</b> 0
Seymour		104		75	29	<b></b>	• • • •	87		20
Total	. 1	,031	5	3,092	••••	1,061	1	,585		1,970
OZAUKEE.										
Belgium	.	11		194		188		98		137
Cedarburgh		49		840		291		118		18
Fredonia	.1	12		194				61		161
Grafton	• • • • •	40	••••	221		181		56	• • • •	227
Mequon Port Washington		94 71		<b>386</b> 818		812	• • • •	65 1 <b>29</b>	••••	851 200
Saukville		28		286		208	• • • •	52		23
Total		285	1	,889		1,604		574		l ,594
PEPIN.										
Albany		9	<b> </b>	7	9			85		9
Durand		86		89		8		144		6
Frankfort		88	••••	19	14			64		••••
Lima		9	••••	50	• • • • • •	41	• • • •	44	• • • •	45
Pepin		71 66	••••	78 5	61	8	••••	91 <b>9</b> 5		80
Waterville		148	• • • •	43	100		• • • •	186		10
Waubeek	.	14		17		8	••••	85		2
Total	<u> </u>	481		808	128			644		273
PIERCE.			===						=	
C114		00	1	90				_		
Clifton Diamond Bluff		<b>98</b> 16	• • • •	83 <b>2</b> 7	• • • • • •	5 11	• • • •	73	••••	26
Ellsworth		70	}	66	4	**	• • • •	51 121		90 47
El Paso		18		82	_	14	••••	15		87
Gilman		54		8	52	••••		81		10
Hartland		52	• • • •	20	83	• • • • • •	••••	115		27
Isabel.		18 47		58 ·	17	11	••••	81	• • • •	8
Maiden Rock Martell		90	• • • •	16	74		• • • •	101 114		40 81
Oak Grove		20	••••	<b>6</b> 0	••••	40	•	65	••••	07
Prescott— 1st ward	8		56			58	89		36	
lst ward	1	• • • •	43			39	88	••••	85	• • • •
3d ward	'1 - =		81	• • • •		18	48		24	••••
		19		199	•••••	110		190		95
River Falls		72	• • • •	150	••••	78	••••	177	••••	87
Rock Elm	1	71 18	• • • •	25 8	46 5	•••••	• • • •	98 28	• • • •	26 26

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

•		Go	vern	or, 1	1878.		Pres	ridor	ı <b>t,</b> 18	72
Counties and Towns.		sh- rn.	Talo		Rep.	Opp.	Gra	int.	Gree	ley
Pierce-con.						ı				
Spring Lake		27		21	6			52		2
Trenton	• • • •	8	• • • •	27		24	• • • •	44	•••	1 <sup>1</sup>
Trimbelle		50 19		81 85	19	16		111 64		1
	-							400	·	
Total		687		741		54		460	-	63
POLK.										
Alden		97		25	72			111		2
Balsam Lake		19	••••	19		<b> </b>	ļ	<b>28</b> 83	••••	2
Black Brook		76 81		1 70	75	89		50 50		
orraine		10			10		<b></b> .			•••
incoln		46		8	43			87		
ack		88	••••	1	82			51		•
Ailltown	•••	10 84	• • • •	11 57	27	1	••••	10 98		1
sceola		81		84	47			101		8
terling		87		2	85			45		_
Total		524		223	80.			<b>65</b> 9		18
PORTAGE.										
Almond		58		49	11	<b>]</b>	<b></b>	89		2
Amherst		125		89	86			184		8
Belmont		88 66	••••	18	30			66 120		8
Buena Vista		84	• • • •	16 10	50	ļ		88		î
Frant		1		25	-	24				4
Hall	ļ	89		21	18	ļ		48		•
anark		43		12	81			57 71		2
Linwood		22 104		13 2	102			155		~
Pine Grove		48		8	45			65		
Plover		907		22	185			221		1
haron		8		49		46		21		13
stevens Point, town		19	87	5	14	20	103	18	100	
city, 1st ward		• • • •	105	• • • •		85	110		140	• • • •
8d ward		• • • •	84		13		49	• • • •	80	• • •
la aluan		184	-	226		42		262 126	_	27
Stockton		58	••••	46	12			120		
Total	1	,044		549	495		1	,536	=	78
RACINE.										
Burlington	1	97		861		284	<b> </b>	188		41
Caledonia		102		197		95		239	<b> </b>	20
Dover		81		85	Pers	4		111		10
Mount Pleasant Norway		177 59	• • • •	102 46	75 18			272 120	• • • •	11
	1	U		70	1 10		[ • • • •		••••	•

•		Go	West'n	or,	1873.		Pro	sido	nt, 1	879.
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.		sh- rn.		ly- r.	Rep.	Opp.	Gr	ant.	Gre	eley.
RACINE-con.		· <del>-</del>								
Racine-						1			ļ	
city, 1st ward	128	••••	159	••••		81	184		118	• • • •
2d ward	177	••••	54	••••		<b></b> .	198	• • • •	68	••••
3d ward4th ward	905 75	• • • •	170 81 <b>3</b>	••••	85	987	814 196	••••	129 304	•••
5th ward	192	••••	204	••••		12	817	••••	126	• • • •
6th ward	92	••••	151	••••		59	162	••••	104	••••
		869	1	,060		181	1	,296	-	888
Raymond		126 100	••••	60	υδ	<b>  • • • • • •</b>	• • • •	204	••••	50
Rochester		121	••••	70 183	80	12	••••	102 164	• • • •	80 188
Yorkville		156		64	92	12		269		65
Total.		,888		,188		250		3,880		2,100
RICHLAND.							==	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
		4-				_				
Akan		47	• • • •	55	•••••	8	• • • •	73		62
Bloom		47 105	• • • •	70 96	9	23	••••	102 188	••••	5 <b>8</b> 87
Buena Vista		48		95		52	• • • •	65		103
Eagle		59		85	24			100		80
Forest	• • • •	67	<b> </b>	84	83		• • • •	114		85
Henrietta		56	<b>[</b>	62	• • • • •	6	• • • •	78		47
Ithaca		<b>98</b> 8	l	Ω3 40	53	• • • • • •	• • • •	188 116		66 88
Orion	• • • •	46	1	32	14		• • • •	79		43
Richland		209		190	89			228		91
Richwood		78		56	223	<b> </b>	• • • •	148		53
Rockbridge		78	• • • •	76	2	40	• • • •	108	••••	64
Sylvan		<b>38</b> <b>35</b>		81 87	• • • • •	48 52	• • • •	74) 523	• • • •	73 97
Willow		49		84	15		•••	8	• • • •	55
Total	1	,148	1	,066	82		1	,675		999
ROCK.	<del></del>							====		
Avon		78	l	17	61			194		16
Beloit, town	• • • •	36		7	29			68	• • • •	<b>%</b>
city, 1st ward	127	•••	4		128	• • • • •	182		51	••••
2d ward	88	••••	8	••••	81	•••••	187	• • • •	85	• • •
8d ward	114	•••	5	••••	109 67	•••••	163 117	•••	49	••••
4th ward	82	406	15	26	880		117	599	61	196
Bradford		779		18	66			113		53
Center	• • • •	78	• • • •	10	66	• • • • • •	• • • •	143	• • • •	36
Clinton		218	•••	88	185	• • • • •	• • • •	806		40
Fulton		177	••••	118	64 91	•••••	• • • •	298	••••	163
Harmony Janesville, town		107 50	• • • •	16 27	28		• • • •	159 128	• • • •	28 50
city, 1st ward	179	30	145		84		260	•	110	••••
2d ward	165	•	147	• • • •	18	• • • • •	200	• • • •	117	• • • •
8d ward	148		79		64		163	• • • •	83	• • • •
4th ward 5th ward	164 54	••••	178 120	••••	• • • • •	14 66	218	• • • •	161 98	••••

#### RLECTION STATISTICS.

<b>0</b>		G	<del>) ( ) ( ) ( )</del>	or,	187 <b>3</b> .		Pre	older	<b>ut, 1</b> 8	379
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.		sh-		ay- or.	Rep.	Opp. Maj.	Gr	ant.	Gre	eley
Rock-con.										
Johnstown	<b></b>	70		47	98			119		6
La Prairie		85 126		4	81	<b></b>	1	181 194		2
Ama Angnolia	• • • •	91		84	57			150		7
интор	l	242		71	171			848		8
Newark		86		• • • • •	86			167		1
Plymouth	••••	86		81	55 59		• • • •	141 158		Ş
Porter		90 88		81 61	27			189		7
pring Valley		141		6	185			217		i
Turtio		97		20	77			185		4
Union	<b>)</b>	218	••••	58	155		•••	854		6
Total	8	,847	1	,298	2,049			,188		,74
ST. CROIX.										
Baldwin		77		16	61				]	
ady		9		22		18		84		\$
ylon		42		18	94			56		\$
au Galla	L	87	••••	8	299		••••	48		2
Smerald		•	••••	<b>99</b> 158		25 158	••••	14 8		28 28
Bammond		108		104		1		187		8
ludson, 1st precinct		••••	46	••••		19		68		• 4
2d precinct		• • • •	85	• : • •	28		<b> </b> .	• • • • •		• • • •
olden dad mond		85		81	4			68		4
city, 1st ward		•••	51 73	• • • •	81	•••••	127	••••	52	•••
8d ward		••••	45	• • • •	5		64	• • • •	58	•••
		209		169	40			266		18
Kinnickinnic		81		48		17	• • • •	84		4
Pleasant Valley	•••	14	••••	78		64	• • • •	74	••••	2
Richmond	••••	187 24		67 52	70	28	• • • •	109 68	••••	8
St. Joseph		6		38		83	[ • • • • • · · · · · ·	6		8
Somerset	l	29		42		18		23		5
Springfield		12		44		83		106		4
stanton	••••	84	••••	41	····	7	• • • •	88		5
Star Prairie		84 40	••••	27 76	57	86	••••	81 99		27
Warren		46		88	18		• • • •	69		8
Total	<b></b>	,028	ļ	,151		128	1	.878	<del></del>	,19
SAUK.	==				==		=			
<b>.</b>	1		1	465		1	ł			
Baraboo	• • • •	264	· · · ·	108	156		••••	424		29
Bear Creek Dellona	••••	28 26	}	50 38		17	••••	65	• • • •	4
Delton	• • • •	101	• • • •	4	97	7	• • • •	86 144		3
Excelsior		66		24	42	<b>[</b>		116		8
fairfield		47	• • • •	13	85		•••	98		2
Franklin	••••	26		55	••••	29	• • • •	68		4
reedom	••••	69 41	• • • •	84 18	<b>25</b>		• • • •	97	••••	8
Honey Creek	• • • •	- 21		10	. ZO	[ • • • • • •		78		2

		Ge	vern	or, 1	1873.		Pre	side	<b>st, 1</b> !	372
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	_	sh-		ly- or.	Rep. Maj.	Opp.	Gr	ant.	Gre	elej
Sauk-con.										
ronton		101		29	72		l	148		8
avalle		66		55	11		• • • •	101		8
ferrimack	• • • •	67	· • • •	48	19			96		4
rairle du Sac	••••	126 182	••••	159		83	••••	204		14
leedsburg pring Green		81		122 54	10 <b>27</b>	• • • • • •	• • • •	179 188	• • • •	18
umter		$\tilde{\eta}$		29	42			182		ĭ
roy		43	<b> </b>	46		8		188	}	ā
Vashington		45		18	27	• • • • •		122		4
Vestfield		50		82	••••	38	• • • •	78		10
Vinfield	••••	21		94	•••	8	••••	58		Į
voodiand	••••	59		41	18		• • • •	123		
Total	1	,550	1	,115	485			702		1,8
SHAWANO.										
lman			l	14		14	<b></b>		ļ. <b></b> .	
ngelica		9		1	8			<b>3</b> 8		
elle Plaine		8		72	• • • • • •	64		89		
reen Valley	• • • •	28		8	20	••••	• • • •	••••	<b> </b>	•• ;
rant	•••	8 1	• • • •	84- 74		81	• • • •	10		
erman	••••	5	• • • • •	26	•••••	78 21	• • • •	<b>24</b> 8		1
Cescr		19		20	19	WI.	• • • •	10		
aple Grove		16		18	8			46		
ella		6		85		29		9		•
ichmond		18		18		<u>.</u> .	••••	<b>3</b> 5		``
hawano, town	••••	7	••••	16	•••••	9	••••	18		,
village	4	50	••••	60	• • • • • •	10	•••	108	••••	4
eneca	••••			14 80	•••••	14 80	••••	8 1	••••	:
aukechon		88		5	28			54		
Total		198		415		217		416		4
SHEBUYGAN.		====								
reenbush		210	<b> </b>	101	109			287		1
erman		22		251		229		62		8
olland	••••	203		59	151	· · · · _ · ·	•••	847		
ima	• • • •	148	· · · · ·	150	100	<b>7</b>	••••	<b>246</b> .		1
yndonlitchell	•••	189 84		<b>89</b> 99	100	75	• • • •	251 89	i	1
oselle		5		105		100	• • • •	76		
lymouth		179		249		70		264		2
hine		5		147		143		68		1
ussell		_5		52		47		6		1
cott		83		78	19	iii	• • • •	162	• • • •	
heboygan, town		6		147				58	118	18
city, let ward	28 85	• • • •	98 178	• • • •		65 148	74 168	••••	115 219	• • •
3d ward	27	••••	76	••••		49	98	••••	89	•••
4th ward		••••	143	••••	<b>                                     </b>	188	70	••••	215	
		88		489	l	890		410	<u> </u>	63
heboygan Falls		88								

#### RLECTION STATISTICS.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.		Governor, 1873.							President, 1879.			
	Wash- burn.		Tay- lor.		Rep. Opp. Maj. Maj.		Gran		Greeley.			
SHEBOYGAN—con.								•				
Sherman		<b>40</b>	••••	117 108	••••	77 96		11 97	 	189 91		
Total	1,	449	8	,480		1,081	2	,687		,948		
TREMPEALEAU.										-		
Albion Arcadia Burnside Caledonia Ettrick Gale Hale Lincoln. Preston		36 116 50 29 90 114 47 100 106 108		55 6 10 88 70 11 28	86 61 44 19 57 44 86 72 108			55 204 72 74 187 183 78 158 166 111		88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88		
Trempealeau		189 928	••••	118 889	19 584		1	,457		417		
VERNON			==			===		101		41(		
Bergen Christiana Clinton Coon Forest Franklin Genoa Greenwood Hamburg Harmony Hillsborough Jefferson Kickapoo Liberty Stark Sterling Union Viroqua Webster Wheatland Whitestown		89 141 55 78 57 106 67 16 98 118 145 45 45 103 80 985 64 95 59		26 8 7 9 8 22 34 41 80 7 56 24 77 22 27 29 20 56 24 22 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	13 188 46 64 49 84 43 111 25 191 19 28 74 10 179 40 78 46	25		92 108 95 161 72 56 142 128 141 155 93 46 92 177 59 292 100 94 97		57 8 19 18 49 25 24 29 49 49 49 49 51 18 26 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		
Total	1,	706		547	1,159		2	,445		542		
WALWORTH.				<u> </u>								
Bloomfield Darien Delavan East Troy Elkhorn Geneva La Fayette La Grange		107 116 266 156 142 218 95 119		15 59 111 69 56 104 54 21	92 57 155 87 86 109 41			177 197 364 214 153 284 194 178		40 98 119 93 96 107 82		

	Go	vernor, 1	President, 1879.				
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.	
WALWORTH-con.	<b>}</b>			1			
Linn		19	44	••••			
Lyons Richmond	119	118	16	• • • • • •		190	
Sharon	179	50	129 56	•••••	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	77	
Spring Prairie Sugar Creek	100	25	65	• • • • • •	1	5i	
Trov	1 96	72	24		149	9	
WalworthWhitewater	110	189	268	• • • • • •	1	87	
Total	2,482	1,075	1,407		8,512	1,49	
WASHINGTON.							
Addison	1	212	••••		21	24	
arton	30 16	190		90 107	55 8	17	
farmington	40	171		181	119	15	
Permantown		142 291		120 149	55	18	
ackson	1 4	146		142	85	19	
Kewaskum	72	111		39 170	110	11	
Polk Richfleld	10	186		176	28	29	
schielsingervillo	4	85		81	14	6	
Trenton	1 18	918 127		181 114	71	25	
West Bend, town	1 19	68		49	41	10	
village		145		111	87	16	
Total	463	2,834		1,871	947	27	
WAUKESHA.							
Brookfield Delafield		<b>278</b>	55	905	98	29	
Eagle	99	187		36	125	18	
denesee	144	140	4	84	181	19	
Lenominee	128	283		159	130	j 13 j 29	
Certon	110	166	•••	56 9	148	14	
Mukwonago Muskego	42	127	• • • • • •	85	140	11	
New Berlin	] 70	188	• • • • •	118	110	94	
Oconomowoc	111	119	•••••	10 <b>59</b>	148	19	
)t!awa	1 81	82	• • • • • •	ĭ	116	7	
Pewaukee Bummit	194	164	80	8	219	17	
Vernon	108	64	89		147	7	
Waukesha	880	988	- 22		874	30	
Total	2,086	2,641		555	2,671	2,79	

COUNTES AND TOWNS.  WAUPACA.	Governor, 1873.							President, 1879.			
	Wash- burn.		Tay- lor.		Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.	Grant.		Greeley.		
					į						
Bear Creek		95		50		25		86		52	
Caledonia	• • • •	7	•••	84	<u></u> -	77		26		78	
Dayton		108	• • • •	80	78		••••	129 23	••••	84	
Dupont	• • • • • •	85		14	71			120		17	
Fremont		58	• • • •	25	96	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		70	1	50	
Helvetia		27		7	200		1	28		ī	
lola		108	• • • •	2	101	1		127		\$	
Larrabee		58		88	25	<b> </b>		68		20	
Lebanon		7		70		68		20		8	
Lind	• • • •	81	ļ	<b>BO</b>	81		••••	126		6	
Little Wolf	:	68		40	28		• • •	75		54	
Matteson		<b>88</b> 84	••••	18 58	90 26			49 98		14 48	
Mukwa New London—	••••	<b>078</b>	• • • •	00	200			20		-	
city, 1st ward	51		77	••••		26	59	••••	66		
2d ward	59		48		16		78	••••	1 40		
8d ward*	7	• • • •	22	••••		15	10	••••	80	•••	
		117		142		95	<b>-</b>	147		18	
Royalton		49		87	12			199		5	
St. Lawrence		100	••••	28	78			125		8	
Scandinavia	••••	149	• • • •	5	144		• • • •	155		4	
Union	[	19	• • • •	12	7	••••		85		1	
Waupuca	4	<b>297</b> 84	• • • •	80 1 <b>29</b>	217		• • • •	876 120	1	6 14	
Weyauwoga		<u> </u>	• • •	120		45		120		19	
Total	1,	542		898	680	<u></u>	2,050		<u>                                     </u>	94	
WAUSHARA.											
Aurora.		194		12	112	<b>]</b>	<b> </b>	174		8	
Bloomfeld	<b>{····</b>	8		118	<u>-</u> -	50		76		11	
Coloma		20		18	ت ا			58		' '	
Dakota Deerfield	• • • •	2°	• • • •	6 2	91 93	•••••		58 41		1	
Hancock		61	••••	15	46			75		ġ	
	1	120		20 21	100			185		8	
				27		1	•••	98			
Leon				21	42					9	
Leon		63 88		<b>3</b> 1 7	49 76			98	1		
Leon	••••	63 83 66		7 28	76 88			98 100		1	
Leon	••••	68 88 66 118		7 28 31	76 36 87			98 100 192	1		
Leon Marion Mount Morris Oasis Plainfield Poysippi	••••	63 83 66 118 97		7 28 31 38	76 38 87 74			98 100 192 98		8	
Leon Marion Mount Morris Oasis Plainfield Poysippi Richford	••••	68 88 66 118 97 40		7 28 31 26 1	76 86 87 74 89			98 100 192 98 57	• • • •	8	
Leon Marion Mount Morris Oasis Plainfield Poysippi Richford Rose	••••	68 88 66 118 97 40 56		7 28 31 26 1	76 86 87 74 89 52			98 100 192 92 57 63	•••	8	
Leon Marion Mount Morris Oasis Plainfield Poysippi Richford Rose Saxeville		68 88 66 118 97 40 56		7 28 31 28 1 4	76 86 87 74 89 58 71			98 100 192 92 57 63 111	•••	3	
Leon Marion Mount Morris Oasis Plainfield Poysippi Richford Rose Saxeville Springwater		68 88 66 118 97 40 86 94		7 28 31 26 1 4 26 8	76 88 87 74 89 53 71 59			96 100 192 92 57 63 111 82		8 1 8	
Leon Marion Mount Morris Oasis Plainfield Poysippi Richford Rose Saxeville Springwater Warren		68 88 66 118 97 40 56 94 67 68		7 28 31 38 1 4 28 8	76 88 87 74 89 53 71 59 28			96 100 192 92 57 63 111 82 77	•••	8 1 3 1	
Leon Marion Mount Morris Oasis Plainfield Poysippi Richford Rose Saxeville Springwater		68 88 66 118 97 40 86 94		7 28 31 26 1 4 26 8	76 88 87 74 89 53 71 59			96 100 192 92 57 63 111 82		1' 8 10 3 11 20 20 20	

In Outagamie County, and vote not included in the total for the county

## Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

	Go	vernor, i	1873.		Presiden	vt, 1879.	
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	Rep.	Opp.	Grant.	Greeley.	
WINNEBAGO.		•		-			
Omro. Oshkosh, town city, 1st ward 2d ward 8d ward 4th ward 5th ward 6th ward Utica. Vinland. Winchester	86 90 159 80 90 161 87 88 802 84 821 84 821 149 127 194 150 47 988 988 169 77 86 96	109 51 207 64 18 107 44 159 831 199 70 75 82 29 27 58 58	13 43 54 4 99 65 195 40 162 80  80  80  80 	27 27 28 183 65 196 159 59	110 58 191 819 847 94 477 96 477 96 149 477 96 95 60 357 113 116	15 88 89 89 895 975 101 40 107 805 948 980 63 115 115 1115 1115 1115 1116	
Winneconne	995	150	75	100	848	129	
Total	2,858	2, 591	967		4,980	2,000	
WOOD,			,				
Centralia. Dexter Grand Rapids, town city, 1st ward 3d ward 8d ward Lincoln Remington. Rudolph Saratoga Seneca. Sigel	58 7 14 7 25 76 20 4 94 9	46 18 48 29 119 18 19 15	19 19 19	10 86 40 11 48 29 10	155 84 89 170 40 48 42 88 25 84	44 88 88 118	
Total	296	828		109	568	47	

<sup>\*</sup>City of Necnah, created by the legislature in 1878.

## THE LEGISLATIVE VOTE.

In districts where two candidates were in the field holding like general political views, and in districts where a candidate was in the field with no one opposing, the vote the candidate received is given, but the column of majorities shows the party majority in the district as disclosed by the gubernatorial election of 1878, and is designated with a (\*). Independent candidates designated thus (†).

SENATE.

District.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition Candidate.	Vote.	Rep.	Opp.
I	John A. Bentley	2,657	P. H. O'Rourk	2,999		343
II	J. 8. Curtis	2,149	John M. Read	2,898		744
III	W. H. Lindwurm †		F. W. Cotzhausen.	4,818	*1,988	2,845
IV	A. E. Bleekman	4,288	No candidate	• • • • • • • •	*1,958	· · · <u>· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · </u>
_▼	Philo Belden	1,591	Charles Herrick	2,498	• • • • • • •	889
VI	John Bentleyt	2,137	John Black	5,188		8,046
VII	John A. Johnson.	2,908	A. R. Cornwall	2,497	506	
VIII	T. D. Weeks	8,207	John F. Potter	2,111	1,096	•••••
X,	William Blair	2,116 2,187	H. C. Barnard John A. Rice	2,008 2,541	118	984
îx	Francis Campbell	2,129	H. W. Barnes	1,918	216	354
XÎÎ	A. C. Dodge	1,862	Harvey T. Moore .	1,370	<b>210</b>	8
rîiî	C. P. Lovali	2,909	S. D. Burchard	5,427	• • • • • • •	2,518
XIV	J. B. Quimby	1,448	J. Stephens Tripp	1,175	878	7,010
XV	H. H. Smith	2,841	Carl H. Schmidt	2,579		288
XVI	J. C. Holloway	2,401	Ira W. Brunson	2,090	811	
XVII	H. N. Davis	5, 166	W. P. Hall	1,740	8,426	
XVIII	W. H. Hiner	2,698	A. C. Whiting	2,118	580	
XIX	R. McCardy	4,295	C. A. Welsbrod	2,946	1,849	
XX	No candidate		Joseph Wagner	1,078		*1,220
		• • • • • •	And'w Dieringert	935	• • • • • •	
XXI	M. H. McCord	4,899	W. D. Carr	8,106	1,716	
XXII	O. R. Potter	1,819	R. Schlichting	2,678	• • • • • • •	1,454
XXIII	L. A. Cole	2,572	W. S. Greene	8,988		1,411
XXIA	H. D. Barron	8,85 <del>0</del>	C. L. Taylor	2,128	1,236	•••••
XXVI	R. L. D. Potter P. Baldwin	8,856	Orrin W. Bow	2,888	1,468	024
XXVII	Evan O. Jones	1,669 8,068	R. E. Davis A. G. Cook	2,019 1,903	1,155	851
XXVIII	P. J. Miller	1,691	Geo. Kronskop	2,274		588
XXIX	Thomas B. Scott	4,555	Seth Reeves	2,549	2,006	
XXX	Samuel W. Hunt.	2,618	H. P. Graham	2,808		190
XXXI	G. C. Hixon	.2,213	G. M. Woodward	1,952	<b>96</b> 1	100
XXXII	R. C. Field	2,854	R. Dewhurst	2,097	257	
XXXIII	No candidate	-,	Adam Schantz	4,823		*8,475
				_,		

<sup>\*</sup>Majority on Gubernatorial vote of 1878.

# The Legislative Vote—continued.

ASSEMBLY.

Those marked thus (\*) are the majorities on the Gubernatorial vote of 1878.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition Candidate.	Vote.	Rep.	Opp.
Adams, etc.—	Chas. A. Cady.	807	No candidate	• • • • •	•415	••••
Ashland, etc.	S. S. Fifield	1,786	Daniel Mears	216	1,570	• • • • •
Brown, etc.— II	H. K. Cowles W. H. Bartran. No candidate	688	M. L. Martin Luther Wilson. P. Hobbins	599 434 878	<b>954</b>	59 *896
Buffalo— I	A. Finkelnberg	927	Harvey Brown.	817	110	••••
CALUMET— I	F. J. Curtis	565	B. F. Carter	1,278	• • • • • •	698
Сніррема—	J. M. Bingham.	764	Charles Detloff	698	68	
CLARK, etc.—	Mark Douglas	921	Ludwig Peters.	850	n	
	J. Bowman Samuel Hasey. H. W. Roblier.		Charles Baker. Wm.H.Proctor. J. W. Robinson	517	849 55 85 <u>8</u>	
CRAWFORD—	J. D. Jones	7300	W. H. Evans	.1,059	••••	886
DANE— I III IV	S. C. Head C. R. Warner W. N. Hawes C. E. Loveland	598	John Johnson. Philo Dunning. J. B. Kehl Mich'l Johnson	1,888 1,162		59 343 564 349
Dodge, etc.—  II III IV VI	D. L. Bancroft. No candidate C. H. Melcher	480 504 219	John Stinson D. C. Gowdey. John W. Perry. Jacob Bodden A. H. Lehmann Bedor Woodt John Dunn, Jr.	903 495 462	118	230 *766 *755
Door, etc.—	D. A. Reed	694	Moses Kilgore.	581		*166
DUNN, etc.—	J.R.McDonaldt S. L. Plummer.	1	E.T.Tillap ght. L. G. Wood	659	741	
EAU CLAIRE-	Wm.P.Bartlett.	651	T. Carmichael.	1,065	<b> </b>	214
FOND DU LAC- I	Chester Hazen. Elihu Colman	1,215	David Whitton. Thos. S. Weeks James Lafferty pendent.	1,602	•••••	64 887 •1,2 <b>9</b> 0

# The Legislative Vote-Assembly-continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition. Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.
GRANT— IIIIV	Wm. Brandon. Thos. Watson. J. B. Moore Robert Glenn.	598 439 590 596	Thos. Jenkins. J. B. Callis G. Wehrle Jared Warner	608 552 584 507	89	
Green— I	C. R. Deniston.	1,888	C.D.W.Leonard	1,877	6	•••••
Green Lake— 1	8. M. Knox	1,859	No candidate	•••••	+294	
Iowa— I	C. C. David Wm. Robinson	800 611	W. E. Rowe John Strachan.	928 537	74	193
Jeffresox— I II	No candidate StephenFaville L. B. Caswell		P. Devy C. Beckmant. Austin Kellogg A. Scheuber	758 884 842 973	45	• • • • • • •
JUNEAU-	J. T. Kingston.		Wm. Hale	898	207	••••
Kenosha— I	Fran. Paddock	777	R. S. Houston.	1,005	• • • •	228
LA CROSSE— I	R. M. Mooer	1,740	D. A.McDonald	1,866		136
LA FAYETTE-	John S. Wiley.	1,845	John F. Beard.	1,874	••••	29
Manitowoc — I II III	Peter Phillips. O. S. Davis R. Klingholz	467 886 <b>942</b>	C. R. Zorn B. S. Lorigan J. Rankin	600 834 1,045	• • • • • • •	188 498 802
Marathon— I	No candidate		WC Silverthorn C. Hæflingert	715 842	• • • • • • •	*462
Marquette	Frank Abbott .	299	Wm. Murphy	762	•••••	463
MILWAUKER— I II IV	S. W. Granger. No candidate. H.Greenmant. L. A. Proctor	480 #88 60%	A. L. Cary J. Hamilton A. Richtert James McGrath A. W. Phelps	461 1,277 161 495 706	•••••	81 *1,896 212 104
V VII VIII	J. A. Becher C. M. Sanger J. H. Tweedy No candidate	714 69 879	C. H. Larkin D. H. Richards. F. H. West F. Vogel† John Fellenz	822 986 705 917 552	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	108 917 826 •421
<b>X</b>	No candidate.  Amos Thomas. M. L. Burdick.	887 441	J. L. Semmann P. Schuengelt. Peter Porth James McIver	1, 186 187 679 799		9644 293 358

# The Legislative Vote-Assembly-continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Opp.
Monror— I	Eli Waste J. Winship J. F. Richards†	518	No candidate T. McCaul		*116 *17	
Oconto— I	H. M. Royce	774	James A.Glynn	716	58	
OUTAGAMIE— (In part) I	No candidate	•••••	G.N.Richmond	2,050		+937
OEAUKEE— III				578 459 679	•••••	*896
Pierce— I	J. H. Persons	1,429	No candidate	••••		+56
Portage— I	D. R. Cloments S. A. Shermant		A. H. Bancroft	2290	*495	
RAGINE — I II	John Elkins John Balloch	832 1,005	Chas. F. Bliss. E. N. White	1,079 1,106	•••••	247 101
RICHLAND— III	J. B. McGrew . P. M. Smith	894 464	No candidate J. S. Ellsworth	451	•76 18	••••
ROCK— I III IV V	M. Osborne S. C. Carr A. Barlass A. Henderson . H. A. Patterson	748 651 428 625 633	No candidate A. D. McLean . N. W.Tripp (P) No candidate John Winans	933 369 189	*599 418 *478 *579 184	100
St. Croix— I	H. S. Clapp	1,258	O. Strahl	919	884	 
Sauk— III	John Young D. E. Welch	589 1,889	Carl C. Kuntz. No candidate	612	*474	73
Bhawano, etc. I	L. E. Darling	1,180	John C. Hoxie. Geo. Warren †.	1,096 134	94	• • • • •
Sheboygan— I II III.	No candidate S. G. Putnam C. C. Rogers	<b>571</b> 616	J. Bodenstab S. D. Hubbard. Julius Wolf	1,080 766 708	•••••	*956 193 91
Tremphalbau I	N. D.Comstock	951	L. Porter	239	602	• • • • •
Vernon— III.	Wm. Frazier Edgar Eno	1,144 774	No candidate D. W. Adams†	286	•783 •875	

† Independent.

# ELECTION STATISTICS.

# The Legislative Vote-Assembly-continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Opp.
WALWORTH— III	W. R. Herron . F. A. Buckbee. Wm. Burgit	786 779 883	John Jeffers E. B. Farnum . P.G.Harrington	964 494 896	479 848 487	•••••
WASHINGTON - I	No candidate No candidate	1	H. W. Sawyer . J. Riordan	1,841 1,879		*964 *1,007
WAUKESHA— III	F. G. Parks D. Rhoda	857 1,024	W. H. Hardy H. Clasen Thos. Lambet .	1,828		606 299
WAUPACA— [In part.] I	C. Caldwell	990	H. C. Mumbrue	671	819	•••••
WAUSHARA— I	J. A. Williams. C. H.Stowers †.		No candidate	•••••	*857	••••
WINNEBAGO— I III IV	S. Bowron P. Verbeck Carlton Foster. Frank Leach	789 771 651 689	Gabe Bouck W. P. Peckham No candidate No candidate	1,080	*150 *69	505 959

The Legislative Vote-Assembly-continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition Candidate.	Vote.	Rep.	Opp.
MONROE— III	Eli Waste J. Winship J. F. Richards†	518	No candidate T. McCaul	592	*116 *17	••••
Осонто— I	H. M. Royce	774	James A.Glynn	716	58	••••
OUTAGAMIE— (In part)	No candidate	••••	G.N.Richmond	2,050	• •,• • • •	+937
Ozaukee— I	No candidate R. Schmidtt	l	E. R. Blaket A. M. Alling A. Zimmerman	578 459 679	•••••	+820 860
PIERCE— I	J. H. Persons	1,429	No candidate	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•54
Portage— I	D. R. Clemente S. A. Shermant		A. H. Bancroft	290	<b>*495</b>	••••
RACINE — I II		882 1,005	Chas. F. Bliss. E. N. White	1,079 1,106	•••••	947 101
RICHLAND— I		894 464	No candidate J. S. Ellsworth	451	•76 18	••••
ROCK— II III IV V	S. C. Carr A. Barlass A. Henderson .	428 <b>62</b> 5	No candidate A. D. McLean . N. W.Tripp (P) No candidate John Winans	233 389 189	*529 418 *473 *572 184	108
St. Croix— I	H. S. Clapp	1,258	O. Strahl	919	884	
SAUK— III	John Young D. E. Welch	539 1,339	Carl C. Kuntz. No candidate	612	<b>*474</b>	73
SHAWANO, etc.	L. E. Darling	1,180	John C. Hoxie. Geo. Warren †.	1,096 184	94	••••
SHEBOYGAN— III	No candidate S. G. Putnam C. C. Rogers	671 616	J. Bodenstab S. D. Hubbard. Julius Wolf	1,090 766 708	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*956 195 92
TREMPEALEAU I	N. D.Comstock	951	L. Porter	289	662	•••••
VERMON— I	<del>-</del>	1,144 774 Indepe	•	286	*782 *875	•••••

† Independent.

## ELECTION STATISTICS.

# The Legislative Vote-Assembly-continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Opposition Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Opp. Maj.
WALWORTH— I III	W. R. Herron . F. A. Buckbee. Wm. Burgit	736 772 883	John Jeffers E. B. Farnum . P.G.Harrington	264 494 896	472 848 487	•••••
WASHINGTON - III	No candidate No candidate		H. W. Sawyer . J. Riordan	1,841 1,879	••••	*864 *1,007
WAUKESHA— III	F. G. Parks D. Rhoda	857 1,094	W. H. Hardy H. Clasen Thos. Lambet .	1,828		606 299
WAUPACA— [In part.] I	C. Caldwell	990	H. C. Mumbrue	671	819	
WAUSHARA— I	J. A. Williams. C. H.Stowers †.		No candidate	• • • • • •	+857	
Winnebago— II III IV	S. Bowron P. Verbeck Carlton Foster. Frank Leach	789 771 651 689	Gabe Bouck W. P. Peckham No candidate No candidate	1,080	*150 *69	505 259

# THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1873. [BY COUNTLES.]

_	Comme	GOVE	RNOR.	LIEUT. G	OVERNOB.	BEC'Y O	P STATE.
	COUNTIES.	Washburn	Taylor.	Baker.	Parker.	Young.	Doyle.
1	Adams		125	689	114	641	84
2	Ashland	61	265	284	89	288	88
8 4	Barron Bayfield	856 102	169 12	528 118	5 2	522 113	9 8
5	Brown		2,030	1,885	1,984	1,804	2,018
6	Buffalo	689	1,105	657	1,089	655	1,090
7	Burnett	247	12	246	12	246	11
8	Calumet		1,857	516	1,849	517	1,850
9 10	Chippewa	587 862	879 429	571 406	898 884	577 361	890 480
īĭ	Columbia	2,001	1,509	1,976	1,520	2,004	1,49
12	Crawford	681	1,112	676	1,118	654	1,130
13	Dane	8,760	4,295	8,679	4,848	8,906	4,148
14 15	Dodge	1,828	4,562	1,850	4,548	1,875	4,509
16	Door Douglas	588 19	218 70	541 89	211	539	218 50
17	Dunn	687	622	925	890	940	877
18	Eau Claire	810	1,122	895	1,048	892	1.047
19	Fond du Lac.	2,982	8,926	2,805	4,048	2, 950	8,899
20	Grant	2,405	2,104	2,852	2,084	2,887	9,11
21 22	Green	1,402	1,866	1,858	1,404	1,346	1,401
23	Green Lake . Iowa	896 1,834	60 <b>2</b> 1,549	883 1,830	612 1,557	883 1,337	1,551
24	Jackson	489	515	565	447	557	444
25	Jefferson	1,630	2,950	1,536	2,985	1,629	2,949
26	Juneau	1,110	909	1,105	914	1,105	918
27 28	Kenosha	862	942	856	943	864	989
20	Kewaunee La Crosse	181 2,147	807 1,458	210 1,684	780 1,888	209 1,745	781 1,824
80	La Fayette	1,294	1,480	1,276	1,445	1,285	1,438
31	Manitowoc	831	2,715	867	2.677	884	2,704
82	Marathon	817	779	804	788	810	783
83	Marquette	845	739	848	789	845	736
34 85	Milwaukee	2,887	10,485	8.278	9,989	2.886	10,411
<b>36</b>	Monroe	1,267 710	1,184 790	1,272 708	1,118 801	1,267 717	1,129
87	Outagamie	1,031	2,092	1,019	2,096	1,039	2,086
<b>3</b> 8	Ozaukee	235	1,889	227	1,847	733	1,849
89	Pepin	481	308	488	805	431	806
40 41	Pierce	687	741	1,140 528	295 221	873 528	571
42	Polk Portage	524 1,044	2:28 549	1,060	584	1.063	221 531
48	Racine	1,888	2,188	2,180	1,844	1,883	8,144
44	Richland	1,148	1,066	1,147	1,058	1, 146	1,039
45	Rock	8,847	1,279	8,168	1,458	8,288	1,974
46 47	St. Croix	1.028	1,151	1,085	1,128	1.038	1,141
7· 4:	Sauk Shawano	1,550 198	1,115 415	1,587 199	1,125 415	1,594 199	1,058 415
48	Sheboygan.	1,449	2,480	1,459	2,478	1,459	2,475
<b>5</b> Ú	Trempealeau	923	839	995	268	918	847
<b>51</b>	Vernon	1,706	547	1,597	648	1.702	543
52	Walworth	2,482	1,075	2,444	1,097	2,481	1.076
58 54	Washington.	468 9 098	2, 334 9 841	638 2,144	2,160 2,598	457 2,107	2,348
55	Waukesha Waupaca	2,086 1,542	2,641 902	1,545	2,095	1,556	2,620 883
56	Waushara	1,270	418	1,279	404	1,284	897
57	Winnebago.	2,858	2,591	2,660	2,775	2,874	2,585
58	Wood	226	828	204	844	227	827
	Motel	<b>84 994</b>	Q1 ±00	R7 000	90 010	67 110	On ren
	Total	66,224	81,599	67,208	80,212	67,110	80,539

Election of State Officers—continued.

STATE TREASURER.			ATT'Y G	ENERAL,	BTATE	SUPT.	COM. OF IMMIGRA'N.		
	Johnson.	Kuehn.	Frisby.	Sloan.	Graham.	Searing.	Lindman	Argard.	
}	654	80	642	97	689	91	656	77	
	264	<b>38</b>	279 528	88 5	289 522	88 5	288 522	87	
١	5 <b>97</b> 118	2 8	118	8	113	8	118	8	
ł	1,295	2,015	1,289	2,012	1,820	1,996	1,811	2,007	
ŀ	632	1, 101	658	1,092	655	1,091	649 247	1, 095 19	
١	247 508	12 1,859	947 514	12 1,850	250 521	9 1,845	514	1,850	
ı	596	871	577	891	577	890	554	910	
ŀ	861	427	858	481	415	875	344	431	
Ì	<b>2,</b> 003 680	1,257 1,104	1,984 682	1,518 1,108	2,001 682	1,499 1,110	2,001 683	1,500 1,108	
I	8,801	4, 204	8,834	4, 216	8,837	4, 121	8,753	8, 956	
1	1,859	4,525	1,723	4,664	1,863	4, 524	1,861	4, 525	
	532	218	539	214	541	211	540 89	213 50	
l	89 939	5ı) 878	989 989	51 881	89 942	<b>49</b> 378	831	488	
İ	948	991	886	1,051	889	1,048	691	1,240	
1	2,957	8, 919	2,956	8,882	2,952	8,907	2,980	3,900	
1	2, 350	2, 125	2,872	2, 126 1, 408	2,866 1,841	2, 128 1, 417	2,860 1,851	2, 197 1, 407	
ı	1,368 880	1, 894 614	1,851 855	639	884	610	1,888	612	
Ì	1, 379	1,508	1,881	1,551	1,837	1,546	1,885	1,55	
	562	488	510	492	558	447	512	490 <b>2</b> ,862	
١	1,617	2,960	1,615 1,101	<b>2,</b> 964 915	1,606 1,106	2, 869 912	1,619 1,105	918	
ı	1,107 863	911 939	863	988	868	929	888	931	
ı	169	820	181	809	287	702	181	806	
ı	1,788	1,809	1,730	1,876	1,756 1,281	1,855 1,442	1,716 1,282	1, 891 1, 440	
ı	1,324 760	1,400 2,784	1,277 845	1,446 2,705	882	2,666	843	2, 70	
۱	299	788	811	788	812	782	810	78	
ł	844	739	841	740	843	789 10.439	843	741 10, 189	
	2,454	10,769 1,120	2,748 1,274	10,427 1,119	2,817 1,469	10, 428 924	8,028 1,267	1, 12	
I	1,271 704	1,120	715	797	718	785	715	78	
١	1,085	2,089	1,048	2,079	1,036	2,090	1,036	2,096	
1	189	1,893 806	486 482	1,629 305	289 442	1,886 294	234 419	1,842 81	
ı	481 876	565	906	528	872	578	870	570	
-	524	221	529	221	583	217	529	220	
ł	1,064	530	1,062	518	1,06% 1,884	529 2, 145	1,064 1,878	580 2, 154	
ļ	1,879 1,143	2, 144 1, 061	1,881 1,149	2,148 1,058	1,156	1,052	1,156	1,05	
I	8, 300	1,271	8, 816	1,808	8,295	1,,827	8,885	1,277	
ı	1,102	1,074	1,032	1,148	1,030	1.150	1,024	1,14° 1,12°	
	1,484	1,179 417	1,541 199	1,128 415	1,550 199	1,115 415	1,540 199	41	
١	197 1,444	2,483	1,440	2, 487	1,451	2,478	1,452	2, 47	
1	957	808	916	849	916	849	912	851 801	
	1,700	547	1,700	548	1,790 2,469	547 1,095	1,690 2,471	581 1,086	
	2, 468 420	1,095 2,369	2,460 1,659	1,094 1,062	456	2, 254	458	2, 842	
. 1	2,119	2, 622	2,100	2, 629	2,105	2, 635	2, 129	2, 630	
۱	1,544	890	1,556	879	1,556	884 400	1,561	880 40:	
	1,281	401 2,579	1,280 2,861	402 2,590	1,281 2,901	2,563	1,280 2,864	2,55	
	<b>2,</b> 880 <b>220</b>	333	222	888	226	828	218	88	
	66, 474	80, 849	67, 921	79, 594	67, 187	80, 147	66, 554	80,63	

## SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

## ' FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	18	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
COUNTIES.	Rep.	Dem.	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Wil- liams.	Sloan.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.	
Kenosha Racine Rock Walworth Waukesha.	1,104 2,403 8,860 8,225 2,481	928 1,934 1,175 1,465 2,720	1,051 2,073 8,661 2,908 2,418	901 1,659 1,504 1,270 2,529	1,410 2,882 5,155 8,588 2,681	1,230 2,138 1,751 1,528 2,733	962 1,888 8,847 2,482 9,066	942 2, 138 1, 279 1, 075 2, 641	
Total	12, 528	8, 222	12, 106	7,868	15,666	9, 880	10,665	8,075	

Republican majority in 1870	4,801
Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1871	4.248
Majority for Chas. G. Williams (Rep.), for Congress, in 1879	8. 98s
Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1878	9 800
Majority for washbarn, for dovernor, in 1919	4,000

## SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	1870.		1871.		1879.		1878.	
COUNTIES.	Rep.	Dem.	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Hazel- ton.	Smith.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.
Columbia Dane Jefferson Sauk	2,062 3,850 2,195 1,352	1,417 8,818 8,158 860	2, 948 4, 171 2, 225 1, 883	1, 579 8, 865 2, 867 891	8, 108 5, 027 2, 579 2, 699	1, 854 4, 949 8,595 1, 886	2,001 8,760 1,690 1,550	1,509 4,295 2,950 1,115
Total	9, 459	8, 755	10,476	9, 202	18,408	,11,784	8,941	9,869

Republican majority in 1870	700 1,274 1,694
Majority for Taylor, for Governor, in 1878	928

# Summary of Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

## THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	1870.		1871.		1879.		1873.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Barber.	War- den.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.
Crawford Grant Green Iowa La Fayette. Richland	850 2,818 1,797 1,679 1,943 1,604	884 1,480 823 1,962 1,888 810	814 8,154 1,757 1,457 1,616 1,401	916 1,971 934 1,683 1,619 1,009	1,178 4,278 2,467 2,079 2,076 1,672	1,177 2,859 1,282 2,030 1,940 1,092	681 2,405 1,402 1,334 1,294 1,148	1,118 2,104 1,366 1,549 1,430 1,066
Total	10,151	7,797	10,199	8,074	18,745	9,880	8,264	8,627

Republican majority in 1870	2,845
Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1871	2.125
Majority for J. Allen Barber (Rep.), for Congress, in 1872	8.865
Majority for Taylor, for Governor, in 1878	868
• •	

## FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1878.	
COUNTIES.	Rep.	Dem.	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Wink- ler.	Mitch- ell.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.
Milwaukee. Ozaukee Washington	8,097 148 719	9,511 1,855 2,467	8, 690 295 666	5,631 1,574 9,871	5,616 574 980	8,855 1,697 2,729	2,837 235 463	10, 485 1,839 2, 334
Total	8,954	13,823	4,651	9, 576	7,120	18,281	3,535	14,608

Democratic majority in 1870	9,879
Majority for Doolittle, for Governor, in 1871	4.925
Majority for Alex. Mitchell (Dem.), for Congress, in 1872	6.161
Majority for Taylor, for Governor, in 1878	11 078

# Summary of Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

## FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1871.		1879.		<sub>[</sub> 1878.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Bets.	Eld- redge.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.
Dodge Fond du Lac Manitowoc. Sheboygan.	2,428 8,240 8,000 2,521	4,538 8,794 1,527 2,865	2,538 3,596 1,452 1,927	4,575 8,875 1,888 1,948	3,117 4,876 2,448 2,571	5,596 4,898 2,596 3,082	1,898 2,932 831 1,449	4.569 8,926 9,715 2,460
Total	11,189	12,294	9,518	12,236	12,507	15,587	7,040	18,688

Democratic majority in 1870	1,085
Majority for Doolittle, for Governor, in 1871	2.728
Majority for Charles A. Eldredge (Dem.), for Congress, in 1873.	8.060
Majority for Taylor, for Governor, in 1873	6.648
	0,000

## SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	1870.		18	1871.		1879.		73.
COUNTIES.	Rep.	Dem.	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Saw- yer.	Linds- ley.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.
Brown Calumet Door Green Lake Kewaunee Outagamie . Waupaca Waushara	655 1,185 1,557 1,618	1,644 1,157 167 689 580 1,564 759 246	1,835 636 578 1,299 861 1,219 1,575 1,570	1,789 1,189 166 610 669 1,746 881 844	9,599 798 891 1,576 604 1,566 1,962 1,710	9,322 1,299 198 1,027 916 1,965 1,046 418	1,296 508 538 896 181 1,031 1,543 1,270	2,080 1,357 218 603 8)7 2,093 418
Winnebago. Total	12,870	1,876 8,682	8,005 11,508	9,258	15,808	3, 167 12,858	2, 858	2,591

Republican majority in 1870	4,198
Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1871	2,255
Majority for Philetus Sawyer (Rep.), for Congress, in 1872	8,445
Majority for Philetus Sawyer (Rep.), for Congress, in 1879  Majority for Taylor, for Governor, in 1878	887

# Summary of Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

## SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

j	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	Rusk.	Mars- ton.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.
Buffalo	689	262	1,156	507	1,098	609	689	1,105
Clark	618	195	877	154	894	174	862	429
Eau Claire	757	604	1,409	890	1,581	855	810	1,122
Jackson	406	220	668	856	866	455	489	515
La Crosse	1,404	883	1,798	1,874	2,269	1,898	2,147	1,458
Monroe	1,586	1,042	1,209	914	2,092	1,464	1,267	1,184
Pepin	857	44	577	237	558	877	481	803
Pierce	850	479	1,228	534	1,464	684	687	741
St. Croix	986	712	1,182	1,015	1,852	1,220	1,023	1,115
Trempe-l'u	964	250	988	294	1,442	423	923	888
Vernon	1,847	215	1,686	416	2,567	448	1,708	547
Total	9,846	4,775	12,277	6,691	16,188	8,547	10,484	8,844

Republican majority in 1870 5,0	m
Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1871	24
Majority for J. M. Rusk (Rep.), for Congress, in 1872 7.6	38
Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1873 1,6	40

## EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	18	70.	18	1871. 1879.		79.	18	78.
COUNTIES.	Rep.	Dem.	Wash- burn.	Doo- little.	McDill.	Car- son.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Burnett Chippewa Douglas Dunn Juneau Marathon Marquette Oconto Polk Portage	706 84 40 66 42 540 123 689 1,075 229 518 558 801 1,033	166 17 88 1 671 66 358 978 1,061 1,060 408 118 702	719 40 169 75 198 696 58 1,133 1,080 218 582 662 561 899	277 16 35 38 22 851 69 528 829 780 971 310 182 585	875 187 194 129 160 987 73 1,296 1,399 561 643 1,098 649 1,619	287 8 84 2 7 954 101 680 1,119 876 929 400 178 785	649 61 856 109 947 587 19 687 1,110 817 845 710 594 1,044	124 265 169 18 19 879 70 629 909 779 789 790 228
Shawano Wood	862 819	195 545	191 <b>84</b> 0	<b>259</b> <b>828</b>	412 611	465 468	198 <b>226</b>	415 8 <b>2</b> 8
Total	6,624	6,404	7,571	6,025	10,711	7,238	7, 175	6,886

Republican majority in 1870	290
Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1871	1,446
Majority for Alexander S. McDill, (Rep.) for Congress, in 1872	8,478
Majority for Washburn, for Governor, in 1878	289
222901103 101 11 412 2 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	

## THE GUBERNATORIAL VOTE

## At each Election since the Organization of the State.

Note.—In the following tables where no figures are given opposite the counties, in either of the columns, the counties were either unorganized in those years, or their votes are included with those of other counties to which they were attached, or no returns were received or canvassed of votes which may have been cast. In cases where votes were cast, but not canvassed, such votes are given as far as possible, and are designated thus (\*), but they are not included in the footings, except in the first two elections, in which the footings include all the returns found on file in the Secretary's office. In 1866, the name of La Pointe county was changed to Bayfield. In 1862, the name of Bad Ax county was changed to Vernon. In 1869, the name of Dallas county was changed to Barron.

Counties.	18	<b>48.</b>	18	49.	188	11.
COURTIES.	Tweedy.	Dewey.	Collins.	Dewey.	Farwell.	Upham.
Bayfield	107	270		52		
Brown	187	811	171	281	299	8:8
Calumet.	66	118	117	185	63	199
Columbia	411	828	482	410	714	788
Crawford	107	270	82	152	48	123
Dane	751	1,098	759	666	1.454	1,047
Dodge	706	1,116	714	1,253	1,802	1,401
Fond du Lac	510	622	889	, 640 1	1877	865
Grant	1,467	1,199	1,103	1,030	1,026	988
Green	406	481	834	443	504	530
Iowa.	745	847	655	688	659	679
Jefferson	898	1,157	649	897	1,121	1,152
Kenosha	000	1,101	0.20	OPI	1,209	
La Crosse	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				68	367 219
	863	1,232	416	1 004	467	
La Fayette	000	1,202	310	1,.094		719
Manitowoc	•••••	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	98	828
Marathon	Owe O		646		118	95
Marquette	258	290	247	259	681	729
Milwaukee	1,194	2,201	718	2,108	2,554	2,378
Outagamie		440	•••••	******	216	814
Portage	153	160	259	287	149	189
Racine	1,209	1,765	7:6	761	1,087	716
Richland	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		117	186
Rock	1,475	1,894	1,168	604	1,771	1,141
St. Crolx	65	67	21	56	78	100
Sauk	157	187	226	855	474	490
Sheboygan	884	554	823	685	553	1,010
Vernon					52	1 86
Walworth	1,856	1,478	667	646	1,641	858
Washington	268	1,598	208	1,610	520	1.760
Waukesha	938	1,197	669	1,819	1.541	1,507
Waupaca			<b> </b>	_ ,	58	66
Waushara					195	86
Winnebago	• • • • • • • • •	••••••	885	818	1,023	570
Total	14,621	19,875	11,817	16,701	22,819	21,819

The Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

<b>Commen</b>	i	1853.		18	55.	<i>55. 1857.</i>		
Counties.	Holton.	Barst'w	Baird.	Bashf'd.	Barst'w	Randall.	Cross	
dams	88	122	57	611	876	849	19	
ayfield		89	1		88		4	
rown	88	254	884	201	835	148	57	
uffalo				8	115	179	30	
alumet	90	250	98	818	877	861	45	
hippewa	• • • • • • • •		- <b></b>	77	121	70	2	
lark				4 505	45	59	4 0	
olumbia	706	816	206	1,585	906	1,781	1, 2	
rawford	24	118	29	120	168	278	380	
ane	1,234	1,620	177	2,380	2,867	2,668	3,9	
odge	1,418	1,992	81	2,187	2,864	2,329	2,1	
oorouglas			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	81	88	39 28	14	
unn	1			48	124	204	1	
au Claire	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	70	122	199	i	
ond du Lac	1,217	1,489	51	1,989	1,722	2,097	1,8	
rant	1,026	988	195	1,588	1,112	1,681	1,2	
reen	748	769	153	1,123	600	1,156	1,8	
owa.	464	402	135	768	1,092	765	9:	
ackson		113	7.3	176	114	886	8	
efferson	1,591	1,490	108	1,746	1,558	1,84	1,7	
uneau	1 2,002	1,100	100	2,120	1 -,000	499	5	
enosha	812	590	4	995	610	482	6	
ewannee	1		7			51	1	
a Crosse	150	276	61		1	684	8	
a Fayette		1,026	280	743	1,199	758	1,3	
lanitowoc	46	854	67	528	941	631	1,2	
larathon	4	205	208	88	104	197	2	
larquette	852	641	14	1,187	858	1,475	1,9	
lilwaukee	1,334	4,184	24	1,749	4,627	2,248	5,5	
lonroe				213	92	555	4	
conto		90	120	88	131	160	18	
utagamie	206	267	18	414	382	416	5	
zaukee	179	1,155		271	1,586	266	1,1	
ierce		71	34	147	55	306	1	
olk	1	50	14	20	149	111	1	
ortage	56	867	154	414	235	571	4	
acine	1,214	1,239	6	1,245	1,844	1,752	1,4	
ichland	127	185	18	448	186	538	6	
ock	1,832	1,875	837	2,690	1,018	8,425	1,6	
t. Croix					J	858	8	
ank	472	641	55	950	482	1,239	8	
hawano				44	88	15		
heboygan		1,889	4	1,108	1,306	1,276	1,0	
rempealeau				47	18	164		
ernon		208	77	806	296	549	4	
Valworth	1,584	1,062	208	2,660	1,112	2,885	1,0	
Vachington		1,462		528	2,301	841	1,4	
Vaukesha		1,594	54	2,324	1.512	2,269	1,8	
Vaupaca	153	217	50	385	806	986	4	
Vauehara		185	1	478	248	978	2	
Vinnebago	1,008	710	71	1,691	1,138	2,058	1,4	
700d		· · · · · · · · ·				124	1	
	01 000	20 40-	0.004	100 100	1400 0==	44 000	44.5	
	21,886	30,405	8,804	<b>+36, 198</b>	+36,355	44,698	44,2	

<sup>†</sup> The certificate of the State board of canvassers was set aside by Supreme Court, and the election awarded to Mr. Bashford.

The Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

Comme	18	59.	18	61.	18	<i>1863.</i>	
COUNTIES.	Randall.	Hobart.	Harvey.	Ferguson.	Lewis.	Palmer.	
Adams	594	208	678 29	170 88	693 83	221 30	
Bayfield	72	109	57		43	19	
Brown	423	1,066	601	731	548	1,069	
Buffalo			507	286	548	255	
Calumet	518	683	894	826	867	707	
ChippewaClark	156 71	<b>248</b> 42	155 175	191 26	226 106	27X	
Columbia	2,595	1,645	1,925	741	2,896	1,262	
Crawford	619	748	583	672	712	608	
Dane	8,727	3,880	8,118	2,675	4,152	8,598	
Dodge Door	8,492	8,856	2,645 196	8,950	•3,677	*4,166	
Douglas	84	60	51	56 41	230 48	71	
Dunn	192	175	490	7	507	278	
Eau Claire			404	194	501	298	
Fond du Lac	8,214	2,530	2,440	2,298	8,579	2,667	
GrantGreen	2,496 1,726	1,715 1,141	2,009 1,461	1,04 <b>6</b> 661	3,404 2,046	1,818	
Green Lake	1,453	662	811	428	1,499	433	
Iowa	1,454	1,820	988	808	1,851	1,256	
Jackson	494	298	605	99	559	\$04	
Jefferson	2,827	2,513	1,838	2,076	2,299	2,438	
Juneau Kenosha	1,060 1,821	87 <u>4</u> 906	669 1,054	640 440	598	671	
Kewaunee	167	567	807	204	1,828 143	456	
La Crosse	1,219	1,084	1,166	777	1,299	717	
La Fayette	1,102	1,514	1,464	1,851	1,488	1,468	
Manitowoc	704	2,184	1,108	1,361	1,802	1,949	
Marathon	206 586	509 792	100 515	403 628	107 594	409	
Milwaukee	<b>*2</b> ,811	*6,251	1,840	5,870	8,170	5,815	
Monroe	988	578	981	414	1,118	560	
Oconto	858	440	549	88	826	56	
Outagamie	494	788	449	884	737	1,014	
Ozaukee	627 483	1,577 255	845 467	1,415	279	1,79	
PepinPierce	506	805	756	187 76	295 597	96 296	
Polk	161	141	257	ii	198	84	
Portage	748	582	619	275	790	815	
Racine	2,111	1,634	1,583	1,292	2,156	1,405	
Richland	745 4,089	647 1,578	714 2,796	515 969	1,185	627	
St. Croix	516	560	635	825	4,063 594	1,866	
Sauk	1,659	799	1,627	578	2,061	154	
Shawano	105	87	125	81	138	108	
Sheboygan	1,772	1,839	1,258	1,223	•2,076	•1,894	
Trempealeau Vernon	866 995	143 619	469 966	25 287	517	85	
Walworth	8, 188	1,459	2, 133	1,185	1, 165 8, 511	961	
Washington	684	2,106	888	2,146	659	2, 455	
Waukesha	2,785	2, 295	1,950	2,212	2,386	2,900	
Waupaca	1, 167	634	1,071	471	1,223	488	
Waushara Winnebago	1, 126 2, 235	880 1,570	996 2, 671	189 1,845	1,098 2,796	1 50/	
Wood	285	280	208	283	284	1,594	
Boldiers' vote					7, 768	54	
Total	59, 999	52, 539	58,777	45, 456	72,717	49,088	

## ELECTION STATISTICS

## The Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

Commune	180	35.	18	67.	1869.		
Countries.	Fairchild.	Hobart.	Fairchild.	Tallma'ge,	Fairchild.	Robin'i	
Adams	594	196	694	194	575	191	
Ashland	29	23	3	84	1	80	
Barron		40		J	128 48	19	
Bayfield Brown	99 447	16 846	12 815	1,217	783	1,696	
Buffalo	523	211	708	388	875	418	
Burnett	27		41	6	74	8	
Calumet	485	578	667	828	676	1,014	
Chippewa Clark	200 109	223 89	809 238	861 98	593 861	69 <del>6</del> 131	
Columbia	3,021	1,087	3,649	1,608	2,185	1,849	
Crawford	517	581	845	1,007	851	874	
<b>Dane</b> .	8,585	2,660	4,580	4,217	8,839	8,29	
Dodge	2,702	8,580	2,804	4,795	2,419	4,220	
Door		68 54	404 51	125 64	<b>89</b> 0	206 54	
Douglas Dunn	417	257	679	283	926	240	
Bau Claire	422	812	662	467	791	391	
Fond du Lac	2,871	2,759	8,789	8,698	8,071	8,280	
Grant		1,181	8,095	1,649	8,008	1,476	
Green	1,552	728	2,094	1,187	2,002	920	
Green Lake Iowa	1 4'440	422 1,051	1,197 1,677	640 1,604	1,020 1,413	474 1,262	
Jackson	506	194	736	801	744	816	
Jefferson	2,003	2,885	2,844	8,112	2,136	2,787	
Juneau	627	556	1,030	924	918	778	
Kenosha	1,035	552	1,178	1,088	1,081	896	
Kewaunee	122	888	268	549	288	560	
La Crosse La Fayette	1,127	725 1,370	1,586 1,596	1,188 1,780	1,686 1,285	1,080 1,568	
Manitowoc	1,018	1,792	1,947	2,112	1,503	2,154	
Marathon	1 440	499	90	618	181	594	
Marquette	446	580	445	748	466	864	
Milwaukee	2,271	5,088	8,500	7,176	8,127	5,819	
Monroe Oconto	1,906 852	581 241	1,829 576	1,061 262	1,095 589	640 883	
Outagamie		1,007	949	1,888	923	1,483	
Ozaukee	968	1,643	290	2,043	830	1,52	
Pepin	281	76	302	150	85%	15	
Pierce	540	238	8550	887	887	890	
Polk		119	294 972	117	869	170 426	
Portage		369 1,152	3,117	683 1,629	786 1,748	1,25%	
Richland		686	1,166	884	1,247	1890	
Rock	1 6 400	1,122	4,227	1,880	8,227	1,15	
St. Croix		241	884	775	985	618	
Sauk		750	2,060	989	1,847	753	
Shabovon		116 1,669	145	148	212	196 1,758	
Sheboygan Trempealeau	1,605 415	47	1,856 622	3,079 165	1,768 642	189	
Vernon		120	1,443	284	1,496	296	
Walworth	2,890	852	8,258	1,986	2,472	1,178	
Washington	599	1,969	615	2,554	690	2,889	
Waukesha Wannaca	1,989	2,025	2,808	2,656	2,177	2,668	
Waupaca Waushara		498 <b>2</b> 61	1,294 998	720 818	1,620 1,183	789 281	
Winnebago	2,180	1,299	8,161	2,110	8,407	2,110	
Wood	298	259	282	852	256	200	
Soldiers' vote		277					
Total	58,883	48,380	78,687	68,878	69,502	61,28	

## The Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

Corre	18	71.	18	73.	Preside	nt, 1879
COUNTIES.	Washburn	Doolittle.	Washburn	Taylor.	Grant.	Greeley
Adams	719	277	642	125	885	283
Ashland	40 169	16 85	61 856	265 169	86 120	43 38
Bayfield		88	102	12	89	49
Brown	1,885	1,789	1,296	2,080	2,694	2,185
Buffalo	1,156	507	939	1, 105	843	861
Burnett	198	22	247 508	19	160	1 917
Calumet	696 696	1,139 851	587	1,857 879	757 1,045	1, <b>3</b> 18
Clark	877	154	362	429	801	119
Columbia	2, 248	1,579	2,001	1,509	8,070	1,835
Crawford	814	916	681	1,112	1,162	1, 151
Dane	4,171 2,588	8,865 4,575	3,769 J 1,828 <sub>1</sub>	4, 295 4, 562	5, 148	4,682
Dodge	578	166	538	318	8,051 878	214
Douglas	58	69	19	70	73	96
Dunn	1,133	523	687	622	1,890	498
Eau Claire	1,409	890	810	1,192	1,615	818
Fond du Lac Grant	8,596 8,154	8,875 1,971	2,933 2,405	8, 926 2, 104	4,993	4, 429 2, 819
Green	1,757	934	1,402	1,866	2,450	1,946
Green Lake	1,299	610	896	602	1,641	1,045
Iowa	1,457	1,632	1,884	1,549	2,078	1.978
Jackson	668	856	489	515	956	358
JeffersonJuneau	2,625 1,080	2, 567 829	1,630 1,110	<b>2, 95</b> 0 909	2,580 1,421	8,559 1,068
Kenosha	1,051	901	862	942	1,408	1,215
Kewaunee	361	669	181	807	503	1,012
La Crosse	1,798	1,874	2,147	1,458	2,177	1,966
La Fayette	1,616 1,452	1,612 1,883	1,294 831	1,480 2,715	2,081 2,289	1,908
Manitowoc Marathon	218	780	817	779	491	2,677 911
Marquette	582	971	845	789	643	910
Milwaukee	8,690	5,681	2,837	10, 485	5,834	8,512
Monroe	1,209	914	1,287	1,184	2,117	1,485
Oconto	662 1,219	810 <b>1,746</b>	710 1,081	790 2,093	1,078	895
Outagamie	295	1,574	235	1,839	1,585 574	1,970 1,594
Pepin	577	237	431	898	644	272
Pierce	1,298	534	687	741	1,460	684
Polk	561	189	594	228	659	189
PortageRacine	899 2,078	585 1,659	1,044 1,588	549 2, 138	1,536	798 2,100
Richland	1,401	1,009	1,148	1,066	2,880 1,675	7,100
Rock	8,661	1,504	8,847	1,279	5, 188	1,740
St. Croix	1,181	1,015	1,028	1, 151	1,878	1,190
Sauk	1,832	891 259	1,550	1, 115 415	2,703	1,354
Shawano Sheboygan	1,927	1,943	198 1,449	2,480	416 2,687	464 2, 948
Trempealeau	988	294	923	839	1,457	417
Vernon	1,686	416	1,706	547	2,445	543
Walworth	2,908	1,270	2,482	1,075	8,519	1,499
Washington	666	2,371	463 2,086	2, 384 9 841	947	2,727
Waukesha Waupaca	3,418 1,575	2, 529 881	1,542	2, 641 902	2,671 2,050	2,790 945
Waushara	1,500	844	1,870	418	1,708	389
Winnebago	8,005	2,019	2,858	2,591	4,280	2,969
Wood	840	828	228	838	568	478
Total	78,301	68, 910	66,294	81,599	105,012	86,890

# SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

18 <b>48</b> .		. 1861.	
Dewey, democrat	19,875 14,691	Harvey, republican Ferguson, democrat	58,777 45,456
Dewey's majority	5,954	Harvey's majority	8, 891
18 <b>4</b> 9.		18 <b>63.</b>	
Dewey, democrat	16,701 11,817	Lewis, republican	79,717 49,058
Dewey's majority	5, 884	Lewis's majority	28, 664
<i>1851</i> .		1865.	
Farwell, whig	22, 819 21, 812	Fairchild, republican Hobart, democrat	58,832 48,830
Farwell's majority	507	Fairchild's majority	10,002
1853.		1867.	
Barstow, democrat	90, 405 21, 896	Fairchild, republican	78, 637 68,878
Baird, whig  Barstow's plurality	8, 804	Fairchild's majority	4,764
Darstow s pidiantly			
1855.		1869.	
Barstow, democratBashford, republican	<b>36, 355 36, 198</b>	Fairchild, republican Robinson, democrat	69, 502 61, 239
Barstow's majority	<b>+157</b>	Fairchild's majority	8, 263
1857.		1871.	}
Randall, republican	44, 693 44, 289	Washburn, republican Doolittle, democrat	78, 301 68, 910
Randall's majority	454	Washburn's majority	9,891
1859.		1873.	
Randall, republican	59,999 52,589	Taylor, democrat	81, 599 66, 224
Randall's majority	7,460	Taylor's majority	15,875
		نگر « <del>وسندسی شاهره با سیمی این میان هستا چه گذاری از با در در این ب</del>	

<sup>\*</sup>The certificate of the state board of canvassers was set aside by the Suprema Court, and the election awarded to Mr. Bashford.

## COMPLETE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

AT RACH RECOTION FOR THE PAST THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

In the following table is given the actual vote for Grant and Greeley Presidential Electors at the late Presidential election. The highest vote cast on each ticket has been taken wherever obtainable. In Georgia and a few other States the average vote is given. Under the head of "scattering" are included the votes of O'Conor and Black, the straight-out Democratic and Temperance candidates. Their vote, however, has not been returned from all the States. In the case of Louisiana, the vote is given as declared by the Lynch-Longstreet Returning Board. The figures as declared by Warmoth's Returning Board were: For Grant Electors, 58,222; Greeley Electors, 66,267.

<b>.</b>			1872.		18	68.
Number.	States.	Grant. Rep.	Greeley. Lib.	Scattering	Grant. Rep.	Seymour. Dem.
128456789011281456789128845678990138888888888888888888888888888888888	Alabama Arkansas California Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New York North Carolina Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina Tennessee Texas Vermont	941, 248 186, 144 181, 238 66, 942 88, 970 71, 653 61, 422 66, 760 138, 472 138, 455 54, 558 82, 408 119, 196 18, 245 8, 418 87, 184 91, 661 440, 749 94, 304 281, 852 11, 818 349, 689 18, 665 72, 290 83, 655 47, 406 41, 480	79, 441 88, 448 40, 749 45, 880 10, 908 15, 428 76, 278 184, 770 163, 637 71, 119 82, 970 100, 208 57, 029 29, 047 67, 687 59, 260 78, 355 84, 327 47, 287 151, 433 7, 705 6, 236 81, 421 76, 801 887, 279 69, 494 244, 321 7, 745 211, 901 5, 829 22, 708 94, 891 66, 500 10, 926	1,068 429 8 4,000 8,056 1,417 2,202 721 2,874 4,144 24 2,429 808 606 1,655 8,425 587 5 224 2,580 553	76, 366 22, 152 54, 592 50, 996 7, 623 57, 134 250, 298 176, 552 120, 399 81, 046 89, 566 83, 263 70, 426 80, 438 136, 477 128, 550 43, 542 † 85, 671 9, 729 6, 480 88, 191 80, 121 419, 883 96, 226 280, 128 10, 961 842, 280 12, 993 62, 301 56, 757 † 44, 173	72, 086 19, 078 54, 078 47, 951 10, 980 102, 829 199, 143 166, 980 74, 040 14, 019 115, 889 80, 225 42, 396 63, 857 59, 408 97, 069 28, 079 28, 079 59, 768 5, 218 81, 294 83, 001 429, 883 84, 090 238, 700 11, 125 818, 883 6, 548 45, 237 26, 311
85 86 37	Virginia West Virginia Wisconsin	92, 953 82, 823 105, 013	91, 424 29, 533 86, 890	42 600 834	29,025 108,757	20, 306 84, 710
	Total	8, 592, 984 759, 187	2, 838, 847	83, 293 6, 460, 128	8,013,191 809,585	2, 708, 606 5, 716, 797

<sup>·</sup> De Leoislature.

## ELECTION STATISTICS.

# Vote for President—continued.

ber.	9-1	1	864.		18	<b>60.</b>	
Number.	STATES.	Lincoln. Rep.	McClellan. Dem.	Lincoln. Rep.	Bell. Union.	Breck'ge Dem.	Douglas. Dem.
N   1284567890112814567892128445678990312	Alabama. Arkansas California. Connectic't Delaware Florida Georgia. Illinois Indiana Iowa. Kansas Kentucky. Louisiana. Maine Maryland Massachu's Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri. Nebraska. Nevada N.Hampsh. N.Jersey. New York N.Carolina. Ohio Oregon Pennsylv'a. Rhode Isl'd S. Carolina. Tennessee.	# Rep.    184				Dem.  48, 881 28, 713 34, 834 16, 498 7, 847 8, 548 51, 889 2, 464 12, 295 1, 048  53, 143 22, 681 6, 368 42, 482 5, 989 805 748 40, 797 81, 817  2, 112  48, 539 11, 405 3, 006 178, 871	
83 84 85 86 87	Texas Vermont Virginia W. Virginia Wisconsin.	43, 419 28, 152 86, 456	18,821 10,488 66,884	88, 810 1, 929 86, 110	15,488 1,969 74,681	47, 548 218 74, 828	8, 649 16, 240 65, 021
	Total Majority Aggregate	2, 217, 190 408, 078	1, 809, 112 4, 025, 302	1,866,461 867,664	590, 511	847, 815	1,881,815 4,686,602

<sup>\*</sup>Fusion vote. † Did not vote. † Prior to 1964, electors were chosen by legislature

# Vote for President—continued.

er.			1856.		1859.			
Number.	STATES.	Fremont. Repub.	Fillmore Amer.	Buchanan. Dem.	Scott. Whig.	Pierce. Dem.	Halo. Free S'l	
1	Alabama		26, 552	46,789	15, 088	26, 881		
2	Arkansas		10,787	21,910	7,404	# 19, 178		
8	California.	<b>9</b> 0, <b>6</b> 91	86, 165	58, 865	85, 407	40,626	104	
4	Connectic't		2,615	84, 995	80,859	83, 949	8, 160	
5	Delaware	808	6,175	8,004	6,298	6,818	63	
6	Florida	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,883	6,858	2, 875	4,818	<b>-</b>	
7 8 9	Georgia		42, 228	56, 598	16,60°	84, 705	····	
ă	Illinols	96, 189	87,444	105, 848	64, 984	80, <b>59</b> 7	9,966	
	Indiana	94, 375	23,886	118,670	80, 901	95, 340	6, 929	
10	Iowa	43, 954	9, 180	86, 170	15,836	17, 768	1,604	
11	Kansas	014		74 840	K7 000	EQ 000	· · · · · · · · ·	
12 18	Kentucky.	814	67. 416	74, 649	57,068	58, 806		
14	Louisiana Maine	67, 879	20,709	22, 164 39, 090	17, 255	18,647	8,030	
15	Maryland	281	8,825	<b>89</b> , 115	83, 543 85, 066	41,609	54	
16	Mas'chut's.	108, 190	47,460 19,626	89, 940	52,688	40, 030 44, 569	28,023	
17	Michigan	71, 762	1,660	52, 185	88,859	41,842	7,287	
18	Minnesota.	11, 10.0	1,000	may 100	90,00	41,034	۱۰۰۰ ا	
19	Mississppi.	•••••	24, 195	85, 446	17, 548	26, 876		
20	Missouri		48, 524	58, 164	29, 984	88, 853	· <b>···</b>	
21	Nebraska.		20,000			0400		
22	Nevada						1	
23 24	N.Hamps'e	88, 845	422	82,789	16, 147	29, 997	6, 695	
24	New Jersey		94, 115	46, 948	88,556	44, 805	850	
25	New York.	276,007	194,60%	195, 878	284, 882	262,083	25, 829	
25 26 28 28 28	N.Carolina.		36,886	48, 246	89,058	89,744	59	
77	Ohio	187, 497	28, 126	170,874	152,596	169, 220	81,689	
28	Oregon						<b> </b>	
86	Pennsylv'a.	147, 510	82, 175	<b>230 710</b>	179 174	198, 568	8, 525	
80	Rhode Is'd.	11,487	1,675	6, 680	7,696	8,785	644	
81	8. Carolina.							
82	Tennessee.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	66, 178	78,688	58, 898	57,018		
83	Texas		15,689	81,169	4, 995	18,552	<u>-</u>	
84	Vermont	89, 581	545	10, 569	92, 178	18,044	8,621	
85	Virginia	291	60,810	89,706	58,572	<b>73, 85</b> 8		
86	W. Virginia					<b>60</b> 400		
37	Wisconsin.	66, 090	579	52, 843	21,748	<b>82</b> , 658	8, 780	
1	Total	1,841,264	874, 584	1,838,189	1,886,098	1,600,474	155, 850	
	Majority.	1,021,408	012,002	496, 925	1 1,000,000	214, 451	100,000	
		4,058,987	•••••	300,000	8, 142, 847	OLT PLAN	,	
	Aggregate	Others ove	r Buch'n	877,609	Pierce ove	, all.	58,601	
		~ mus 016		0111000	1	- 4044.	1	

# ELECTION STATISTICS. Vote for President—continued.

er.			18 <b>4</b> 8.			1844.	
Number.	STATES.	Taylor. Whig.	Cass. Dem.	VanBu'n F. Soil.	Clay. Whig.	Polk. Dem.	Birney Abo'n.
1 2 8 4	Alabama Arkansas California Connecticut	30, 482 7, 588 30, 314	81, 868 9, 800 27, 046	5,006	26, 084 5, 587 82, 832	87, 740 9, 546 29, 882	1,949
56789	Delaware Florida Georgia Illinois Indiana	6, 421 8, 116 47, 544 58, 047 69, 907	5, 898 1, 847 44, 802 50, 300 74, 745	15, 774 8, 100	6, 258 42, 100 45, 528 67, 807	5, 971 44, 177 57, 920 70, 181	8, 570 2, 106
10 11 12 18 14	Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine	67, 141 18, 217 85, 125	12,098 49,790 15,870 89,880	1, 126	61, 255 18, 063 84, 842	51, 988 13, 782 45, 722	4,886
15 16 17 18 19	Maryland Massachst's Michigan Minnesota Mississippi.	28, 940 25, 922	34, 528 85, 281 80, 687 96, 587	129 88,058 10,889	35, 984 67, 418 24, 837	82, 676 52, 846 27, 759 26, 126	10,860 8,632
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Missouri Nebraska New Ada New Hamp. New Jersey. New York	14, 781 40, 015 218, 608	27, 768 36, 901 114, 318	7,560 849 120,510	81, 251 17, 866 38, 318 232, 483	27, 160 87, 495 237, 588	4, 161 181 15, 812
26 27 28 29 29	N. Carolina. Ohio Oregon Pennsylv'na Rh'delsland	43, 550 188, 360 185, 730 6, 779	34, 869 154, 775 172, 186 8, 646	85 85, 854 11,177 780	43, 232 155, 037 161, 203 7, 822	39, 287 149, 117 167, 535 4, 867	8, 050 8, 138 107
81 82 83 84	S. Carolina. Tennessee Texas Vermont	64, 821 4, 509 28, 122 45, 439	58 142 10, 668 10, 948 46, 968	18,887	60, 030 26, 770 48, 777	59, 917 18, 041 49, 570	8,954
35 86 87	Virginia W. Virginia Wisconsin	18,747 1,860,247	15,001 1,221,654	10, 423 290, 796	1, 299, 089	1,887,162	62, 800
	Majority. Aggregate	188, 598 Others ov	2,872,697 er Taylor.	152, 908	2, 698, 551 Others ov	88, 078 er Polk.	94 927

# THE ELECTORAL VOTE FROM 1856.

	18	<b>3</b> 6.		18	60.		18	64.	18	<i>58</i> .	18	72.
States.	Frem.	Buch.	Linc'n.	Breck.	Bell.	Dong.	Line'n.	McCl.	Grant.	Seymr.	Grant.	Gr'ly.+
Louisiana Maine. Maryland Massachusetts. Michigan. Minnesota. Mississippi Missouri. Nebraska. Nevada. New Hampshire. New Jersey. New York. North Carolina. Ohio. Oregon Pennsylvania. Rhode Island. South Carolina. Tennessee. Texas. Vermont. Virginia. West Virginia. Wisconsin.	4 8 18 6 5 35 23	9 4 4 8 8 10 11 13 6 7 9 7 10 27 8 12 4	4 .6	9 4  8 10  10 	12	9	* 161888 * 177284 * 11 .35 .38 .4	3	8 5 5 6 3 16 13 8 8 7 12 8 4 11 3 8 5 9 21 26 4 6 19 5 8	3 9 11 7 33	10 6 6 8 4 21 15 11 5 8 7 13 11 5 8 5 9 85 10 22 8 7 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	111
Total	114	174	180	72	89	12	218	21	214	80	800	65

## Majorities.

1852. Pierce	212	1864. Lincoln	192
		1868. Grant	
		1872. Grant.	

<sup>\*</sup>States marked with a star did not vote in 1864 and 1868. In 1866, Maryland gave 8 votes for Fillmore. Lincoln's vote in 1864 is one short, in consequence of the death of one of the electors of Nevada. We put in the full number, 213.

† The States in this column chose electors to vote for Horace Greeley, but he having died in the interval between the election and the meeting of the electoral colleges, the electors scattered their votes as follows: Horace Greeley, 3: B. Gratz Brown, 18; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1. The election in Arkansas and Louisiana is contested.

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HON J ALLEN BARBER

LEPRESENTATIVE FROM WISCONSIN

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Miscellaneous Statistics.

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•		

# MISCELLANEOUS.

# THE STATE FINANCES.

## State Indebtedness.

The amount of the State indebtedness will be seen from the following statement, as also the manner in which it has been funded:

Certificates of indebtedness—			
School Fund	<b>\$1,559,700</b>	00	
University Fund	111,000	00	
Agricultural College Fund.	50,600	00	l <b></b>
University Fund. Agricultural College Fund. Normal School Fund	512,600	00	
			\$2,288,900 00
Ronds ontstanding-			1.01.0001.000
Bonds outstanding— July 1, 1877.	2100	m	 
Inia 1 1920	19 000	M	
July 1, 1880	1 000	~	
July 1, 1884	1,000	8	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
July 1, 1886	4,000	W	
July 1, 1888	1,000	W	
			18, 100 09
Currency certificates outstanding	•••••	•••	67 00
			\$2, 252, 057 00

## General Fund.

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 80, 1878:

#### RECEIPTS.

From counties, state tax	\$781,875 60 8,805 00	9798 890 80
railroad companies, taxesplankroad companies, taxes	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$785, 680 60 \$10, 874 99 \$47 68
and fees	\$48, 578 54 14, 721 89	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
bonds receivable miscellaneous		68, 299 98 410 00 85, 859 09
Total receipts	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$1,095,872 29

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	\$38,895	<b>B6</b>	]
Supreme court	18,769	00	
Circuit courts	! 30.433		
Supreme court reports	26.325		
Interest on state indebtedness	157, 649		
			\$261,572 86
Legislative expenses	l	• • •	108,730 29
Legislative expenses		- • •	
State prison	\$45,550	47	
Hospital for the Insane, Madison	119,488		
Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane			
Institute for the Blind	20,875		
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb			
Industrial School for Boys	65,715		
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	27,253		
			501,246 83
Miscellaneous		• • •	895,416 60
Total disbursements	[ 		21 101 988 01
Balance, September 80, 1872	\$29,169	00	41,191,000 04
Total regaints	1,095,872		
Total receipts	66, 928		
A ter hat manet peliformat and rain	00, 880	<del></del>	
	\$1,191,966	01	\$1,191,986 01

#### School Fund.

The amount of the productive School Fund on the 80th day of September, 1872 and 1878, respectively, was as follows:

	1879.	1873.
Amount due on certificates of sales. Amount due on loans. Certificates of indebtedness United States bonds. Milwaukee water bonds.	264,464 76 1,559,700 00 43,000,00	\$506,081 20 261,449 92 1,559,700 00 48,000 00 140,000 00
	\$2,482,771 28	\$2,510,181 12

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$27,408.84 during the past year.

School Fund Income.	
Receipts	\$179,762 67 185,136 98
Disbursements	185,136 98

## University Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of land granted by congress for the support of a State University.

The amount of productive University Fund on the 80th day of September, 1872 and 1878, respectively, was as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Amount due on certificates of sales  Amount due on mortgages  Certificates of indebtedness  Dane county bonds  Milwaukee water bonds	18,499 50 111,000 00 19,000 00	\$64,480 88 12,039 00 111,000 00 19,000 00 10,000 00
	\$206,983 88	<b>\$2</b> 16,519 <b>3</b> 8

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the past year of \$9,585.50.

### University Fund Income.

Receipts	\$42,716 88
Disbursements	42,716 88

#### Normal School Fund.

This fund is composed of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the support of Normal Schools, by chapter 537, laws of 1865.

The amount of productive fund, on the 80th day of September, 1872 and 1878, respectively, was as follows:

	187%	.	1878.	
Amount due on certificates of sales. Amount due on mortgages. Certificates of indebtedness United States bonds Milwaukee city water bonds Town bonds	\$58,055 146,716 512,600 43,000 100,000 20,000	05 00 00 00	\$55,781 147,812 512,600 43,000 140,000 20,000	05 00 00
	\$880,371	79	\$918,648	48

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$38,271.69, during past year.

#### Normal School Fund Income.

Receipts	\$71,869 10
Disbursements	55,368 62

#### Agricultural College Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of lands granted by Congress to the State for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

The amount of productive fund, September 80, 1872 and 1873, respectively, was as follows:

	1879.	1873.
Dues on certificates of sales  Dues on loans  Certificates of indebtedness  Dane county bonds  United States bonds  Milwaukee water bonds	11,564 00 50,600 00 6,000 00 4,000 00	\$144,823 40 9,886 33 50,600 00 6,000 00 4,000 00 10,000 00
	\$206,058 20	\$225,809 73

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$19,251.58.

## Agricultural College Fund Income.

Receipts	\$12,558 85 12,558 85
	الرسيجيسيين عمي

The total productive accumulations of all the trust funds of the State, on the 80th day of September, 1873, were \$8,870,658.71, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of \$94,468.56.

The amount belonging to each fund, on the same day, was as follows:

School Fund	216.519	22
Agricultural College Fund	225,309 918,648	78 48
Total	\$3,870, <b>653</b>	71

#### Drainage Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart as drainage lands, by virtue of chapter 537, Laws of 1865, the amount of which is to be annually apportioned to the several counties in which such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in each county, respectively.

Receipts	\$93,636 125,255	46 39

## Balances in the Treasury, September 30, 1873.

School Fund	\$56,841 14,289 2,465	33
University Fund Income	••••	• • •
Normal School Fund Income	41,384 54,669	
Agricultural College Fund	6,044	
Drainage Fund	23,422 5,0%	19
Deposit Fund	6,798	26
Commissioners' Contingent Fund	1,859 25,00	
St. Croix and Lake Superior R. R. Trespass Fund	43,864 1,843	
General Fund overpayment	\$282,568	85
•		
Total	\$215.644	23

## MISCELLANHOUS STATISTICS. 877

## VALUATION AND STATE TAX FOR 1878.

	ATTON	AND	ITVIE			010.
		ion by		as for	-	
Courrent.						
***************************************	Town Ass.	mrete he sal	•			
	an minr	was.				
Adama	(mo, asr	60 430 A10	<b>80.000</b> 77	1	man and	\$1,679.00
Ashland	1,050,987		men new			000 00
*Berron		878, 779	995 50			916 (4)
Bayfield	646,787	886,942	990 84			960 SM
Brown	4,149,590	8,954,638	10,756 08	\$480 00	714 90	11,910 98 8,904 66
Burnett	1,181 900 888 985	2,006,700 218,946	8,001 17 649 55	717 111	906 47 190 14	735 60
Calumet	9,178 210	8,279,340	B,099 44	104 00	907 64	5 9×0 00
Chippowa	4,994,989	9,306,904	16,166 12		200 01	16,454 90
ClarkColumbia		44	6, 964 80	*****	116 76	4, 377 88 12, 219 88
*Crawford	9,086,501	10,419,811 E,395 684	17,948 St	\$10 an	1,986 81 479 \$4,	6, 481 06
Dame	19, 580, 810		41, 957 35	414 00	8, 810 14	44 651 40
Dodge	18, 890, 858	18, 571, 440	Mb, 788 80	848 00	1,506 99	20,000 00
Door	963, 701	9(R. 546	1.999 27	1446	011 32	1,349 89
Dung	1, 299, 907 1, 599, 238	900, 965 9, 974, 868	1,549 64 5,116 76		198 87	1 646 00 B, 206 18
Hau Claire	5, 821, HOS	8, 997, 676	5, 880 40		454 80	6,077 00
Fond da Lac		15, 789, 786	27, 000 OU	1,960 00	1,000-06	30, 860 alk
Green		14, 465, 300	34,880 43	308 OH	1, 216 70	96, 906 19
Green Lake	8, 900, 694 4, 567, 643	9, 997, 149 4, 707, 096	37, 195 18 6, 086 19	200 00	616 11	18, 190 26 8, 264 30
Iowa	6, 683, 1152	9,100.057	15, 650 10	70 80	857 04	16, 579 66
Jackson	1, 810, 0%	1,907,195	8,814 50		\$19 45	8,684 11
Juneau	B, 1988, 771	10, 869, 806	16,675 (0	400 00	1,005 88	90,177 (株)
Kenosba	9, 9ME, OUS 6, 675, 161	2, 396, 595 4, 327, 415	4, 196 00 10, 711 15	MA UC	407 801 242 57	4,641 60 11,185 TB
Kewaunes	617, 763	UCB, 406	1,044 48	,,	119 79	1,106 95
La Crosse	S. Seal, Gotti	6, 279, 701	10,801 00	100 00	831 41	11,579 80
La l'ayette Manitowot .	6, 195, 610	7,961,951	13,694 00	80 00	804 34	14, 340 38
Marathon	4, 600, 542 2, 069, 342	4, 185, 741	19,976 04 7,113 47	198 ac	1, 178 MI 147 57;	7, 318 04
Marquette	1, 097, 117	1, <b>3</b> 04, <b>96</b> 6	9,079 08	66 00	488 82	2, 606 84
Milwankee	86, 496, b/sb	80, 787, 888	87, 808 17	435 00	8,754 47	80, 499 14
Montos	A'	4, 194, 781 8, 506, 18m	7, \$15 (B) 9, 470 64	108 CD	985 99 986 81	7, 108 94 9, 949 75
Octagamie		6, 804, 445	11,514 49	80 80	634 PG	14,070 85
Oznakos		8, 267, 466	6,798 08		804 87:	6, 304 35
Pepin	780,039	768, 776	1,015 00,	****	00 67	3, 413 98
Polit	9, 777, 981 1, 984, 890	8, 943, 395 1, 198, 488	6,789 34 1 990 42	27 00	300 (E) 365 16	8, 979 34 1, 256 68
Portage	8, 000, 40th	2, 880, 158	4,867 87	97 00	907 de	£ 100 90
Macine	8, 671, 519	THE REAL PROPERTY.	37, 477 06	270 LO	744 46	18, 510 10
Richiand	3, 497, 795	8, 862, 891	A 848 05	84 00	878 34	7,010 00
Rock	18, 840, 840 8, 869, 904	90, 167, 746 4, 286, 917	7,441 (%	14 80	3,301 UE 984 98	7, 679 61
baak	6, 634, 940	8, 254, 207	14, 485 65	949 CO	818 56:	15, 20 21
Shawano	857,084	1, 879, 156	2, 879 15		166 86	1.054 80
Sheboygan .	8,464,419		14, Riff 54	<b>304 00</b>	했 댔	14,018 88
Trempealet.2.	4 971, 15	8, 367, 418 5, 567, 970	4,007 85 9,611 81	94 60	900 46 964 94	4, \$60 08 10,176 Sh
Walworth .	18, 897, 695,	18,682,761	96,304 85	161 00	006 18	94, 199 08
Washington	B, 78K, 349	4, 419, 9.4	11,042 24		781 53	11,778 77
Wankesha	A -4 B - 1 4		28,118 21	200 00	1,084 49	30, 581 70
Wanpaca	1, 787, 187		6, 812 61 6, 411 77(	300 CO	484 84 NE 10	8,747 85 8,405 61
Winnebago		14,078,844,	94, 916 61	887 00	1, 876 86	180 27
Wood	1,223,0.0		2,664 77	****	200 61	8,018
(Petal	240 000 000	MD, 454, 875 (	M21 A80 80	00 100 00	MA 601 A71	714 180 BB
1.0581	741, MEL, 255,			Arr 100 Hz (		174, 100
		* Ke r	eport.			

# ABSTRACT FROM ASSESSMENT ROLLS. [Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, for 1878.]

(Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, for 1878.)							
	Horses.			N			
Counties.	No.	Value.	Av. Value.	No.	Value.	Av. Value	
Adams	1,706	\$36,591	\$33 13	7, 581	\$79,854	\$10 58	
Ashland	888	7,535	90 78	88	4,045	49 83	
*Barron			122.22			1:::::	
Bayfield	85	2,450	70 29	39	1,925	49 36	
Brown	4,347 8,6.8	96, 057 197, 700	22 10 85 89	14,786	88, 748 138, 284	8 68	
Buffalo	90	3,916	48 58	1,148	18,629	11 87	
Calumet	8, 990	100,848	30 67	10,631	97, 491	9 00	
Chippews	1,710	62,141	36 15	5 038	62,006	12 31	
Clark ,	9, 967	\$1,870 416,445	41 70	94, 793	63, 4 5 280, 877	22 99 10 50	
Columbia *Crawford	8, 0C 1	210,740	41 10	Wet 1500	300,011	10 30	
Dane	19, 127	948,712	49 84	46,415	531.637	11 45	
Dodge	18, 181	606,800	46 36	85, 599	423, 824	21 67	
Door	807	88, 554	47 77	9,606	88,881	13 85	
Douglas	61	8, 800 184, 481	54 19 52 86	59 50	), 258 145, 963	21 27 13 71	
Dunn Eau Claire	76	206, 533	76 04	55	91, 176	13 68	
Fond du Lac	33	823, 304	45 05	40	861, 224	10 88	
Grant	37	711,869	45 SJ	93	480, 299	11 99	
Green	91	890, 277	42 40	19	250 ASS	11 70	
Green Lake	98	211, 159 871, 180	44 99 88 67	50 58	37 32	10 84 11 98	
Jackson.	.18	106, 433	40 78	48	47	10 78	
Jefferson	86	886,075	45 60	17	òò	12 30	
Juneau	54	149, 681	47 48	D1	70	12 45	
Kenosba	55	106,069	46 89	48	61	13 81	
Kewannee	86	19,876 <b>254</b> ,641	40 90 55 5st	18 71	90 51	11 35 11 19	
La Crosse La Fayette	86 67	878, 880	86 H5	188	24	9 77	
Manitowoc	78	77. 786	21 02	87	14	671	
Marathon	84	49	83 05	#8	51	8 03	
Marquette	47	Oc.	36 87	13	49 69	9 39 15 41	
Milwaukee	98 95	96 323	56 84 86 09	57 58	36	10 39	
Monroe Oconto	رين الإنتيار د	85	50 66	05	62	20 43	
Outagamie	4,087	78	89 64	Jun 18	318	10 47	
Ozankee	8,869	84	29 56	11 549	33	8 43	
Pepin	1, 159	36	61 97 55 95	(68. 150	65	14 16 12 75	
Pierce	8,148 740	41, 690	56 88	196	98 10	15 01	
Polk Portage		109, 519	46 96	nii.	123, 698	13 90	
Racine	5,853	977, 408	47 89	elin.	\$11,781	11 59	
Richland	4,901	190, 640	38 90		151,569	9 80	
Rock	15,035	763,635	50 78	155	419, 496 122, 033	18 79   11 67	
St. Croix	4,000 7,668	902, 780 \$87, 457	50 41 44 01	126	249, 931	10 71	
Shawano	650	98, 858	48 78	, J5\$	83, 645	11 03	
Sheboygan	7, 897	817, 250	42 89	29,998	856, 419	12 29	
Trempealeau	8,848	194,635	50 59	14, 818	189, 513	19 75	
Vernon	8,894	284, 839 846, 979	48 89 68 95	19,634 24,507	928, 693 899, 135	11 65 16 29	
Walworth Washington	10,265 7,190	646, 278 269, 785	87 04	30,056	185, 771	9 25	
Waukesha	9, 200	589,668	57 52	21,245	843, 709	16 18	
Waupaca	8,818	116,700	35 17	12, HSV	132,053	10 30	
Waushara	3,209	111,575	84 77	12.046	115, 533	9 51	
Winnebago	7,891 651	444,530	58 25 41 59	23, 716 2, 401	\$70,186 \$9,040	11 39 12 00	
Wood	901	27,077	47 00		43,040	1.5	
Totals	285, 672	\$13,001,691	\$45 51	891.957	\$8, 561, 082	\$11 61	

<sup>\*</sup>No report.

# Abstract from Assessment Rolls—continued.

_	Mules and Asses.			Sheep and Lambs.		
Counties.	No.	Value.	Av. Value.	No.	Value.	Av. Valu
Adams	. 71	\$2,452	\$34 58	7,014	\$8,097	\$1 1
Ashland	io	1,850	185 00	1,014	40,001	<b>V</b>
Barron						
Bayfleld				••••		
Brown		845	24 14	5,408	8,428	6
Buffalo	. 139	5,848	88 47	8,295	9,781	1 1
Burnett	. 8	135	45 00	249	297	1 1 1 1 0
Calumet	65	1,874 2,283	21 14 46 59	10,774 1,614	10,888 1,778	10
Clark	88	8,980	48 58	822	1,214	1 1 4
Columbia		5,750	44 92	56,906	81,651	14
Crawford						
Dane	. 816	16,997	53 78	64,241	112,883	17
Dodge	151	7,644	50 62	60,650	109,332	16
Door	·   87	2,815	62 56	560	791	14
Douglas. Dunn		44 874	E7 E0	8 780	8	8
Kau Claire		11,574 6,470	57 58 89 86	5,766 1,701	8,954 2,700	1 5
ond du Lac	148	6,642	44 88	78,589	117,016	14
Frant	422	20,545	48 60	20,901	86,478	17
Breen		8,819	46 47	27,208	53,786	1 9
Breen Lake	. 40	1,855	46 87	89,848	63,867	10
owa	198	8,005	41 48	11,825	18,800	10
ackson	97	4,758	49 05	5,186	6,017	11
efferson	178	8,799	49 48	48,518	88,958	17
Tuneau Kenosha	78	4,090 2,50	52 43 45 88	9,171	19,617 101,630	18
Kewaunee		520	65 00	49,801 265	415	1 5
Crosse	142	9,126	64 26	10,646	16,196	1 5
La Fayette	441	17,802	40 86	14,690	22,620	1 1 5
Manitowoc	. 44	768	17 45	16,198	12,584	7
Marathon		880	27 50	2,231	1,784	7
Marquette	27	968	85 48	17,168	20,699	1 2
Milwaukee	86	4,550	<b>52 90</b>	6,684	11,677	17
Konroe Oconto.*		7,020 2,815	45 58 45 40	15,412 442	17,550 584	1 1 1 1 8
Outagamie	68	2,950	46 88	18,002	21,090	111
Dzaukee	27	776	28 70	6,446	8,835	lîĝ
Pepin		1,707	58 86	2,107	3,768	17
Pierce		4,820	73 08	6,161	10,896	1 7
Polk	.  84	2,095	61 61	922	1,484	1 6
Portage	94	4,108	48 65	10,267	10,908	10
Racine	84	4,470	53 21	88,086	61,091	1 6
Richland	192	7,184 16,107	87 43 53 16	25,173 46,881	81,846 <b>5</b> 7,417	1 2 2 1
Rock		7,018	53 94	1,891	2,720	1 4
auk		7,598	46 02	23, 302	81, 164	1 8
Shawano	. 7	240	84 29	1,248	1,212	9
Sheboygan	108	4,528	41 88	88, 848	58, 604	1 8
Crempealeau	128	7, 461	60 65	11,734	18,486	1 5
Vernon	.  121	5, 483	45 81	<b>25</b> , 281	88, 289	18
Walworth	168	10,455	64 14	94, 418	241, 293	25
Washington Wankenha	96 146	8, 650 9, <b>22</b> 5	88 09 63 18	23, 599 77, 058	29, 216 152, 087	19
Waukesha Waupaca	61	2, 255	86 97	14, 997	16,087	1 1 6
Waushara		4, 262	89 88	16, 685	17,988	lid
Winnebago		7,805	57 97	48, 046	64,718	1 5
Wood	5	515	103 00	624	541	8
		2012 111		4 600 505	A4 050 151	-
Total	5,977	\$292,111	\$48 87	1, 180, 722	\$1,858,105	\$1 6

## Abstract from Assessment Rolls - continued.

- 1		Swine.		Wass	nu, clo.	Wat	ohos.
Countries.	No.	Value.	"Ay.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	2144	7 20 20 2	Value.	2101	4 minut	2101	V Adjusts
Adams Ashland	8,406 14	\$4,798 60	94	1,019	, \$16,835 1,978	90 40	9747 1,708
Barron					1,010		
Bayfield	2	16	8 00	24	895	87	1,647
Brown	4,674	4,997	1 02 1 28	8,589	49,754	330	7,978
Buffalo Burnett	7,076	9,112 594	1 99	1,951	24,859 1,450	80 18	198
Calumet	B.1589	6,669	1 17	2,401	24,716	152	198 889
Chippewa.	2,887	2,942	1 26	1,190	22,002	101	2,890
Clark Columbia	745 14,487	2,239 83,494	8 DO 2 81	989 4,882	23,495	115	2,913
*Crawford	24,501	00,131	# Q1		104,888	645	11,770
Dane	84, 888	86,946	9 47	ii Da	258,866	1,175	28,085
Dodge	18,797	89,749	9 11	87 1	164,070	619	18,140
Door	1,185	2,884 15	1 97 T	90	18,860	81	1,854
Douglas Duna	80	75	2 04	85 I	655 45,181	194	905 3,143
Eau Claire	87	1 00	8 35	85	60,648	906	8,600
Ponddulac.	17	55	2 23	91	159,986	796	15,845
Grant	42	95	2 24	44	186, 484	884	12,710
Green Lake	46 09	82 91	2 49 2 11	94 93	89,884 59,190	400 876	8,500 8,511
Iowa	67	90	1 57	76	104,771	208	6,115
Jackson	31	69	2 08	98	\$4,810	131	8,439
Jefferson.	69	48	9 17	14	119,999	498	6,594
Juneau	45 08	79 45	1 61 1 2 67	75 85	41,564	814	5,764
Kenosha . Kewannee .	745	97	84	25	69,108 3,965	456	11,918
La Crosse .	5, 599	87	1 85	88	66, 809	289	10,958
La Fayette.	88,331	61	* 01	69	85, 688	805	5,484
Manitowoc.	7,478	89 61	1 48	90 15	40,497	51	810
Marathon Marquette.	1,851 5,185	10	1 63	38	14,214 21,951	110 75	9, 604 739
Milwaukee.	5,881	18,759	2 07	74	828, 161	1,784	70,956
Monroe	6, 470	18, 348	1 57	87	55, 945	871	8, 198
Oconto	787 6, 987	9,401 9,496	3 06 1 1 87	78 27	35,694	90 164	8,049
Outagamie. Ozaukee	5,814	9.044	า้าเ	08	56, 36? 36, 091	88	3. \$70 508
Pepin	2,110	4,455	8 11	66	17, 548	117	1.817
Pierce	5,861	10,828	2 09	-, -75		#51	3,290
Polk	1.118 4.491	8,408 7,829	8 06	509 2,025	69	71	919
Portage Recine	6,599	18,782	2 97	8,978	99 11	210 885	8,961 11,976
Richland	14 016	28, 210	1 87	2,100	78	200	8,118
Bock	90	95, 450	3 12	7,819	. 78 87	1,540	89, 995
Bt. Croix	84	8,914	R 55	9,290	. 04	274	5,044
Sauk Shawano .	58 41	83,414 1,509	1 75	47	\$23 47	716 51	10,635
Sheboygan.	57	16, 806	1 96	28	67 88	391	6,058
Trempeal'u	90	7,554	1 45	44	l 54	199	1,789
Vernou	01 20	25, 186	1 41 3 87	88 42	65 18	269	9,749
Walworth Washingt'n	109	79, 814 \$1,712	1 78	78	87	890 161	21,784 2,648
Wankesha	02 95	1 51,739	8 05	90	67 70 99 86	588	14, 888
Waupaca	45	9,089	1 80	09	99	272	8,090
Wanshars .	16	8,842	1 45	73	, 98	107	1,988
Winnebago Wood	96 909	19,567	9 78	90 09 79 80 83	78	997 74	17,719
Total	555,189	\$1,179,850	\$9 18	188,868	68, 909, 994		\$415, 917

### MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

# Abstract from Assessment Rolls-continued.

	Pian	nos, etc.	Ban	k Stock.	Value of Merch'ts	Value of all other	Total val. of all per-
COUNTIES.	210	37-1	37.	1 37-1	and Man.	Personal	s'n'i prop
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	stock.	Property.	aforesaid
Adama	-	64 04E			01E E1F	004 170	8010 901
Adams Ashland	89	\$1,815 1,400		\$1,000	\$15,517 81,888		
*Barron				<b>41,000</b>	01,000		02,210
Bayfield	18			901	9,890	14,510	84,564
Brown Buffalo	185 28	15, 910 1, 098				186, 179 61, 552	
Burnett		4,000		1,100	8, 100	2,549	
Calumet	41	1,625			49, 809	57, 888	25, 795
Chippewa Clark	24 44	1, 986 4, 207		•••	165, 175	88, 299	
Columbia	887	81, 259		55,000	78, 228 397, 968		
*Crawford .							
Dane	562					1,628,189	
Dodge Door	511 10	88,185 1,109		121, 589 2, 560		898, 034 40, 127	
Douglas	12	710			20,024	2,757	9,665
Dunn	50			••••	404,000	216,527	983, 884
Kau Claire . Fond du Lac	128 585	94, 565 47, 948			769, 101 625, 168	841, 15 <b>8</b> 878, 650	
Grant	363	26, 450			414, 444	798, 554	
Green	255	20, 218		90, 200	201,867	589,859	1,878,081
Green Lake.		15, 494	••••	• • • • • • • • • •	122, 840		894, 891
Iowa Jackson	178 60	9, 793 4, 296		8,827	165, 196 158, 883	818, 676 121, 685	1,417,838 528,886
Jefferson	862	26, 847	1,850	144, 505	876,000		1,991,912
Juneau	112	8, 725	1	2,000		167, 166	641,559
Kenosha Kewaunee .	<b>244</b> 8	<b>26,</b> 034 685	525	85,000	208, 806 49, 467	428, 074 8, 579	1, 316, 866 111, 534
La Crosse	194	22, 696	750	79,000			1,591,885
La Fayette.	220	18, 268		14,500	105, 557	262, 052	1,277,716
Manitowoc. Marathon	60 59	1,549 2,608	409	14, 168 6, 840	287, 658 180, 000	192, 084 84, 111	803, 7 <b>62</b> 836, 687
Marquette	59	2,748	1	400	21,806	<b>25</b> , 183	291, 247
Milwankee.	1,491	<b>258</b> , 105	15,480	1,085,000	8,959,647	4, 945, 724	<b>[16, 828, 864</b> ]
Monroe	166 56	9,745 6,890		<b>80, 400</b>	187, 851 505, 805	182, 622 100, 511	
Outagamie.	101	9, 662	1,196		201, 122	109,545	
Ozaukee	86	<b>2, 4</b> 33		875	49, 475	115, 108	435,866
Pepin	82	1,665	4	1,000	85, 424	43, 498	
Pierce Polk	88 80	6,063 1,835	1	6,085 850	99, <b>29</b> 0 18, 488		
Portage	94	11, 210	l	1	<b>908, 62</b> 0	106, 695	616, 915
Racine	<b>82</b> 1	88, 875		268, 819 4, 901		942, 475	2,400,865
Richland Rock	100 809	4, 014 74, 494	9, 750		70, 616 782, 400	188, 161 1, 798, 096	
St. Croix	125	10, 682	750		183, 667	204,725	795, 262
Sauk	266	18,620		85, 900	204, 525	406, 020	1,436,378
Shawano Sheboygan .	18 241	784 18, 187		15,000	9, 482 <b>9</b> 46, 865	1, 752 475, 288	90, 014 1, 609, 467
Tremp'leau.	68	4,845		7,842	47,041	174, 101	
Vernon	51	<b>2</b> , 459			70,858	237, 648	987, 768
Walworth Washington	574 156	<b>58, 44</b> 5 <b>6,7</b> 79		125, 150 710		1, <b>299</b> , 991 401,484	
Waukesha	864	81,988	500			1,001,060	
Waupaca	145	6, 422	83		129, 723	78, 820	585, 954
Waushara	46		0 040		88,979	88, <b>25</b> 9	
Winnebago. Wood	510 68	47, 245 5, 495	2,050 489	250, 056 19, 575	1, 188, 404 148, 746	1, 717, 689 42, 911	4,177,967 984,669
						·	
Total	10, 992	<b>\$1,089,805</b>	48, 519	<b>\$3, 433, 55</b> 7	<b>\$21,666,817</b>	<b>\$24</b> , 155, 003	80, <b>618, 948</b>
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### WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

Abstract from Assessment Rolls-continued.

# TAXES LEVIED IN EACH COUNTY. For all Purposes, and the Assessment as made in 1872.

COUNTIES.	Assessed Valuation of all Property.	State Tax.	County  Tax.	County School Tax.
†Adams	\$787, 565	<b>\$2,</b> 262	\$9, 399	\$896
Ashland		1,826	4,870	609
Barron	1,448,228	1, 185 753	15,550 1,800	250
Bayfield Brown	605, 816 4, 446, 167	12, 928	88,248	8,889
Buffalo		4,871	9,011	8,478
Burnett	219,868	769	8, 578	219
Calumet	1,655,083	6, 684	8,388	2,012
†Chippewa	5, 088, 458	18, 214	29,061	870
*Clark	9, 421, 569	21,520	24,580	5, 728
*Crawford Dane	19, 950, 266	49,888	41, 255	8,706
Dodge		82,070	43, 890	6,849
†Door	218, 829	527	5, 679	255
Douglas	1, 117, 864	1,856	12, 820	186
Dunn	2, 850, 630	5,892	24, 205	1,798
Eau Claire	4,947,096 14,791,972	6, 820 <b>82,</b> 866	14,000 47,278	1,475 7,440
Fond du Lac Grant		29, 282	28, 114	5, 835
Green		20, 215	20,676	8,510
†Green Lake	4,704,201	9,787	11,698	2,000
Iowa		22, 424	498, 159	4,936
†Jackson	1,483,868	4, 187	8,636 28,780	1,840
JeffersonJuneau	9, 621, 828 2, 247, 623	21,718 5,028	9,467	5, 565 3, 087
†Kenosha		12,775	11,115	6, 825
Kewaunee		1,495	12,000	1,860
La Crosse		12,818	28, 223	8,951
La Fayette	6, 320, 910	16, 448 14, <b>886</b>	17, 969 88, 025	8, 678 10, 555
Manitowoc	4, 819, 115 1, 826, 016	9, 127	18, 695	9, 127
Marquette		2,612	7,773	1,690
Milwaukee	53,332,294	102, 237	215, 841	58,809
Monroe		8,747	24,000	2,766
Oconto Outagamie		11, 445 12, 892	16,255 85,526	1,087 5,126
Ozaukee		6, 958	11,500	2,859
Pepin	838, 182	1,615	9,000	660
Pierce	2,631,467	7,814	18.000	1,633
†Polk		2,858 5,815	2, 960 18, 572	1,474
Portage		5, 315 <b>20</b> , 810	19,580	1,488 7,465
Richland		7,772	8,500	8,560
Rock	20,028,201	41, 268	52, 256	11,266
St. Croix	8, 588, 184	8,444	14,654	1,744
Sauk		17, 487 2, 922	26, 285 10, 879	8,701 1,604
Shawano Sheboygan		17,779	51,529	5, 889
Trempealeau		4,905	2,600	2, 432
Vernon	8, 232, 701	11,282	21,428	8,680
Walworth		\$7,520 10.478	14,987	8, 703
†Washington Waukesha		10, 475 26, 485	11,601 23,292	4,279 4,188
Waupaca	0 444 4 450	7, 645	15, 685	8, 460
†Waushara		4,033	8,596	8, 126
Winnebago	14, 785, 584	27,508	29,795	18, 6 <b>9</b> 9
Wood	1,240,000	8,400	8,000	805
Totals	\$331,747,446	\$751.774	\$1,777,051	\$257,875

## Taxes Levied in each County—continued.

Counties.	Town Taxes.	School District Taxes.	Road Dis- trict Taxes.	Total Taxes.
†Adams	\$2,804	\$7,659	<b>\$</b> 3, 864	<b>\$25, 864</b>
Ashland	8,186		1,836	17,817
Barron	10,463	<b></b>	4,740	82, 189
Bayfield	11,700	50 084	15 600	14, 258
Brown Buffalo	94, 142 11, 289	23, 854 21, 685	15,600 10,169	233, 606 59, 998
Burnett		1,514	2,500	9,505
Calumet		15, 286	12,876	59, 251
†Chippewa •Clark.	10,621	16, 251	24, 736	105, 758
Columbia*Crawford	42, 107	88, 474	26,819	159, 178
Dane	101, 150	52,551	58, 464	307,008
Dodge	47, 578	45, 981	81,099	206, 917
†Door		8, 253	2,907	14,021
Douglas		7, 250	7,500 11,131	88, 562
Dunn Eau Claire	16,907 26,585	22, 747 38, 652	14, 273	82, 680 96, 755
Fond du Lac	170,779	86, 998	83, 650	829, 901
Grant	37, 877	59, 444	29, 607	190, 159
Green	10,886	86,806	22, 157	114,250
†Green Lake	2, 420	1,092	786	27,789
lowa	87, 253	29, 784	10, 855	652, 911
tJackson	9,844 <b>4</b> 9,699	18, 551 <b>8</b> 6, 440	12,856 27,423	55, 414 169, 625
Junesa		20, 616	11, 248	61,611
†Kenosha	4, 880	18,502	9, 640	58, 987
Kewaunee	8, 543	8,775	8, 140	25, 818
La Crosse	68, 999	17,017	11, 190	187, 128
La Fayette	18,872	40, 872	90, 701	118, 535
Manitowoc	55, 506 20, 688	89, 852 <b>28,</b> 000	89, 988 16, 885	197, 937 <b>92</b> , 517
Marquette	8, 914	8,800	6,597	80, 896
Milwaukee	722, 668	29,048	17,898	1, 141, 001
Monroe	19, 121	28, 399	19,763	104, 795
Oconto	58, 289	14, 181	6, 940	102,447
Outagamie	51,774	19,697	12,496	187, 511
Ozaukee	15,099 1,657	18, 867 8, 065	18,005 8,648	63, 805 94, 545
Pepin Pierce	12,774	26, 158	18, 919	80, 291
†Polk	8,989	11, 103	10,067	86, 951
Portage	20, 179	19,807	9, 212	74, 516
Racine	90, 908	20,791	16, 248	175, 752
Richland	9,420	<b>20, 128</b>	6,854 94 944	56, 234
Rock bt. Croix	79, 054 19, 850	60, 114 4, 584	26, 854 9, 082	270, 805 58, 358
Bauk	82, 478	41,410	27, 895	149, 206
Shawano	17, 294	9, 280	8, 451	44, 900
Bheboygan	56, 950	27,158	28, 678	187, 459
Trempealeau	7,638	19, 144	12,970	48,984
Vernon Walworth	10, 440 19, 093	25, 471 59 600	21, 196	93, 467
Washington	12,875	52,609 14,900	25, 647 ] 19, 406 [	148, 559 72, 896
Waukesha	18,488	88,255	86, 250	148, 858
Waupaca	28,143	24,012	19,723	91,618
Waushara	7, 264	15, 180	10,068	48, 267
Winnebago Wood	143, 605 25, 892	85, 659 9, 128	21, 263 2, 888	<b>376, 531</b> 50, 118
Totals	\$2,447,067	\$1,268,605	\$867,759	\$7,395,181

<sup>•</sup> No report.

<sup>†</sup> Report incomplete.

# THE BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

Of the Towns, Cities and Villages in the Several Counties in this State, Jan. 1, 1878.

<del></del>	Bon	ded In	debtedne	88.	All oth'r	Ind. of	Total
COUNTIES.		Roads.	Other	Interest	indebt-	School	indebted-
	aid.	bridges.			edness.	District	ness.
* A 3				ļ		A	
*Adams			• • • • • • • • •		\$6	\$778	\$778
Ashland						•••••	• • • • • • • • •
Barron	• • • • • • • • • • •			•••••		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
Bayfield	\$185, 279	eg keo	\$16,882		9, 167	24,000	191,890
BrownBuffalo		90,003	\$10 <sup>4</sup> 003	\$848	1 500		191,000
Burnett	• • • • • • • • • •	0,310			1,500	2, 250	7, 578
Calumet	75,000		• • • • • • • • • •			2,100	74, 100
*Chippewa	10,000	1 400		K 949		2, 100	6, 849
†Clark		,					0,024
Columbia	72, 300	1.500		7, 459	5, 112	17,297	108,668
+Crawford					0,000		200,000
Dane		600	225,000	805		8, 260	946,155
Dodge					772		
Door.		<b> </b>			508	89	549
Douglas					12,000	• • • • • • •	862,000
Dunn							
Eau Claire		90,000	6,500				
Fond du Lac.	807, 991		<b> </b>			22, 400	882, 210
Grant	118,000	600	• • • • • • • • • •		126	14, 978	
Green		[• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		40	7,499	7, 539
Green Lake		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Iowa	242, 868		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	942	159	
Jackson	****	• • • • • • •		•••	449	10,850	11.299
*Jefferson	900, 477	• • • • • • • •	5,000	2, 157	500	10.042	918, 176
*Juneau	• • • • • • • • •	•••	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	44	•••••	44
Kenosha *Kewaunee	• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
La Crosse	86,000		• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	456	883	86, 769
La Fayette	<i>3</i> 0,000	185			688	18, 884	19, 257
Manitowoc	118,000	10,000		• • • • • • •	1,041	18,000	142,041
Marathon	110,000	20,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		4,704	8,000	12, 704
*Marquette.						برسو	
Milwaukee	200,000		1,904,000		2, 259	5.652	1,411,911
Monroe			6,550		257	1, 118	21,508
Oconto			0,000				
Outagamie	19,000	<b>.</b> .	8,704	1,840	287		29,881
Ozankee	19,000	11,000					28,000
Pepin							
Pierce			18,000	455	4,599	841	18, 895
*Polk							
*Portage	87, <del>444</del>				681		88, 199
Racine	65, 500	8,000	207,628	<b>60,000</b>			826, 198
Richland				<u> </u>	•••••	2,000	2,000
Rock	221,900				191	87, 490	288, 865
St. Croix	25,000	6007	7, 026	1,960	17, 592	250	52, 427
Sauk	125,000		••••	10,844	2, 396	11, 112	148,852
*Shawano			•••••	400	2, 542	1,458	8,995
Sheboygan		••••••	••••••	480	••••••	10,000	288, 105
Trempealeau	••••••	•••••	••••••	•••••	1 040		10.000
Vernon	62, 400	259	51	******	1,812	8, 260 8, 600	10, 07 <b>1</b> 88, 069
Walworth		203	21	1,440 1,800	15, 819	8, 886	85, 686
*Washington *Waukesha	eu, uu	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • •	1,000	•••••	امن من	OU, 000
Wauphca	165,000	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7, 900	1,867	900	174, 207
Waushara				1,200	561	800	861
Winnebago.	201, 400	82, 975	782	18, 278	16, 240	1, 699	266, 863
Wood	20,000	400		-47	12,689	-,,	88, 081
		i	21 704 000	e 100 000		1071 040	
<u>.</u>	<b>\$3</b> , 837, 672	<b>▲100' (03</b> .)	91. (744. XXX)	<b>♦ 17.41, 8/U</b>	<b>P11(.4(0)</b>	1000	An' TOS' 9:)

# THE BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS Of the Several Counties in the State of Wisconsin, Jan. 1, 1873.

			lebtedn		16	Alloth'r	Total
COUNTIES.	Kallroad	Roads,	Interest	Other	bonded in- debtedn's.	indept-	
	aid.	bridges.	unpaid.	purpos's	deptean's.	euness.	Dess.
Ademe					<u> </u>		
Adams Ashland			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••		• • • • • • • • •
Barron					•••••	•••••	••••
Barfold				<u> </u>	•••••		
Bayfield Brown	2154 500			*\$18 KOO	2168.000		\$168.00
Buffalo	4202,000	l		420,000	4200,000		7200,00
Burnett		[		<b> </b> .	1	'	
Calumet							
Calumet Chippewa			\$4,980	*56,000	60,980		60,98
Clark		l				• • • • • • • •	
Columbia	1	••••				• • • • • • •	
Crawford	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Dane				•			25,00
Dodge					• • • • • • •		••••
Door	•••••	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	****	\$1,889	1,88
Donglas	850,000		•••••	*****	800,000	\$1,889 6,884	<b>3</b> 56,33
Dunn Eau Claire Fond du Lac.	••••••	•••••	••••	9,500	0,800	•••••	6,80
Primi Dau	907 000	******	1 010	78,000	900 910	• • • • • • •	3,00 809,81
Grant	au1,882	•••••	1,010	••••	909,010	••••	000,01
reen	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	•••••	•••••	7 580	7,58
Green Lake.						1,000	4 100
owa	§500,000				\$200,000	19,100	519,10
ackson	<b>985,000</b>		7, 125		42,125	24,200	42,12
Jesterson	100,000		,,		22,220		
uneau						5,548	5.54
Kewaunee .							
La Crosse							• • • • • • • • •
a Fayette						1,100	1,10
lanitowoc	150,000	•••			150,000	•••••	
arathon	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	19,000	•••••	••••••	12,000	•••••	12,00
		•••••	• • • • • • • • • [	•:::	••••	• • • • • • •	404 404
lilwaukee	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	•••••	481,130	481,110	• • • • • • • • •	481,19
Mouroe	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10 800	40.60
conto							12,000
Outagamie . Ozaukee	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	• • • • • • • •	•••••	••••••	••••••	• • • • • • • • •
Pepin	• • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • •	•••••	••••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • •
Pierce	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	•••••	••••••	•••••		••••••••
Polk	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	•••••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
ortage	100, 000				100,000		100,000
Racine	200,000				200,000		,
Richland							• • • • • • • • • • •
ock			4.000	40,000	44.000	1	44,000
St. Croix							• • • • • • • •
Sauk							
hawano						8,564	8,564
hawano heboygan	156,240	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	896		167,186		157,136
Trempeale'u		• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Vernon		• • • • • • • • • • • • •					
Walworth		• • • • • • • •			•••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Vashington.	55,000						
Waukesha		• • • • • • •					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Waupaca		•••••			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••••••
Waushara	••••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			••••••
Winnebago Vood	**********	• • • • • • • •	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • •		••••••	200
V AAA	WU.UU.		] .	• • • • • • • • •	JUU,UUU.	•••••	XVII, WU
v 00u		ľ			1		
I.	\$2,008,782						

<sup>\*</sup>Court house bonds. † Agricultural college bonds. ; No reports. Estimated. ¶ Contested.

# POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-1840-1870.

COUNTIES.		AGGR	EGATE.	
COUNTER.	1870.	1840.	1550.	1840.
Total	[ , =			80,94
Adams Ashland			_	
Marron				
Brown	364 95, 168	358 11, 746	6,915	9,10
Buffalo	11, 188	8,864		
Calumet	706 19, 885	7, 895	1,748	971
UAIDDOWS	8,811 8,450	1,885	615	
Clark Columbia	#6,609	790 34, 441	9,565	
Crawford	18,075 58,096	8,068 48,993	2,498	1,006
Dane	47, 035	42, 818	19,188	314 67
Door Donglas	4,919 1,122	2,948 818	***********	
Dunn	9,488	2,704	***********	
Rau Claire. Fond du Lac	10, 789 46, 278	34, 1 <i>8</i> 3	14,510	131
Grant	87, 979	m4 .an	15, 169	2,930
Green Lake	23, 611 18, 195		8,556	988
10W4	24, 544 7, 687		9, 595	8,978
Jackson	84,040		15,817	914
Junean Kenosha	19, 878 18, 147		10,784	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Acwaulice	10, 199		20,100	
La Crosse	20, 29? 22, 689		11.881	
Manitowoc	88, 364		8,702	285
Marathon	5, 885 8, 166		8,641	ii
Milwankee	89, 930 16, 550		81,077	5,605
Monroe	6,821			
Outagamie	18, 480 15, 564	15, 689		
Pepin	4, 659	2,892		***** ****
Pierce Polk	9,968 3,429	4, 579 1, 400		
Portage	10,684	7, 507	1,950	1,043
Racine Richland	96,740 15,781	9,782	14, 978 908	8,475
Rock	89,080	26,690	90,750	1,701
Sauk Shawano	\$8,800 8,166	18, 968 890	4,871	308
Sheboygan St. Croix	31,749 11,085	96, 875 5, 899	6,879 894	123 909
Trempealean	10,783	2,500		
Vernon	18, 645 95, 972	11,007 26,495	17,888	8,611
Washington	28, 919	28, 692	19, 485	343
Wankesha	58, 274 15, 589	<b>96, 8</b> 81 8, 851	19,255	*********
Wanshara	11,279	8,770	10 107	
Winnebago	87.279 8,919	98,770 8,425	10, 167	186
*	31 (			-

## POPULATION OF UNITED STATES-1790-1870.

[BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.]

Staves and Territories.	1870.	1860.	1880.	1840,
Total of United States.	88, 556, 971	31, 448, 311	28, 191, 876	17, 060, 45
Total of States	38, 115, 641	81, 188, 744	28,007,202	17, 019, 64
Alabama			771,698 9.0,897 92,597 870,798	890, 75 97, 67 800, 97
Delaware			91, 58\$ 87, 445 906, 185	78, 06 64, 47 691, 30
Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas			851, 470 966, 416 198, 214	470, 18 685, 80 48, 11
Kentucky Louislana Maine Maryland			968, 406 617, 769 568, 169 568, 064	779, 68 859, 41 501, 79 470, 01
Massachuseits Michigan Minnesuts Mississippi			994,514 897,684 6,077 606,598	787, 69 212, 20 875, 65
Missouri Nebraska Nevada New Hampehire			884, 044 8: 76	984, 67
New Jersey New York North Carolina Dhio			44 55 8,0 94 5 89 1,9 29	373, 80 3, 496, 69 783, 41: 1, 519, 46
Oregon Penneylvania Rhode Island South Carolina	į		9,8: 96 1: 45 01 07	1, 794, 03 108, 83 894, 89
Connesses Cexas Vermont Virginia			1,01 17 2: 98 8 90 1,41 61	291, 94 1, 984 79
West Virginia Wisconsin	_	775, 861	805.891	80,94
Total of Territories	449,780	959, 577	196,614	48,71
Arizona	9,658 89,864	84,977		
Onkota District of Columbia	14, 181 181, 700 14, 999 20, 596	4,887 75,060	61,687	44,71
Montana	91, 874 86, 786 38, 955	98,516 40,978 11,594	61,547 11,890	
Wyoming	9,116			*********

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

# Population of the United States—continued.

States and Territories.	1880.	<b> 1820.</b>	1810.	1800.	1790.
Total of the U.S.	12, 866, 020	9, 688, 898	7, 289, 881	5, 308, 483	8, 929, 214
Total of States	12, 220, 868	9, 60^, 782	7, 215, 858	5, 294, 890	8, 929, 214
Alabama	809, 527 80, 888	127, 901 14, 255			
California	297, 675 76, 748	275, 148 72, 749	261, 942 72, 674	251, 002 64, 278	237, 946 59, 096
Florida. Georgia Illinois	84, 780 516, 828 157, 445	840, 985 55, 162	252, 433 12, 989	162,686	82, 548
IndianaIowa	843, 081	147, 178	24, 520	5,641	
Kansas Kentucky Louisians	687, 917 <b>215, 789</b>	564, 185 152, 923	408, 511 76, 556	220, 955	78, 677
Maine	899, 455 447, 040 610, 408	298, 269 407, 350 528, 159	228, 705 880, 546 472, (40	151, 719 841, 548 422, 845	96, 540 819, 728 878, 787
Michigan	81,689 186,621	8, 765 75, 448	4, 763 40, <b>353</b>	8,850	
Missouri Nebraska Nevada	140, 455	66, 557	20,845		• • • • • • • • •
New Hampshire New Jersey	969, 828 820, 828	244, 022 277, 426	214, 460 245, 562	188, 858 211, 149	141, 885 184, 139
New York. North Carolina. Ohio	1,918,608 787,987 987,908	1,872,111 688,829 581,295	959, 049 555, 500 230, 760	589, 051 478, 108 45, 865	840, 120 893, 751
Oregon	1, 848, 288 97, 199	1,047,507 88,015	810, 091 76, 931	602, 865 69, 123	434, 878 68, 825
South Carolina Tennessee Texas	581, 185 681, 904	502, 741 422, 771	415, 115 261, 727	845, 591 105, 602	249, 078 85, 691
Vermont Virginia	280, 652 1, 211, 405	285, 966 1, 065, 116	974, 500	154, 465 880, 200	747, 610
West Virginia					
Total of Territories.		88, 089			
ArizonaColoradoDakota					
Dakota District of Columbia. Idaho Montana	89, 884	<b>88, 08</b> 9	24,028	14,098	
New Mexico			1	1	
Wyoming					

# WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Ahnepes	Kewaunee	Ahnepee Record	Neu	Weekly.
Alma	Buffalo	Express	Rep	do
Appleton	Outagamie	Crescent	Dem	do
Appleton	Outagamie	Post	Rep	do
Appleton	Ontagamie	City Times	Rep	
	Outagamie	Volksfreund *	Dem	
Appleton Ashland	Ashland	Press	Rep	
Baldwin	St. Croix	Baldwin Bulletin	Neu	do
Baraboo	Sauk	Republic	Rep	do
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Argus	Dem	do
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Citizen	Rep	do
Beloit	Rock	The Beloit Free Press	Rep	do
Berlin	Green Lake.	Courant	Rep	do
Berlin	Green Lake.	Journal	Rep	do
	Dane	Advertiser	Ind.	do
Black Earth	Dane		Lit	
Black Earth		Our True Hope		
Black River Falls	Jackson	Banner	Rep	Weekly.
Bloomington	Grant	West Grant Advocate	Rep	do
Boscobel	Grant	Boscobel Dial	Rep	do
Brandon	Fond du Lac		Rep	ġo
Brodhead	Green	Independent	Rep	do
Burlington	Racine	Standard	Rep	do
Chilton	Calumet	Times	Dem	do
	Calumet	Wiskonsin Demokrat*		do
Chilton	Chippewa	Herald		
Chippewa Falls				
Chippewa Falls.	Chippewa	Avalanche		
Columbus	Columbia	Democrat		do
Columbus	Columbia	Republican	Rep	<b>d</b> o
Darlington	La Fayette	Democrat	Dem	do
Darlington	La Fayette	Republican	Rep	do
Delavan	Walworth	Republican	Rep	do
De Pere	Brown	News	Rep	do
De Soto	Vernon	De Soto Leader	Rep	
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	Rep	•
Durand	Pepin	Times	Rep	_
		_	<u> </u>	
Elkhorn	Walworth	Independent	Rep	
Elkhorn	Walworth	Walworth County Liberal	Ref	do
Ellsworth	Pierce	Herald	Rep	do. <u></u> .
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Free Press	Rep	D. & W.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Valley News	Dem	
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Chippews Anzeiger	Ind	do
Elroy	Juneau	Elroy Union	Rep	do
Evansvillo	Rock	Review	Rep	
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	Rep	D. & W.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Journal	Dem	
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Reporter'		do
	Fond du Lac			do
Fond du Lac				do
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Jefferson County Union		
Fort Howard	Brown	Fort Howard Herald		do
Fort Howard	Brown	Fort Howard Monitor		do
Fountain City	Buffalo	Republikaner*		do
Take	Dodge	Representative	кер	do
'ship	Adams	Adams County Press		do

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS. Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Croed.	Issue.
Galesville	Trempeal'u.	Journal and Record	Rep	Weckly.
Geneva	Walworth	Geneva Lake Herald	Rep	do
Grand Rapids	Wood	Reporter	Rep	do
Grand Rapids	Wood			do
Green Bay	Brown Brown	Green Bay Advocate State Gazette	Dem	do
Green Bay Green Bay	Brown	Staat Zeltung*	Dem	D. & W. Weekly.
Hudson	St. Croix	Star and Times	Rep	Weekly.
Hud-on	St. Crolx	Democrat	Dem	do
Hudson	St. Croix	True Republican	Ref	do
Janesville	Rock	Janesville Gazette		D. & W.
Janesville	Rock	Recorder	Rep	Weekly.
Janesville Jefferson	Rock Jefferson	Times Banner	Dem	do
ouneau	Dodge	Democrat	Dem	do
Juneau	Dodge	Wisconsin Granger	Gr'nge	do
Kenosha	Kenosha	Telegraph	Rep	do
Kenosha	Kenosha	Union	Dem	do
Kewsunec	Kewaunee Columbia	Enterprise		do
Kilbourn City		Mirror	ке р	do
La Crosse	La Crosse			D. & W.
La Crosse	La Crosse	Republican and Leader		do
La Crosse	La Crosse	Fædrelandet† Nord Stern*	rep	Weekly.
Lancaster	Grant	Grant County Herald	Rep	do
Medicon	Dane	Wisconsin State Journal	Don	D. & W.
Madison	Dane	Madison Democrat	Ref	
Madison	Dane	Western Farmer		Weekly.
Madison	Dane	Soldiers' Record	MII	do
Madison	Dane	Botschafter*	Ref	do
Madison	Dane Dane	Zeitung* University Press	Ed	do
Mauston.	Juneau	Star		Weekly.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc.	Tribune		do
Manitowoc	Manitowoc .	Pilot	Dem	do
Manitowoc	Manitowoc.  Manitowoc.	Nordwestern* Zeitung*		do
Marinette	Oconto	Eagle		do do
Menasha	Winnebago.	Press		do
Menomonie	Dunu	Dunn County News	Rep	do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee . Milwankee .	Milwaukee Sentinel Milwaukee News		D. & W.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee .	Wisconsin		go
Milwaukee	Milwaukee .	See Bote*		do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	Herold*	Lib	do
Milwaukee	Milwankee .	Banner and Volksfreund.		do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee . Milwaukee .	Journal of Commerce Germania*	Ind	Weekly.
Milwaukee Milwaukee	Milwaukee .	Daily Guide	Ref	D. & W.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee .	Columbia	Ref	Weekly.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee .	Freidinker	Ref	Tri-W.
Milwankee	Milwaukee.	Enterprise	Neu	
Milwaukee Milwaukee	Milwaukee . Milwaukee .	Literary Review	Neu	
Milwaukee	Milwaukec .	Lumberman	Lum	do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee .	Journal of Agriculture	Ag	Weckly.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	Christian Statesman	Relig.	do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee . Milwaukee .	Catholic Vindicator Familien Freund*	Relig.	do
Milwaukee Mineral Point	Iowa	National Democrat	Relig.	Semi-M. Weekly.
TELLICIAL I VILLE	AV 17 W1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		7/5m.	TT CCALJ.

# WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL. Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Mineral Point Monroe Monroe Montello	Iowa Green Green Marquette	Tribune Sentinel Green County Press Express	Rep	Weekly. do do
Neenah Neillsville Neillsville New Lisbon New London New Richmond	Winnebago . Clark Juneau Waupaca St. Croix	Gazette Republican Clark County Press Argus Times St. Croix Republican	Rep Ind Dem Rep	do do do do
Oconomowoc Oconto Omro Osceola Oshkosh Oshkosh	Waukesha Oconto Winnebago. Polk Winnebago, Winnebago. Winnebago.	Times Lumberman Reporter Journal Polk County Press Northwestern City Times Telegraph*	Rep Rep Rep	do do do do D. & W. Weekly.
Platteville Plover Plymouth Portage Portage Port Washington Port Washington Prairie du Chien. Prairie du Chien. Princeton	Grant	Witness Times Reporter Wisconsin State Register Western Advance Ozaukee Advertiser Zeitung* Courier Union Republic	Rep Lib Rep Ref Dem Dem Rep	do do do do do do
Racine Racine Racine Racine Racine Randolph Reedsburgh Richland Center. Ripon Ripon River Falls	Racine Racine Racine Racine Dodge Sauk Richland Fond du Lac Fond du Lac Pierce	Racine Advocate. Argus Journal Slaviet Enterprise Free Press Republican Commonwealth Free Press Journal	Rep Lib Rep Rep Rep Rep Lib	do do do do do do
Sauk City Sharon Shawano Shawano Sheboygan Sheboygan Sheboygan Sparta Sparta Sparta Stevens Point Stevens Point Stoughton Sturgeon Bay Sturgeon Bay Superior	Sauk	Pionier am Wisconsin* Gazette Journal Wisconsin Post* Times Herald Demokrat* Republican Herald Pinery Journal Reporter Advocate Door County Expositor Times	Rep Rep Rep Dem Lib Rep Rep Rep Rep Rop Rop	dododododododododododododododo
Tomah	Monroe Manitowoc. Trempe'leau Vernon	Journal	Ind Rep	do do do
าดุนล		Independent	Ref	do

### MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

## Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Watertown	Jefferson	Watertown Democrat	Dem .	Weekly.
Watertown	Jefferson	Republican		do
Watertown	Jefferson	Weltberger*	Dem .	, do
Waukesha		Waukesha Freeman		do
Waukesha		Plaindealer	Dem	do
Waukesha		Democrat		do
Waupaca		Republican		do
Waupun				do
Wanpun		Times		do
Wautoma	Waushara	Argus	Rep	do
Wausau		Pilot	Dem .	do
Wausau		Central Wisconsin		do
Wausau		Wochenblatt*		do
Waterloo		Journal		
West Bond				do
				do
West Bend			Wah .	do
Westfield	1	Independent		do
Weyauwega		Times		do
Weyauwega		Bugle		Monthly
Whitewater		Register		Weekly.
Winneconne	. Winnebago.	Item	Kep	do

<sup>\*</sup> Printed in the German language.
† Printed in the Scandinavian language.
‡ Printed in the Bohemian language.

## POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

Corrected from Official Records to December 1, 1873.

### [COUNTY SHATS IN CAPITALS.]

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Ableman	Sauk.	Baldwin's Mills	
Ackerville	Washington.	Balsam Lake	Polk.
Adams		Bangor	La Crosse.
Adams Center		Banner	Fond du Lac.
Adamsville	Iowa.	BARABOO	Sauk.
Addison		Barber	Iowa.
Adell		Barnum	Adams.
Afton	Rock.	Barre Mills	La Crosse.
Ahnepee	<u> </u>	Barron	Barron.
Akan		Barton	Washington.
Alabama		Bassett's Station	Kenosha.
Alaska		Basswood	Richland.
Alban		Bay City	Pierce.
Albanville	Monroe.	BAYFIELD	Bayfield.
		Bay Hill	Walworth.
Albany			Brown.
		Bay Settlement	Milwaukee.
Alden		Bayview	Richiand.
Alden's Corners		Bear	
Alderly	Dodge.	Bear Creek	Wanpaca.
Alhambra	Trempealeau.	Bear Valley	Richland.
Allen's Grove		Beaver Creek	Jackson.
Alloa		Beaver Dam	Dodge.
ALMA		Beechwood	Sheboygan.
Almond		Beetown	
Amherst	Portage.	Beldenville	
Anchorage	Runalo.	Belgium	Ozaukee.
Anderson		Bell Center	Crawiord.
Angelica		Bellefountain	Columbia.
Annaton		Belle Plaine	
APPLETON	Outagamie.	Belleville	Dane.
Arcadia	Trempealeau.	Belmont	La Fayette.
Arena		Beloit	Rock.
Argyle	La Fayette.	Bem	
Arkansaw	Pepin.	Benton	
Arkdale	Adams.	Berlin	
Armenia		Big Bend	Waukesha.
Armstrong's Corners.	Fond du Lac.	Big Flats	Adams.
Ashford	Fond du Lac.	Big Pitch	Grant.
Ashippun	Dodge.	Big Springs	Adams.
ASHLAND	Ashland.	Pinghampton	Outagamie.
Ash Ridge		Black Brook	Polk.
Ashton		Black Creek	
Askeaton		Black Earth	
Athol		Black Hawk	Sauk.
Attica		BLACK RIV. F'LLS	Jackson.
Augusta		Blanchardville	
Aurora	Washington.	Bloomfield	Walworth.
Auroraville	Waushara.	Bloomingdale	
Avalanche		Bloomington	
Avoca		Blue Mounds	Dane.
Avon Center		Blue River	
Aztalan		Boardman	
		Boaz	Richland.
Badger	Portage.	Bohemia	La Crosse.
Bailey's Harbor	Door.	Boltonville	
Baldwin	Dunn.	Bonchea	
	ar Treesie		WH VIVE

_ Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Bonduel		Center	
Boscobel		Centralia	
Bradtville		Charlesburg	Calumet.
Brady's	Richland. Manitowoc.	Chaseburgh Chester Station	Vernou.
Brandon	Fond du Lac.	CHILTON	Dodge. Calumet.
Brandt	Calumet.	Chipmonk Cooley	
Brereton	Dane.	Chippewa City	Chippewa.
Bridgeport		CHIPPEWA FALLS	Chippewa.
Briggsville	Marquette.	Christiana	Dane.
Brighton	Kenosha.	Clam Falls	
Brillion	Calumet.	Clark's Mills	
Brinkmann	Vernon.	Clay Banks	Door.
Bristol	Kenosha.	Clear Lake	
British Hollow	Grant. Green.	Clemansville	Winnebago. Monroe.
Brookfield Center		Clifton	
Brooklyn		Clinton	Rock.
Brookside	Oconto.	Clintonville	
Brookville	St. Croix.	Clontarf	
Brothertown	Calumet.	Clyman	
Brushville		Cobb	Iowa.
Brussels		Colburn	
Buck Creek	Richland.	Colby	Clark.
Buckhorn		Coleman	Sauk.
Buena Vista Buffalo		Cold Spring	децегвоц.
Burlington		Coloma	
Burnett	Dodge.	Columbus	
Burnett Station		Concord	
Burnettville		Cook's Valley	
Burns		Cooksville	Rock.
Burnside		Coon Prairie	
Burr		Coon Valley	Vernon.
Burr Oak		Cooperstown	Manitowoc.
Burton		Coral City	Trempeateau.
Busseyville	Milwankee	Cottage Grove	Ran Claire
Butte des Morts	Winnebago.	Cross	
Byron	Fond du Lac.	Cross Plains	Dane.
		Crystal Lake	Waupaca.
Cadiz		Cushing	Polk.
Cadott		Cylon	St. Croix.
Calamine		Cypress	Kenosha.
Cadwell's Prairie		Doordo	Chaharman
Cainville	Rocine	Dacada	Wenshare
Calvary	Fond dn Lac.	Dane Station	
Calumet Village	Fond du Lac.	Danville	
Cambria		Darien	Walworth.
Cambridge		DARLINGTON	La Fayette.
Camp Douglas	Juneau.	DARTFORD	
Carlton		Davis	
Cascade		Davis Corners	
Casco	Kewaunee. Sauk.	Dayton	Dane.
Cassell Prairie	Grant.	Debello	
Castle Rock	Grant.	Deerfield	
Cataract	Monroe.	Dekorra	
Cavott	Oconto.	Delafield	Waukesha.
Cazenovia	Richland.	Delavan	Walworth.
Cedarburg	Ozaukee.	Dell	Vernon.
Cedar Creek	Washington.	Dell Prairie	
Cedar Falls	Dunn.	Delton	
Cedar Grove		Denmark	
Cedar Lake	AA GRATIE	70 T 012	PIONE.

Post Office. De Soto	County. 1	Post Office.	_ County,
De Soto	Vernon.	Elroy	Juneau.
Dexterville	Wood.	Elsalm	Polk
Diamond Bluff	Pierre	Elton	
Diamondia	Pierce.		
Dickeysville	Grant.	Embarrase	
Dixon	Columbia.	Emerald	St. Croix.
Dodge's Corners	Waukesha.	Emerald Grove	
DODGEVILLE	Towns	Emery	
Doner ville	Towns	Therefore	Monday Too
Doller, Attle	Burnett.	Empire	
Door Creek	Dane.	Enoma	Vernon.
Dorset	Monroe.	Enterprise	Vernon.
Dotyville	Fond dn Lec	Ephralm	Door
Dongles Center	Yoursetts.		
Douglas Center	wardnerre.	Erin	
Dousman	Wankesha.	Erfurt	
Dover	Iowa.	Esdaile	Pierce.
Downsville	Dann.	Esofea	Vernon.
Doyle		Etna.	
Dander	Columbia.	7744-1-3-	La Fayette.
Dundas	Calumet.	Ettrick	Trempealeau.
Dundee	Fond du Lac.	Eureka	Winnebago.
Dunnville	Dunn.	Evansville	Rock.
Duplainville	Wankasha	Evanswood	
Dupont	Wathern.	The state of the s	Waupaca.
	waupaca.	Excelsior	Richland.
Dupont	Pepin.		
Durham Hill Dyckesville	Waukesha.		
Dyckesville	Kewannee.	Fairchild	Eau Claire.
	Mondanco.	Wainfald	Day Claude
Teele	***	Fairfield	
Eagle	Wankesha.	Fairplay	Grant.
Ragle Corners	Richland.	.Fairview	Grant.
East Delavan	Walworth.	Fairwater	
East Farmington	Polk	Fall City	
Fact Cibean	Manife and	Well Disco-	Dullin.
East Gibson	MADIOWOC.	Fall River	Columbia.
East Middleton	Dane.	Fancy Creek	Richland.
East Oasis	Waushara.	Farmer's Grove	Green.
East Pepin	Penin	Farmer's Valley	
East Troy	Wolenowth	Parmanerilla	Montos.
Total Title backson	WRIWOLTT.	Farmersville	
East Wrightstown	Brown.	Farmington	
Eastman	Crawford.	Farmington Center	Polk.
Easton		Fayette	La Fayette.
Eaton		Pomottowillo	Wal-sayette.
EAU CLAIRE	Manifowor.	Fayetteville	Watworth.
PAU CLAIM	Eau Claire.	Fennimore	Grant.
Eau Galle	Dunn.	Ferryville	Crawford.
Eau Pleine	Portage.	Fidelia	Milwaukee.
Eden	Fond dn Lee	Fillmore	
Filmerton	Posts du Dec.		
Edgerton		Fish Creek	
Edson	Chippewa.	Fisk's Corners	Winnebago.
Edwards	Shebovgan.	Fitchburg	Dane.
Egg Harbor	Door	Five Mile House	Milwaukee.
Elbertson	Wanness		
Pidorado	Waupaca.	Flambeau	Chippews.
Eldorado	Fond du Lac.	Flintville	Brown.
El Dorado Mills	Fond du Lac.	FOND DU LAC	Fond du Lac.
Elk	Manitowoc.	Fontency	Brown.
Elk Creek	Trampealean	Footville	Brown
Tik Grove	To Warrante		
Elk Grove	La rayette.	Forest	Hock.
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan.	Forestville	Richland.
ELKHORN	Walworth.	Fort Atkinson	Door.
Elk Mound	Dunn	Fort Howard	Jefferson
Ella	Denin		
Wileshamen	Febru.	Forward	
Ellenborough	Grant.	Foscoro	Dane.
Ellis	Portage.	Foster	Kewannee.
Ellison Bay	Door.	Lountain City	
Bllisville	Kawannaa		
THE CANADAM	VOMPUTOR.	Fox Lake	Tanino.
ELLSWORTH	rierce.	Fox Creek	Dodge.
Elmore	Fond du Lac.	Francis' Creek	Kenosha.
Elm Grove	Waukesha.	Franklin	Manitowee
Elm Lake	Wood	Franklast	Declar
Plm Station	77 UUU. 10-11-	Frankfort	Macine,
Rim Station	POLK.	Franklin	Sheboygan.
Elo	Winnebago.	Frankville	Clark.
El Paso	Pierce.	Fredonia	Ozankee
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Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Freeman		Helensville	Jefferson.
	<b>=</b>		
Freedom		Heivetia	Waupaca.
Freistadt	Washington.	Henrietta	Richland.
Fremont	Waupaca.	Herman	Dodge.
Them should be			
Frenchville	Trempealeau.	Hewittsville	Clark.
FRIENDSHIP	Adams.	Hingham	Sheboygan.
Fulton		चार्ल्ड महा	Vernon.
		High Hill	
Fussville	Waukesha.	Highland	Iowa.
		Hika	Manitowoc.
OAT MOTEST TO	M		
GALESVILLE	Trempealeau.	Hilbert	Calumet.
Genesee	Waukesha.	Hillsborough	Vernon.
Genesee Depot	Waukesha.		Fond du Lac.
		Hinesberg	
Geneva	Walworth.	Hixton	Jackson.
Genoa	Vernon.	Hobart's Mills	Sheboygan.
Georgetown	Grant.	Holland	Ontagamie.
Germantown	Juneau.	Holy Cross	Ozankee.
Germania	Marquette.	Home	
Ott mania			
Gibbsville	Sheboygan.	Homewood	
Gilmantown	Buffalo.	Honey Creek	Walworth.
Gillett	Oconto.	Hooker	Trempealeau.
Glasgow	Trempealeau.	Horicon	Dodge.
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan.	Horris' Corners	
	Dudala		
Glencoe	Buffalo.	Hortonville	
Glendale	Monroe.	Howard's Grove	Sheboygan.
Glen Haven	Grant.	Howe	
Golden Lake	Waukesha.	Hubhleton	Jefferson.
Good Hope	Milwankee.	HUDSON	St. Croix.
Goole			
	Vernon.	Huilsburgh	Donke.
Grafton	Ozaukee.	Humbird	
Grand Marsh	Adams.	Hurlbut's Corners	Crawford.
Grand Prairie		Hurricane Grove	
ODANT DARTE	TTT		
GRAND RAPIDS		Hustisford	Toage.
Granger	Dunn.	Hyde's Mills	Iowa.
Grant		Hyer's Corners	Dane
	December 2	mjer a comora	276420.
GRANTSBURG	Burnett.		
Granville	Milwaukee.	Ida	Pepin.
Gratiot	La Pavette	Indian Ford	Rock.
Gravesville	Colors of		
Gravesville	Calumet.	<u> I</u> ola . <u></u>	
GREEN BAY	Brown.	Iron Ridge	Dodge.
Greenbush	Shebovean.	Ironton	Sauk.
Greenfield	Milwankaa	Tendra	Teckson
		Irving	UBCKSOII.
Green Lake	Green Lake.	Ithaca	Richland.
Greenville	Outscamie	Ives' Grove	Racine.
Green-and	Claste.		
Greenwood		Ixonia Center	Jenerson.
Grove	Walworth.		
		Jackson	Washington
Wele	Thompsoloss	Technon	Door
Hale	Tramberiero	Jacksonport	Hoor.
liale's Corners	Milwaukee.	Jamestown	Grant.
Half Way Creek	TA Crosse	JANESVILLE	
Hamilia	The Orobbo.		
Hamlin	Trempeateau.	Janneys	Richiand.
Hammond	St. Croix.	Jeddo	Marquette.
Hancock		JEFFERSON	
		NELEWIZON	Deneration.
Hanerville		Jenney	marainon.
Hanover	Rock.	Jenniton	Towa.
		Jewett Mills	
Harmony			
Harrelson	Grant.	Johnson's Creek	Jenerson.
Harrisville	Marquette	Johnsonville	Sheboygen.
Tiertford	Washin	Take stares	Dver
Hartford	washington.	Johnstown	TOCK.
Hartland	Waukesha.	Johnstown Center	Kock.
Hartman		Jordan	Green.
		Toda	Green
Hayton		Juda	
Hazel Green	Grant.	JUNEAU	Dodge.
Heart's Prairie	Walworth.	-	-
Hebron	Toffaren	Kansasville	Recine
Tion	SCHOLDON.		
Hegg	Trempealeau.	Kasson	manitowoc.
Helena Station	Iowa.	Kaukauna	Ontagamia.
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Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County
Post Office.	Portage.	Little Prairie	
Kekorkee	Dodge.	Little Rapids	
KENOSHA		Little Sturgeon	
Keshena Kewaskum		Little Suamico	Oconto. Waupaca.
KEWAUNEE	Kemennee	Little Wolf	Columbia.
Keyesville		Logansville	Sauk.
Kickapoo		Lomira	Dodge.
Kiel	Manitowoc.	Lone Pine	Portage.
Kilbourn City		Lone Rock	Richland.
Kildare	Juneau.	Longwood	Clark. Pierce.
Kingston	Green Lake.	Louisville	Dunn.
Kinnic Kinnic		Lowell	Dodge.
Kirchayn	Washington.	Lower Lynxville	Crawford.
Kloten	Calumet.	Lowville	Columbia.
Knapp	Dunn. Crawford.	Loyal	Ciark. Dichland
Knapp's Creek Knowlton	Marathon.	LloydLucas	Dunn.
Kohlsville	Washington.	Luch	Polk.
Koro	Winnebago.	Lynn	Clark.
Koskorong		Lyons	Walworth.
Kroghville	Jefferson.	Mamalan 3	Done
Lagoda	Fond du Lac.	McFarland Mackville	Dane. Outagamie.
Lagoda Laney	Shehoygan.	Madeley	Portage.
Langlade	Oconto.	MADISON	Dane.
Lannon Springs	Waukesha.	Magnolia	Rock.
LA CROSSE	La Crosse.	Malden Rock	Pierce.
La Farge	Vernon.	Manchester	Green Lake.
La Fayette La Grange	Chippewa. Walworth.	MANITOWOC Manitowoc Rapids	Manitowoc. Manitowoc.
Lake Five	Waukesha.	Maple Grove	Manitowoc.
Lake Maria	Green Lake.	Maple Springs	Dunn.
Lake Mills	Jefferson.	Mapleton	Waukesha.
Lake View	Dane. Fond du Lac.	Maple Works Marathon City	Clark. Marathon.
Lamberton		Marble Ridge	
LANCASTER		Marble	Wanpaca.
Lansing	Outagamie.	Marcellon	Columbia.
La Pointe		Marcy Marengo	Wankesha. Jackson.
La Valle		Markesan	Green Lake.
Lawrence		Marquette	Green Lake.
Leeds			Oconto.
Leeds Center	Columbia. Juneau.		Dane. Wood.
Leon	Monroe.	Marshfield	Crawford.
Leopolis			Pierce.
Leroy	Dodge.	Martin	Green.
Leroy Station			Grant. Fond du Lac.
Lewiston Leyden			Juneau
Liberty			Buffalo.
Liberty Pole	Vernon.	Mayville	Dodge.
Liberty Ridge			Walworth.
Lima Center Lime Ridge	Rock. Sauk.		Dane. Outagamie.
Lime Rock	_		Washington.
Lincoln	Kewaunee.	Meeker's Grove	La Fayette.
Lincoln Center			Manitowoc.
Lind			Jackson.
LindenLittle Chute		Melvina Menasha	
Little Grant	Grank	Meene Kanne	
Little Lake			Dunn.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Menomoneo Falis	Wankesha.	Post Office. Neenah	Winnehago.
Mequon River		NEILLSVILLE	Clark.
Merrillon		Nekama	Winnehago
Merrimack		Nelson	
Merton		Nelsonville	
Motomen		Nenno	Washington.
Middlebury		Neosho	Dodge.
Middleton	Dane.	Nepeuskun	Winnehage
Midland		Neptune	
Midway		Nero.	
Missin		Neshkoro	
Milford		New Amsterdam	La Crossa
Millard		New Berlin	Wankesha.
Mill Creek		Newburg	
Millhome		New California	Grant.
Mills		New Cassel	Fond dn Lac
Mills Center		New Centerville	St. Croix
Milltown		New Chester	Adama
Millville		New Clifton	Monroe.
Milton		New Coeln	Milwankee.
Milton Junction		New Diggings	La Favette
MILWAUKEE		Newfane	Fond du Lac.
Mindora		New Franken	Brown.
Mineral Point		New Glarus	Green.
Minnesota Junction		New Haven	Adams.
Misha Mokwa		New Holstein	Calumet.
Mishicott		New Hope	Portage.
Modena		New Lisbon	Juneau.
Monches		New London	
Mondovia		New Mollis	Outagamie.
MONROE		New Prospect	Fond du Lac.
Montana		New Richmond	St. Croix.
MONTELLO		New Rome	
Monterey		Newry	Vernon.
Montfort.	Grant.	Newton	
Monticello	_	Newtonburg	Manitowoc. Vernon.
Montpeller  Moose Ear	Rerron	Newvillo	
More's Creek	Morroe.	Nora	
Morrison		Northeim	Manitowor.
Morrisonville	Dane.	North Bend	Jackson
Moscow		North Branch	
Mosel		North Cape	
Mosines		North Clayton	Crawford.
Mound Springs		North Freedom	Sauk.
Moundville	Marquette.	North La Crosse	
Mount Hope		North Lake	Waukesha.
Mount Horeb		North Leeds	
Mount Ida		North Port	Waupaca.
Mount Morris		North Prairie Stat'n.	
Mount Pisgah		North Star	Crawford.
Mount Sterling		North Taycheedah	
Mount Tabor		Northern Junction	
Mount Vernon		Norway Grove	Dane.
Mount Zion			
Mukwonago	Waukesia.	Oak Gaarle	Wilmanhaa
Mulberry	Quant	Oak Creek	
Muscoda Muskego Center	Wankasha	Oakfield	
Myra	Washington	Oak Grove	
	м езптиВми.	Oak Hill	
Namur	Door.	Oakland	
Nashotah Mission	Wankesha.	Oakley	
Nasonville		Oaks	
National Mil. Asylum.		Oasis	
Naugart	Marathon.	Oconomowoc	
Necedah	Juneau.	OCONTO	
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Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County
Oconto Falls		Pleasant Branch	
Odanah	Ashland.	Pleasant Prairie	
Odin	Veruon.	Pleasant Ridge	
Ogdensburg	Waupaca.	Pleasant Valley	St. Croix.
Okeo	('olumbia. Adams.	Plover	
Olin	Pierce.	Plum City	
Omro.	Winnebago.	Point Bluff.	
Onalaska	La Crosse.	Pole Grove	
Oneida	Brown.	PORTAGE CITY	
Onion River	Sheboygan	Port Andrew	
Ono	Pierce.	Port Edward	
Ontario	Vernon.	Porter's Mills	
Orange	Juneau.	Port Hope	
Ora Cak	Grant.	Portland Center	
Ordino Oregon	Marquette. Dane.	Potosi	
Orfordville	Rock.	Poygan	Winnebago.
Orihula	Winnebago.	Poynette	Columbia.
Orion	Richland.	Poysippi	Waushara.
Osceola	Fond du Lac.	Prag	Manitowoc.
OSCEOLA MILLS	Polk.	PRĂIRIE DU CH'N	
Oslo	Manitowoc.	Prairie Farm	
Оенео	Trempealeau.	Prairie du Sac	
Oostburg	Sheboygan.	Prescott	
Otsego	Winnebago. Columbia.	Primrose	
Ottawa	Waukesha.	Prospect Hill	Wankesha.
Otter Creek	Eau Claire.	Pulcifer	
Our Town			
Owego		Quincy	
Oxford	Marquette.		
OZAUKEE	Ozaukee.	RACINE	
Pacific	Columbia.	Randolph Center	
Packwaukee		Random Lake	
Painesville		Rathbun	Sheboygan.
Palmyra		Raymond	Racine.
Paoli	Dane.	Readfield	
Pardeeville		Readstown	
Paris Patch Grove		Red Mound	
Peat		Reedsburg	
Pedee		Reedsville	Manitowoc.
Pensaukes		Reese's Mills	
Pella.		Reeseville	
Pepin		Remington	
Perry's Mills	Wannece	Rest	Vernon.
Peshtigo	· Oconto.	Rhine	Shehovean.
Petersville	Oconto.	Rhine RICE LAKE	Barron.
Pewaukee	Waukesha.	Richfield	Washington.
Pigeon Creek Center	Jackson.	Richford	Waushara.
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau.	RICHLAND CEN'R	
Pilot Knob		Richland City Richmond	Kichiand.
Pine Bluff		Rich's Corners	Senk
Pine Hill		Richwood	Dodge.
Pine Knob	Iowa.	Ridgeville	Monroe.
Pine River	Waushara.	Ridgeway	Iows.
Pipersville		Ring	Winnebago.
Plain	Bauk.	Rio	
Plainfield	v aususis. Adama	Ripon	
Platteville	Grant.	River Falls	Pierce
	<del></del>		

Post Offices in Wisconsin-continued.				
Post Office. County.	Post Office.	County.		
River Head Jackson.	Sherman	Marathon.		
River Dane.	Bherwood			
Roaring Creek Jackson.	Shiloh			
Robinson Brown.	Shiocton			
Roche-a-Cris Adams.	Shipeton Station	Outagamie.		
Rochester Racine.	Shoplere			
Rockbridge Richiand.	Shuey's Mills			
Rock Rlm Pierce.	Shullsburg			
Bock Elm Center Pierce.	Sierra			
Bock Falls Dunn.	Silver Creek	Shehoveto		
Rock Prairie Rock	Sinsinawa Mound			
Rockton Vernon.	Sister Bay	Door.		
Rocky Run Columbia.	Skinner			
Rockville Grant.	Sladesburg			
Rolling Prairie Dodge.	Snideraville			
Romance Vernon.	170	Crawford		
RomeJefferson.	114	Kenosha		
		On C1-		
Rosecrans Manitowog	*****			
		Trempealean		
Rosendale Fond du Lac. Bowe's Crawford.		Washington.		
Porkey Done	24	Outagamile.		
Roxbury Dane.		La Payette.		
Royalton Waupaca.	******			
Rubicon Dodge.		Adams,		
Rudd's Mills Monroe.		Adams.		
Rural Waupaca.				
Rnek Vernon.		Walworth.		
Butland Dane.	orners.			
Ryan Kewannee.	1	DEUK.		
Garata Ontanania		Wanshara.		
Bagole Outagamie.		Walworth.		
Saint Ansa Calumet.		Vernon.		
Baint Cloud Fond du Lac.	7			
Saint Croix Falls Polk.		Wanshara.		
Baint Francis Station. Milwaukee.		Washington.		
Saint John Calumet.		Barron.		
Saint Lawrence, Washington.	Star	y arnon.		
Saint Mary's Mouroe.	Star Prairie			
Seint Martin's Milwankee.	Stavenville	Outagamia.		
Saint Nathan's Ocorto.	STEVENS POINT.	Fortage.		
Baint Nasians Manitowoc.	Stevenstown			
Baint Rose Grant.	Stettin			
Balem Kenochs.	Stewart.			
Sandusky Sauk.	Billes	Occuro.		
Sandy Bay Kowannes.	Stinson	Columnat.		
Sank City Sank.	Stockbridge			
Saukville Ozaukee.	Stockholm			
Saxeville Wanshara.	Stockton			
Beandinavia Waupaca.	Stoddard			
Schleisingerville Washington.	Btone Bank	AA BONCORDE		
Scotia Trempealeau.	Stoner's Prairie			
Scott Sheboygan,	Stoughton	Dane.		
Screnton Wood.	Strong's Prairie	Deer .		
Schiersville, Jackson.	STURGEON BAY.			
Seneca Crawford.	Втатісо	Brown.		
Sentinel Juposu.	Sugar Creek	A PIMOLTI		
Bexton Richland.	Bugar Grove	A GLHOTT		
Seymonr Ontagamie.	Sullivan			
Sharon Walworth.	Sommit	Wankesha.		
BHAWANO Bhawano.	Summit Station	LODG GR LEC		
SHEBOYGAN Sheboygan.	Sun Prairie			
Sheboygan Falls Sheboygan.	SUPERIOR			
Shelby La Crosse.	Surrey	Portage.		
Shetac Barron.	Spacox	Transcans.		
Sheridan Waupaca.	Syene	Tripe.		
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Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Sylvan	Richland.	Warren's Mills	Iowa.
Sylvania	Racine.	Washburn	Grant.
Sylvan Springs	Barron.	Washington Harbor.	Door.
Sylvester		Waterford	Racine.
Symco	Waupaca.	Waterloo	Jefferson. Jefferson.
Mahas	Racine.	Waterville	Wankesha.
Tabor	Trempealeau.	Waubeck	Pepin.
Taycheedah	Fond du Lac.	Waucousta	Fond du Lac.
Ten Mile House	Milwaukee.	Waukau	Winnebago.
Tess Corners	Waukesha.	Waukecheon	Shawano.
Theresa	Dodge.	WAUKESHA	Wankesha.
Thompsonville	Racine.	Waumandee Waunakee	Buffalo. Dane.
Thompson	Washington. Rock.	WAUPACA	Wanpaca.
Tiffany Creek	Dunn.	Waupun	Fond du Lac.
Tirade	Walworth.	WAUSAU	Marathon.
Token Creek	Dane.	WAUTOMA	Waushara.
Toland Prairie	Washington.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee.
Tomah	Monro.	Wauzeka	Crawford.
Towerville	Crawford. Marathon.	Wayne Wayside	Washington. Manitowoc.
Trempealeau	Trempealeau.	Weelaunee	Winnebago.
Trenton	Pierce.	Weister	Vernon.
Trimbelle	Pierce.	Wequiock	Brown.
<u>Troy</u>	Walworth.	Werner	Juneau.
Troy Center	Walworth.	WEST BEND	Washington
Tunnel City	Monroe.	West Blue Mounds.	
Tusten	Waushara. Green.	West Branch West Farmington	Richland.
Two Rivers		Westfield	Marquette.
2110 221023111111111111		West Granville	Milwaukee.
Union		West Green Lake	Green Lake.
Union Center	Juneau.	West Lima	
Union Church		West Magnolia	Rock.
Union Grove Union Mills		West Middleton West Pensaukee	Dane.
Unity		West Point	Columbia.
Upham		Westport	
Urne's Corners	Buffalo.	West Prairie	
Utica	Dane.	West Rosendale	Fond du Lac.
77-11	<b>T</b>	West Salem	
Valley	vernon.	West Sweden	
Vanceburgh		Weyauwega Wheatland	Waupaca.
Van Dyne	Fond du Lac.	Wheatville	
Vanville		White Creek	
<u>V</u> elp		White Mound	Sauk.
Vernoa		White Oak Springs.	La Fayette.
Verona		W ditewater	Walworth.
Victory		Wild Rose Willett	Wausnara.
Vinland		Williamsburg	Trempealean.
Viola		Williamsonville	Door.
VIROQUA		Wilmot	Kenosha.
	<b>7</b> .11	Wilson	Dunn.
Wagon Landing	Polk.	Wilton	Monroe.
Wakefield Waldwick	Outagamie.	Winchester	winnebago.
Walthaim		Windsor Winneconne	Winnehers
Walworth		Winooski	Spepozoan
Waneka	Dunn.	Wiota	La Favetto.
Warner's Landing	Vernon.	Wolf Creek	Polk.
Warren	St. Croix.	Wonewoc	Juneau.
Warren's Corners	Door.	Woodhull	Fond du Lac.

Post Office. Woodland Woodman	_ County.	Post Office. Wyocena	County.
Woodland	Dodge.	Wyocena	Columbia.
Woodman	Grant.	Wyoming	Iowa.
W 00d	Wood.	Yankeetown	Crawford.
Woodstock		Yellowstone	
Woodside	St. Croix.	Tono was to the same of the sa	Dana
Woodworth		York	
Wright's Ferry	Crawford.	Yorkville	
Wrightstown	Brown.	Young America Yuba	Biopland.
Wrightsville	Jackson.		Telchiana.
Wyalusing	Grant.	Zoa	Winnebago.

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Chas. G. Williams

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The Judiciary.

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## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Allotment. etc., of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States,

As made Jan. 15, 1869, under the Acts of Congress of July 23, 1866, and March 2, 1857

Name of Judge and State whence coming.	Number and Territory of the Circuit.	Date and Author of Judge's Commission
Chief Justice.	Fourth.	1874.
Hon. Morrison R. Waite. Ohio.	Maryland, W. Virginia, Virginia, North Caro- lina and S. Carolina.	January 17th President Grant.
Associates.	Second.	1879.
Hon. WARD HUNT, New York.	New York, Vermont and Connecticut.	December 5th. President Grant.
	Third.	1870.
Hon. William Strong, Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware.	March 14th. President Grant.
	First.	1858.
Hon. Nathan Clippord, Maine.	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachus etts and Rhode Island.	January 12th President Buchanar
	Fifth.	1870
Hon. Jos. P. Bradley, New Jersey.	Georgia, Florida, Ala- hama, Mississippi,Lou- isiana and Texas.	March 28d. President Grant.
	Sixth.	1862.
Chio.	Ohio, Michigan, Ken- tucky and Tennessee.	January 24th. President Lincoln.
	Eighth.	1862.
Hon. Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.	Minn-sota, Iowa, Mis- souri, Kan. and Arkan.	July 16th. President Lincoln.
	Seventh.	1869.
Hon. David Davis, Illinois.	Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.	December 8th. President Lincoln.
	Ninth.	1863.
Hon. Stephen J. Field, California.	California, Oregon and Novada.	March 10th. President Lincoln.

## U. S. DISTRICT COURTS OF WISCONSIN.

#### EASTERN DISTRICT.

Title of Office.	Name.	Address.
United States Circuit Judge United States District Judge United States District Attorney United States Marshal Clerk to United States Attorney Clerk United States Circuit Court Clerk United States District Court	JAMES H. HOWE LEVI HUBBELL CHAS. S. HAMILTON F. STARSCH.	Fond du Lac. Milwankee.

#### Terms of Court.

AT MILWAUKEE—First Mondays in January and October. AT OSEKOSE—First Monday in July.

### Counties Comprising District.

Brown. Calumet. Door. Fond du Lac. Green Lake. Kenosha	Kewaunee. Manitowoc. Marquette. Milwaukee. Oconto.	Outagamie. Ozaukee. Racine. Shawano. Sheboygan.	Walworth, Washington. Waukesha. Waupaca. Waushara. Winnebago.
Kenosha.			Winnebago.

#### WESTERN DISTRICT.

Title of Office.	Name.	Address.
United States Circuit Judge United States District Judge United States District Attorney United States Marshal Clerk to United States Courts Clerk to United States Courts	JAMES C. HOPKINS CHARLES M. WEBB F. W. OAKLEY F. M. STEWART	Madison. Gr'd Rapids. Madison. Madison.

### Terms of Court.

AT Madison—First Monday in June. At La Crosse—Third Tuesday in September. Spiecal Term at Madison, third Tuesday in February.

#### Counties Comprising District.

Adams.	Crawford,	Jefferson,	Polk,
Ashland.	Dane,	Juncau,	Portage,
Barron.	Douglas,	La Crosse.	Richland,
Bayfield.	Bau Claire,	La Fayette,	Rock,
Buffalo.	Grant	Marathon,	St. Croix,
Burnett,	Green,	Monroe,	Sauk,
Chippewa,	Iowa,	Pepin,	Trempealcau.
Clark,	Jackson,	Pierce,	Vernon,
Columbia,	<b>,</b>		Wood.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

#### Circuit Judges.

Circuit.	Name.	Where from.
Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Seventh Eighth		New York. Pennsylvania. Maryland. Alabama. Michigan. Illinois. Iowa.

#### Circuits..

Second	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. New York, Vermont and Connecticut. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.
Fourth	Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.
Sixth	Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Eighth	Indiana, Illínois and Wisconsin. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas. California, Oregon and Nevada.

## WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires
LUTHER S. DIXON WILLIAM PENN LYON ORSAMUS COLE. LA FAYETTE KELLOGG O. M. CONOVER	Clerk		

## Terms of Court, at Madison.

JANUARY TERM.—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday of January.

JUNE TERM.—First Tuesday in June.

## TERMS OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURTS.

STATEMENT showing the times and places for holding Circuit Courts in the several Counties of the State.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
	First Circ	eis.	
	Judge-ROBERT H	ARKNESS.	
Walworth $\dots \Big \{$	8d Monday in September 8d Monday in February	}Elkhorn{	Ch. 18,G L.1869.
Racine	2d Monday in October 2d Monday in March 8d Monday in June	}Racine	Ch. 18,G L.1869.
Kenosha	Wed. after 1st Mon. in Nov. Wed. after 1st Mon. in Apr. 3d Monday in August		Ch. 18,G L.1869.
	Second Circ	null.*	!
	Judge—DAVID W	. SMALL.	
Milwaukee {	2d Monday in January	Wilmanhaa	Ch. 22,G. L.1871.
Waukesha	8d Monday in March 1st Monday in December 2d Mon. in June[Law Term]		Ch.248, F &L 1866
	Third Oire	eit.	
	Judge—DAVID J.	PULLING.	
Marquette {	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Jan . Tues. after last Mon. in May	}Montello{	Ch. 94,G. L.1871.
Green Lake {	2d Monday in January  1st Monday in June	} Dartford {	Ch. 94,G. L.1871.
Dodge {	2d Monday in October 4th Monday in February	{ Juneau {	Ch. 94,G. L.1871.
Washington . {	8d Monday in March 2d Monday in November	West Bend {	Ch. 24,G. L.1871.
Ozaukee {	Tues. after 4th Mon. of Jan. Tues. after 8d Mon. in June.	Port Washington {	Ch. 24,G. L.1871.

<sup>\*</sup>Bection 1 of chapter 106, general laws of 1872, provides that the general terms in each of the counties in this circuit be special terms for the whole circuit.

# Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
	THIRD CIRCUIT—C	ontinued.	
Winnebago {	Tues. after 2d Mon. in April. Tues. after 1st Mon. of Sept. Tues. after 1st Mon. in Dec.	<b>⟩</b> Oshkosh	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871, and ch. 288 L. 1878.
	Fourth Cir	cuit.	
	Judge—CAMPBRLI	MoLEAN.	<del> </del>
Sheboygan {	8d Monday in February 4th Monday in May 8d Monday in November	} Sheboygan {	Ch.127,G. L. 1871.
Calumet {	2d Monday in June	} Chilton	Ch.127.G. L. 1871.
Manitowoc {	8d Tuesday in June	} Manitowoc {	Ch.197,G. L. 1871.
Kewannee {	1st Monday of February 2d Monday of July	} Kewaunee {	Ch.197,G. L. 1871.
Fond du Lac. {	1st Monday of January 4th Monday in April 4th Monday in September Special term,1st Mon.in July	Fond du Lac	Ch.127,G, L. 1871.
	Fifth Circ	uit.	
	Judge—Joseph ?	r. mills.	
Grant	1st Tuesday in March 2d Tuesday in September	} Lancaster {	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
Iowa {	4th Tuesday in March 1st Tuesday in October	} Dodgeville {	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
La Fayette {	4th Tuesday iu June 1st Tuesday in December	} Darlington {	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
Richland {	2d Tuesday in April 4th Tuesday in October	Richland Center {	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
Crawford {	4th Tuesday in May	} Prairie du Chien {	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
	Sloth Circ	wit.	
	Judge—ROMANZ	o bunn.	
Clark {	4th Tuesday in February 1st Tuesday in September	Neillsville	Ch. 1, L. 1878.
${\tt Jackson} \ldots \Big\{$	2d Tuesday in March 2d Tuesday in September	} BlackRiverFalls {	Ch. 9, G L. 1871.
Monroe {	4th Tuesday in March 4th Tuesday in September	} Sparta	Ch. 9, G L. 1871.

# Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

Sixth Chrowst.   Ch. 9. 6   Ch. 9. 6   L. 1871				
La Crosse	Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Voragon     2d Tuesday in November		SIXTH CIRCUIT—con.		
Section	La Crosse . {		} La Crosse {	Ch. 9, G, L. 1871.
Trempealean   St. Tuesday in October   St. 1871   Ch. 9, 9, 9, 11, 1871   Ch. 1871   Ch. 1871   Ch. 1871   Ch. 1871   Ch. 1872   Ch. 1873   Ch. 1873   Ch. 1873   Ch. 1873   Ch. 1873   Ch. 1873   Ch. 1874   C	Vocaon	1st Tuesday after the 2d Mon-	} Viroqua{	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Marathon   Seventh Circuit.   Ch. 187.6	Buffalo {		} Alma	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
	Trempealeau {		} Galesville{	<b>Ch. 9, G.</b> <b>L. 1871.</b>
Marathon       3d Monday in April       L. 1873         3d Monday in September       L. 1873         Portage       4th Monday in January       Stevens Point       Ch. 183.6         Waushara       4th Monday in March       Wautoma       Ch. 41.6         Waupaca       4th Monday in May       Waupaca       Ch. 183.6         Waupaca       3d Monday in March       Friendship       Ch. 183.6         Juneau*       3d Monday in March       Friendship       Ch. 183.6         Juneau*       1st Monday in May       Mauston       Ch. 183.6         Juneau*       2d Monday in February       Grand Rapids       Ch. 28.6         Wood       2d Monday in March       Rice Lake       Ch. 28.6         L. 1873         Chippewa       3d Monday in June       Chippewa Falls       Ch. 28.6         Chippewa       3d Monday in April       Menomonie       Ch. 28.6         Ounn       3d Monday in March       Eau Claire       Ch. 28.6         4th Monday in September       Fau Claire       Ch. 28.6         1st Monday in March       Durand       Ch. 28.6         2st Monday in March       Ch. 28.6       Ch. 28.6         2st Monday in March       Ch. 24.6       Ch. 28.6		Seventh Cir	ouit.	
Marathon   Sd Monday in September   Wausau   Sandch. 15		Judge—GEORGE	W. CATE.	Ch.187,G.
Manager   Manager   March   Manager   Manage	Marathon {	2d Monday in April	} Wausau {	L. 1872, and ch.127 L. 1873.
Waupaca { 4th Monday in May	Portage {		} Stevens Point {	Ch.188,G. L. 1871.
Adams { 3d Monday in December . } Friendship { Ch.143, G L. 1870. } Juneau* { 1st Monday in May } Mauston { Ch.133, G L. 1871. } Wood { 2d Monday in Pebruary } Grand Rapids { Ch. 98, G L. 1867. } Eighth Circuit. Judge—H. L. HUMPHREY. } Rice Lake { Ch. 84, G L. 1872. } Chippewa { 3d Monday in March } Chippewa Falls. { Ch. 98, G L. 1872. } Chippewa Falls. { Ch. 98	Waushara {	4th Monday in March	} Wautoma{	Ch. 41,G. L. 1870.
Juneau* { list Monday in October } Mauston { Ch.133, G L. 1871. } Monday in October } Grand Rapids { Ch. 98, G L. 1867. } Grand Rapids { Ch. 98, G L. 1867. } Chippewa } Rice Lake } Ch. 24, G L. 1872. Chippewa } Chippewa Falls . { Ch. 28, G L. 1872. } Chippewa Falls } Ch. 28, G L. 1872. Chippewa } Menomonie } Ch. 24, G L. 1872. Chippewa } Menomonie } Ch. 26, G L. 1872. Ch. 27, G L. 1872. } Ch. 28, G L. 1872. Ch. 28, G L. 1872. }	Waupaca {	4th Monday in May	} Waupaca {	Ch.133,G L. 1871.
Wood	Adams {	8d Monday in March 8d Monday in October	Friendship {	Ch.148, G. L. 1870.
## Barron   1st Monday in March   Ch. 84, G. L. 1878.  Chippewa   2d Monday in June   Chippewa Falls.   Ch. 28, G. L. 1878.  Ounn   3d Monday in April   Menomonie   Ch. 24, G. L. 1878.  Eau Claire   4th Monday in March   Eau Claire   Ch. 28, G. L. 1878.  Papir   1st Monday in March   Eau Claire   Ch. 28, G. L. 1878.	Juneau* {		} Mauston{	Ch.183,G. L. 1871.
Judge—H. L. HUMPHREY.   Barron	Wood{		Grand Rapids {	Ch. 98,G. L. 1867.
Barron		Eighth Circ	wit.	
Chippewa { 2d Monday in June		Judge—H. L. HUM	PHREY.	
Dunn	Barron {		}	Ch. 84, Q. L. 1878.
Eau Claire { 4th Monday in March } Kau Claire { Ch. 28, G L. 1872.  Penin	Chippewa {		Chippewa Falls.	Ch. 28, G. L. 1872.
Penin   4th Monday in September   L. 1872.	Ounn {		} Menomonie {	Ch. 84. G. L. 1868.
	Eau Claire		Eau Claire	Ch. 28, G. L. 1872.
( Let monday in September)	Pepin	1st Monday in March 1st Monday in September	} Durand'	Ch. 84, G. L. 1868.

Chapter 80, G. L. 1871, provides that the general terms of the circuit court for many of Juneau shall be held on the second Monday of October, and the second in March in each year.

# Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
	RIGHTH CIRCUIT—continued.		
Pierce {	4th Monday in May 4th Monday in November	} Ellsworth {	Ch. 116, R. S.
<b>St.</b> Croix {	2d Monday in May 2d Monday in November	Hudson	Ch. 116 R. S.
	Ninth Circ	peit.	
	Judge-ALVA 87	EWART.	
Columbia {	8d Tuesday in May	} Portage {	Ch.149,G. L. 1867.
<b>Dane</b>	Wednesday after 1st Mon- day in April Wednesday after 1st Mon- day in November Special term, 2d Tuesday in July	Madison	Ch. 9, G. L. 1869. Ch.149,G. L. 1867.
Sauk {	4th Monday in September 8d Monday in March	} Baraboo {	Ch. 10, G. L. 1872.
	Tonth Circ	meit.*	
	Judge-E. HOLMES ELLIS.		
Outagamie {	1st Monday of June 2d Monday of November	} Appleton {	Ch. 9, G. L. 1872
Oconto {	4th Monday of April	} Oconto	Ch. 9, G. L. 1879
Shawano {	1st Tuesday after the 4th Monday of June 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday of January	Shawana	Ch. 9. G. L. 1872.
Door{	1st Tuesday after 8d Monday of May	Semmon Por	Ch. 9, G. L. 1872
Brown	4th Monday of March  1st Monday of September  2d Monday of December  Special term for whole circuit, 4th Monday of Jan	11	Ch. 9, G. L. 1872

<sup>\*</sup>Every regular term in the counties of Brown, Outagamie and Oconto shall be a special term for the whole circuit.

## Time and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
	*Eleventh C	iroult.	
:	<i>Judge</i> —SOLON H.	CLOUGH.	
Ashland {	1st Tuesday after 1stMonday in January 8d Monday in July	} Ashland	Ch. 108, L. 1878,
Bayfield {	1st Tuesday after 2d Monday of July	} Bayfield{	Ch. 8, G. L. 1871.
Douglas {	8d Monday of June	} Superior City {	Ch. 8, G. L. 1871.
Polk	2d Monday in March 4th Monday in September	Coccola Mills	Ch. 8, G. L. 1871.
Burnett {	1st Monday of March 8d Monday of September	Grantsburg {	Ch. 6, G. L. 1872.
	Twelfth Cir		
	Judge—H. S. CC	NGER.	
Rock	4th Monday of April	Janosville	Ch. 4, G. L. 1871.
Green	1st Monday of March	}Monroe{	Ch. 4, G. L. 1871.
Sefferson {	1st Monday of February 4th Tuesday of June 1st Monday of September	}Jefferson{	Ch. 4, G. L. 1871.

<sup>\*</sup>Special terms for the transaction of all business not requiring the intervention of a jury, may be held as often as the Judge shall direct.

United States Government.



## THE EXECUTIVE.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.  President of the United States	Salary. \$80,000
HENRY WILSON, of Massachusette.  Vice President of the United States	5,000

## THE CABINET.

NAME.	Where Frem.	Title of Office.	Salary.
HAMILTON FISH	Iowa New Jersey Ohio	Secretary of Navy Secretary of Interior. Attorney General	8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000

## THE SUPREME COURT.

Dist.	Name.	Title of Office.	Residence.
XI VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII V	Nathan Clifford Ward Hunt William Strong Joseph P. Bradley Noam H. Swayne Samuel F. Miller David Davis	Chief Justice Associate Justice do do do do do do do do do	New York. Pennsylvania. New Jersey. Ohio. Iowa. Illinois.

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### UNITED STATES ARMY ORGANIZATION.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

William T. Sherman...... General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN......Lieutenant General,

### MAJOR GENERALS.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

John M. Bonopened,

Invit McDownia.

#### BRIGADIER GENERALS.

PRILIP ST. GRORGE COOKE, ALFRED H. TERRY, JOHN POPE, E. O. C. ORD,

OLIVER O. HOWARD,

CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL.

EDWARD D. TOWNSEND......Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

JOSEPH HOLT..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS......Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

Amos B. Eaton......Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

SURGEON GENERAL.

Joseph K. Barnes......Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

BENJAMIN ALVORD......Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

OHIEF ENGINEER.

A. A. HUMPHREYS...... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

ALEXANDER B. DYER......Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

ALBERT J. MYER......Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.

## DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES. IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Mes	Where	Salam
	Title.	Employed.	Salary.
ARGENTINE REP. (Vacant.)	Minister Resident	Buenos Ayres.	\$7,500
John Jay	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Vienna	12,000
J. Russell Jones	Minister Resident	Brussels	7,500
James R. Partridge	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	l <b>lio de Janeir</b> o	18,000
Bolivia. Leopold Markbreit	Minister Resident	Cochabamba.	7,500
Joseph P. Root	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Santiago	10,000
CHINA. Frederick F. Low	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Pekin	12,000
COLUMBIA. (Vacant.)	Minister Resident	Bogota	7,500
DANISH DOMINIONS. M. J. Cramer	Minister Resident	Copenhagen	7,500
E. Rumsey Wing	Minister Resident	Quito	7, 500
FRENCH DOMINION. Ellihu B. Washburne	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Paris	17, 500
Robert C. Schenck	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	London	17,500
GREECE.  John M. Francis	Minister Resident		7,500
GUATEMALA, COSTA, RICA, HONDURAS, SALVADOR AND NI-			
CARAUGUA. Silas A. Hudson	Minister Resident	Guatemala	10,000
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Henry A. Peirce	Minister Resident	Honolulu	7, 500
E. P. Basset	Minister Resident and Con- sul General	P't au Prince.	7,500
George P. Marsh	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Florence	12,000

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

# Diplomatic Officers—continued.

	Title.	Where Employed.	Salary.
JAPAN. Jno. A. Bingham	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Jeddo	\$12,000
J. M. Turner	Minister Resident and Con- sul General	Monrovia	4,000
MEXICO. Thomas H. Nelson	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Mexico	12,000
NETHERLANDS. Charles T. Gorham	Minister Resident	The Hague	7,500
PERU. Francis Thomas	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Lima	12,000
PORTUGAL. Charles H. Lewis	Minister Resident	Lisbon	7,500
GERMAN EMPIRE. George Bancroft	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Berlin	17,500
Marshall Jewell	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	St. Petersburg	17,500
SPAIN. Caleb Cushing	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Madrid	12,000
BWEDEN AND NOR- WAY. C. C. Andrews	Minister Resident	Stockholm	7,500
switzerland. Horace Rublee	Minister Resident	Berne	7,500
TURKEY. Geo. H. Boker	Minister Resident	Constantin'le.	7,500
Wm. A. Pile	Minister Resident	Caracas	7,500
URUGUAY AND PAR- AGUAY. John L. Stevens	Minister Resident	Monte Video	10,000

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

AS CONSTITUTED JANUARY 1, 1874.

### SENATE.

## President-HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

	ON THE BOUNDALIE.
ALABAMA.	MISSOURI.
George Goldthwaite 1877	CARL SCHURZ 1875
George E. Spencer 1879	Louis V. Bogy
Powell Clayton 1877	THOMAS W. TIPTON 1875
S. W. Dorsey 1879	Phineas W. Hitchcock 1877
John S. Hager 1875	William M. Stewart 1875
Aaron A. Sargeant 1879	John P. Jones
CONNECTIOUT.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Wm. A. Buckingham 1875	Asron H. Cragin 1877
Orris S. Ferry 1879	Aaron H. Cragin
DELAWARE.	NEW JERSEY.
Thomas F. Bayard 1875	John P. Stockton 1875
Eli Saulebury 1877	Fred. T. Frelinghuysen 1877
FLORIDA.	NEW YORK.
Abijah Gilbert 1875	REUBEN E. FENTON 1875
S. B. Conover 1879	Roscoe Conkling 1879
Thomas M. Norwood 1875	Morth Carolina.  Matthew W. Ransom 1877
John B. Gordon	Auguslus R. Merrimon 1879
ILLINOIS.	OHIO,
John A. Logan 1877	Allen G. Thurman 1875
Richard J. Oglesby 1879	John Sherman
INDIANA.	OREGON.
Daniel D. Pratt 1875	James K. Kelly 1877
Oliver P. Morton 1879	John H. Mitchell 1879
IOWA.	Pennsylvania.
George G. Wright 1877	John Scott 1875
William B. Allison 1879	Simon Cameron 1879
KANSAS.	RHODE ISLAND.
Robert Crozier 1877	WILLIAM SPRAGUE 1875
John J. Ingalis 1879	Henry B. Anthony 1878
John W. Stevenson 1877	SOUTH CAROLINA. Thomas J. Robertson 1877
Thomas C. McCreery 1879	John J. Patterson
LOUISIANA.	TENNESSEE.
J. Rodman West 1877	William G. Brownlow 1875
Contested 1879	Henry Cooper 1877
MAINE.	TEXAS.
Hannibal Hamlin 1875	Joseph W. Flanagan 1875
Lot M. Morrill 1877	Morgan C. Hamilton 1877
MARYLAND.	VERMONT.
William T. Hamilton 1875 George R. Dennis 1879	George F. Edmunds
MASSACHUSETTS.	VIRGINIA.
CHARLES SUMNER 1875	John F. Lewis
George S. Boutwell 1879	John W. Johnston 1877
MICHIGAN.	WEST VIRGINIA.
Zachariah Chandler 1875	Arthur I. Boreman 1875
Thomas W. Ferry 1877	Henry G. Davis 1877
minnesota.	WISCONSIN.
Alexander Ramsey 1875	Matthew H. Carpenter 1875
William Windom 1877	Tim. O. Howe
Mississippi.	Republicans, in Roman.
Adelbert Ames	Democrats, in <i>Italics</i> .
Tames M. Alvois 101(	Liberal Republicans, in SMALL CAPS

#### HOUSE OF BEPBESETTATIVES.

[ås constituted January 1, 1814.]

### Hom. JAMES G. BLAIKE, of Maine, Speaker.

```
ALABAYA.

1. Fand. G. Raddinger.

2. James T. Rapier.

3. Charles Pelham.

4. Charles Hays.

5. John H. Caldwell.

6. Joseph H. Bloss.

At Large—Alex. White.

Christ'r C. Shesta.
                                                                                                                                                        1. James Buffinion.
2. Benj. W. Harris.
3. H. L. Pierce.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. Daniel W. Gooch.
6. Benj. F. Butler.
7. E. Hockwood Hoer.
                                                                                                INDIANA.
                                                                              1. Wm. H. Nillack.
2. Simon R. Wolfe.
3. Wm. S. Holman.
4. Jeremish M. Wilson.
5. John Coburn.
6. Moston C. Hunter.
7. Thomas J. Canon.
                                                                           6. Morton C. Hunter,
7. Thomas J. Cason.
6. James N. Tyner.
9. John P. C. Shanks,
10. Henry B. Saylor.
11. Jasper Pachard.
At Large—G. S. Orth.
William Williams.
                                                                                                                                                       8.
8.
10.
                     ARKANGAS.
    1. Contested.
2. Oliver P. Snyder.
                                                                                                                                                        īī.
   8. Contested.
At Large—W.J.HAYRIS
                                                                              Nilliam Williams.

1. Geo. W. McCrary.

2. Aylett R. Cotton.

3. Wm. G. Donnan.

4. Henry O. Fratt.

5. James Wilson.

8. Wm. Loughridge.

7. John A. Kasson.

8. James W. McDill.

9. Jackson Orr
                   GALLPOBULTA.

    Charles Clayton.
    Henry F. Page.
    John K. Luffrell.
    Sher. O. Houghton.

1. Joseph R. Hawley.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg.
3. H. H. Starkweather.
              Wm. H. Bornum.
     1. James R. Lofland.
                                                                                                   EANSAS.
                                                                             At Large D. P. Lowe,
Stephen A. Cobb.
Wm. A. Phillips.
             Josiah T. Walle.
Wm. J. Purman.
                                                                                               KENTUUKY.

    Edward Crossland.

                         GEORGIA.
     1. Morgan Rawle.
2. Rich'd H. Whiteley.
                                                                               2. John Young Brown.
8. Chas. W. Milliken.
4. William B. Read.
     5. Philip Cook.
4. Henry R. Harris.
5. James C. Freeman.
6. James H. Blount.
7. Pierce M. B. Young.
                                                                               5. E. D. Standeford.
6. Wen. E. Arthur.
                                                                             7 James B. Beck.
8. Milton J. Durham.
9. George M. Adams.
10. John D. Young.
     8. Alex. H. Stephens.
9. Hiram P. Bell.
                                                                                                LOUISIANA.
                        ILLIKOIS.
     1. John B. Rice.
2. Jasper D. Ward.
3. Charles B. Farwell.
4. Stephen A. Huribut.
5. Horatic C. Burchard.
6. John B. Hawley.

    J. Hale Sypher.
    Lionel A. Sheldon.

                                                                                3. Chester B. Darrall.
                                                                              4. George L. Smith.
5. Frank Morey.
At Large—Contested.
             Franklin Corwin.
                                                                                                     MAINE.
                                                                                1. John H. Burleigh.
   8. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. Granville Barrere.
10. William H. Ray.

    William P. Frye.
    James G. Blaine.
    Samuel F. Hersey.

   11. Robert M. Knapp.
12. Jas. C. Robinson.
13. John McNulta.
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. John R. Eden.
16. James S. Martin.
17. Wm. R. Morrison.
18. Lease t. lements.
                                                                                  5. Eugene Hale.
                                                                                               MABYLAND.
                                                                                1. Ephraim K. Wilson.
2. blevenson Archer.
3. William J. O'Brien.
4. Thomas Swann.
5. William J. Albert.
6. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.
                                                                                                                                                            2. Austin F. Piko.

8. Hosea W. Parker.

NEW JERSEY.

1. John W. Hazelton.

8. Samuel A. Dobbins.
    18. Issac Clements.
    10. Sam'l S. Marchall.
                                                                                                                                                            Amos Clark, Jr.
```

MINNESOTA. 1. Mark H. Dunnell. 2. Horace B. Strait. 8. John T. Averill. 6. John T. Averill.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. Lucius Q. C., Lamar.
2. Albert R. Howe.
3. Henry W. Barry.
4. Jason Niles.
5. George C. McKee.
6. John R. Lynch.

MISSOURI.
1. Edwin O. Stannard.
2. Ernstus Wells. 2. Erastus Wells. 2. William H. Stone. 4. Robert A. Hutcher.
5. Richard P. Bland.
6. Harrison B. Havens. 7. Thos. T. Crittenden. 8. Abram Comingo. 9. Isaac C. Parker. 10. Ira B. Hyde. 11. Jone B. Clark, Jr. 12. John M. Glover. 13. Aylett H. Buckner. REPRASEA. Lorenzo Crounes. NEVADA,

1. Charles W. Kendall. NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1. William B. Small.

### House of Representatives—continued.

NEW JERSEY-con. 4. Robert Hamilton. Wm. Walter Phelps. Marcus L. Ward. Isaac W. Scudder. NEW YORK. 1. Henry W. Scudder. 2. John G. Schumaker. Stewart L. Woodford Philip 8. Crooke. William R.Roberts. 6. S. S. Cox. 7. Thomas J. Creamer. 8. John D. Lawson. 9. Javid B. Mellish. 10. Jernando Wood. 11. Uarkson N. Potter. 12. Charles St. John. J:o. O. Whitehouse Divid M. De Witt. 15. El Perry. 16. Jaces S. Smart. 17. Roert S. Hale. 18. Wliam A. Wheeler. 19. Hery H. Hathorn. 20. David Wilber. 21. Cliton L. Merriam. 22. Elli H. Roberts. Wilam E. Lansing. 28. 24. R. Elland Duell. 25. C. DMcDougall WmH. Lamport. Thoms C. Platt. 27. H. Bardman Smith. 28. 29. Freeian Clarke. 30. Geore H. Hoskind. 81. Lyma K. Bass. Walt. L. Sessions. **32.** A Large. Lyma Tremain. NOBTICABOLINA. 1. Clinte L. Cobb. 2. Charle R. Thomas. Alfred. Waddell. Willia A. Smith. 5. JameM. Leach. Thom S. Ashe. Willia M.Robbins 8. RoberB. Vance. GO. MilloBayler. 2. Henrs. Banning.

onio-con. 5. Charles N. Lamison 6. Isaac R. Sherwood. 7. Lawrence T. Neal. 8. William Lawrence.
9. James W. Robinson. 10. Charles Foster. 11. Hezekiah S. Bundy. 12. Hugh J. Jewett. 18. Milton I. Southard. 14. John Berry. 15. William P. Sprague. 16. Lorenzo Danforth. 17. L. D. Woodworth. 18. James Monroe. James A. Garfield. 20. Richard C. Parsons. OREGON. 1. J. W. Nesmith. 1. Samuel J. Randall. 2. Charles O'Neill. 8. Leonard Myers. 4. Wm. D. Kelley. 5. Alfred C. Harmer. 6. James S. Biery. Wash. Townsend. 8. Heister Clymer. 9. A. Herr Smith. 10. John W. Killinger. 11. John B. Storm. 12. Laz. D. Shoemaker. 18. J. D. Strawbridge. 14. John B. Packer. 15. John A. Magee. 16. John Cessna. 17. R. Milton Speer. 18. Sobieski Ross. 19. Carlton B. Curtis. 20. Hiram L. Richmond 21. Alex. W. Taylor. 22. James S. Negley. 23. Ebenezer McJunkin 24. William S. Moore. At Large. Lemuel Todd Charles Albright. Glenni W. Scoffeld. RHODE ISLAND. 1. Benjamin T. Eames. 2. James M. Pendleton

2. Alonzo J. Ransier. 3. Robert B. Elliott. 4. Alex. S. Wallace. At Large. Rich. H. Cain. Roderick R. Butler. Jacob M. Thornburg 8. Wm. Crutchsield. John M. Bright.
 Horace H. Harrison. W. C. Whitthorns. John D. C. Alkins. David A. Nunn. 9. Barbour Lewis. At Large. Horace Maynard. TEXAS. William S. Herndon William P. McLean 8. De Witt C. Giddings. 4. John Hancock. At Large. Roger Q. Mills. Asa H. Willis. VERMONT. Charles W. Willard.
 Luke P. Poland. 8. George W. Hondee. VIRGINIA. 1. James B. Sener. 2. James H. Platt, Jr. 8. J. Ambler Smith. 4. Wm. H. H. Stowell. 5. Alex. M. Davis. 6. Thomas Whitehead. 7. John T. Harris. 8. Eppa Hunton. 9. Reese T. Bowen. west virginia. 1. Contested. 2. Contested. Frank Hereford. WISCONSIN. 1. Chas. G. Williams. 2. Gerry W. Hazleton. J. Allen Barber. Alex. Mitchell. Chas. A. Eldredge.

Philetus Sawyer.

7. Jeremiah M. Rusk.

8. Alex. S. McDill.

BOUTH CAROLINA-COR.

#### TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Joseph H. Rainey.

Arisona—chard C. McCormick.
Colorado—rome B. Chaffee.
Dakota—lees K. Armetrong.
Dist't of Cumbia—N. P. Chipman.
Idaho—Jol Hailey.

8. John (Smith.

4. Lewis Gunckel.

Montana—Martin Maginnis.
New Mexico—Stephen B. Elkins.
Utah—George Q. Cannon.
Washington—O. B. McFadden.
Wyoming—William R. Steele.

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Wisconsin State Government.

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# STATE GOVERNMENT.

## STATE OFFICERS.

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Residence.
WILLIAM R. TAYLOR	Governor	\$5,000	Cottage Grove
CHARLES D. PARKER	Lieutenant Governor	1,000	Pleasant Val'y
PETER DOYLE	Secretary of State	1,200	Pr. du Chien.
FERDINAND KUEHN	State Treasurer	1,400	Milwaukee.
A. SCOTT SLOAN	Attorney General	2,000	Beaver Dam.
EDWARD SEARING	State Superintendent	1,200	Milton.
MARTIN J. ARGARD	Com. of Immigration	2,500	Eau Claire.

## THE JUDICIARY.

### Supreme Court,

Name.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires
LUTHER 8. DIXON	Clerk		

### Circuit Courts.

Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.	Term expires
2d 8d 5th 6th 7th 9th 10th	Campbell McLean Joseph T. Mills Romaneo Bunn George W. Cate H. L. Humphrey Alva Stewart E. Holmes Ellis Solon H. Clough	Beaver Dam Fond du Lac Lancaster Sparta Amherst Hudson Portage Green Bay Superior	8,000 9,500 9,500 9,500 9,500 9,500 9,500	Dec. 81, 1877 Dec. 81, 1875 Dec. 81, 1878 Dec. 81, 1874 Dec. 81, 1876 Dec. 81, 1874 Dec. 81, 1878 Dec. 81, 1878 Dec. 81, 1878 Dec. 81, 1878 Dec. 81, 1878 Dec. 81, 1878 Dec. 81, 1876 Dec. 81, 1876

## ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

<del></del> .	
Executive Depart	ment.
WILLIAM R. TAYLOR	Governor.
CHARLES D. PARKER	Lieutenant Governor.
Grores W. Bird	Private Secretary.
GOVERNOR'S STA	TT.
[Not yet announce	ed.]
• <del></del>	
Scoretary of State's	o Office.
PETER DOYLE	Secretary of State.
John S. Drah D. H. Tullis S. Cadwallader C. W. Kempf. Michael Bohan Alvin B. Alden T. J. Cunningham	Bookkeeper. Printing Clerk. Bookkeeper, Land Department. General Clerk. Insurance Clerk.
State Treasurer's	Office
FERDINAND KUEHN	
Jepp. J. Kuren	Assistant Treasurer.
W. D. CARE	ceiving Clerk. Corresponding Clerk. Bookkeeper, Land Department.
Attorney General's	Office.
A. SCOTT SLOAN	Attorney General.
I. C. SLOAN	•
State Superintendent	Va Office.
EDWARD SEARING	
JOHN B, PRADT	•
Office Commissioner of School as	od Tradmonalise Tamba
COMMISSIONER	
PETER DOYLE	
FERDINAND KUEHN. A. SCOTT SLOAN.	State Treasurer.
CLERKS.	
A. W. POTTEB. C. M. FORESMAN. B. F. CRAM. OTTO PERMILLER. GABRIEL KRICKSON. H. L. Hyde.	Bookkeeper. Patent Clerk. General Clerk. Entry Clerk. General Clerk
CHARLES YOUNG	Messenger.

State Prison.		
	Warden.	
	Director.	
	Director.	
<del></del>		
State Commissioner of Immigration	n.	
MARTIN J. ARGARD	Commissioner.	
Superintendent of Public Property	<b>2</b> _	
T. C. LUND	Clerk.	
Treasury Agent.		
	Agent.	
	•	
State Board of Charities and Refor	/ 198 <sub>0</sub>	
•	Term expires.	
ANDREW E. ELMORE Fort Howard	April 8, 1876.	
WILLARD MERRILL Janesville	April 8, 1877.	
WM. C. ALLEN Racine	April 8, 1878.	
OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.		
Hiram H. Giles. William C. Allen Sam'l D. Hastings.	Vice President.	
State Library.		
FRANCIS MASSING	Librarian.	
. State Historical Society.		
D. S. DURRIE Librar	ian.	
LYMAN C. DRAPER Corres	ponding Secretary.	
State Agricultural Boolety.		
WM. R. TAYLOR Cottage Grove	President.	
W. W. FIELD Boscobel		
· State Horticultural Society.		
J. S. STICKNEY Wauwautosa	President.	
F. S. LAWRENCE Janesville	Record. Secretary.	
G. E. MORROW Madison	Cor. Secretary.	
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and	Letters.	
J.W. HOYT Madison	President.	
I. A. LAPHAM Milwaukee		

### State Armory.

.... State Armorer and Clerk in Adjt. Gen. Office-

### Lumber Inspectors.

### Term expires first Monday in April, 1874.

First District	E. LAVIGNE	Grand Rapids.
Second District	GRO. ATKINSON	La Crosse.
Third District		
Fourth District	PHILIP JEWELL	Hudson.
Fifth District		
Sixth District	HENRY COLEMAN	Chippewa Falls.
Seventh District	J. G. CALLAHAN	Eau Claire.
Eighth District	S. P. BARKER	Barron.
Ninth District	GEO. W. GILKEY	Alma.
Tenth District	MILTON M. CHARLES	Wausau.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS.

### Hospital for the Insanc.

### [Located near Madison.]

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WM. R. TAYLOR. SIMEON MILLS. DAVID ATWOOD. E. W. YOUNG. F. J. BLAIR.	Madison Madison Prairie du Sac Milwaukee	April 1, 1875. April 1, 1876. April 1, 1877.
OPPICE	RS OF THE BOARD.	<b></b>

DAVID ATWOOD		President.
WM. R. TAYLOB		Vice President.
SIMEON MILLS	• • •	Treasurer.
S. D. HASTINGS		

#### AUDITING COMMITTEE.

E. W. Young, Chairman.

F. J. BLAIR.

WM. R. TAYLOR.

### Northern Hospital for the Insanc.

### [Located mear Oshkosh.]

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

D. W. MAXON	Cedar Creek	November 1, 1874.
JOHN T. KINGSTON	Necedah	November 1, 1875.
CHARLES D. ROBINSON A. M. SKEELS	Green Bay	November 1, 1876.
THOMAS D. GRIMMER	Oshkosh	November 1, 1878.

#### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

C.D. Robinson	
T. D. GRIMMER	Treasurer.
A. M. SKEKLS.	Secretary.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

D. W. MAXON. A. M.

A. M. Skeels. Chas. D. Robinson.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

J. T. KINGSTON.

CHAS. D. ROBINSON.

### The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.			
[Located at Waukesha.]			
BOARD OF MANAGERS.  CHARLES R. GIBBS. Whitewater April 8, 1874.  ANDREW E. ELMORE Fort Howard April 8, 1875.  SAMUEL A. RANDLES. Waukesha April 8, 1875.  WM. BLAIR. Waukesha April 8, 1876.  EDWARD O'NEILL Milwaukee April 8, 1876.			
EDWARD O'NEILL President.  WM. BLAIR Vice President.  A. E. ELMORE Treasurer,  C. R. GIBBS Secretary.  Institution for the Education of the Blind.			
[Located at Janesville.]			
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.  Term expires.  PLINY NORCROSS. Janesville. April 8, 1874.  J. B. WHITING. Janesville. April 8, 1875.  J. D. REXFORD. Janesville. April 8, 1875.  WM. H. TRIPP. Janesville. April 8, 1876.  A. A. JACKSON. Janesville. April 8, 1876.  OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.  A. A. JACKSON. President.  J. D. REXFORD. Treasurer.			
J. B. Whiting Secretary.			
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.			
[Located at Delavan.]			
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.  EDWARD D. HOLTON Milwaukee April, 1874. HOLLIS LATHAM Elkhorn April, 1875. JAMES ARAM Delavan April, 1875. A. L. CHAPIN Beloit April, 1876. H. L. BLOOD Appleton April, 1876.			
OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.  AARON L. CHAPIN			
H. Latham, J. Aram.			

## Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

## [Located at Madison.]

T	BUSTEES.	
		Term expires.
D. WORTHINGTON	Madison	April 8, 1874.
J. J. GUPPEY		
GILBERT L. PARK	Stevens Point	April 8, 1875.
COLWERT K. PIER	Fond du Lac	April 8, 1876.
JAMES BINTLIFF		

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

James Brevilly. C. K. Pien. D. Worthington	President.
C. K. Pies	Vice President.
D. WORTHINGTON	Secretary.

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

#### University of Wisconsin,

[Located at Madison.]

BOARD OF REGERTS.

#### EDWARD SRARING, ex officio, Madison.

B. R. HINKLEY JACOB S. BUGH J. R. BRIGHAM ANGUS CAMERON C. S. HAMILTON J. C. GREGORY N. B. VAN SLYKE	Darlington. First h Appleton First h Oconomowoc First h Wantoma First h La Croese First h Fond du Lac First h Madison First h St. Croix Falls First h	y in Feb., 1874  y in Feb., 1874  y in Feb., 1875  y in Feb., 1875  y in Feb., 1875  y in Feb., 1875  y in Feb., 1876
	OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.	
C. S. HAMILTON	***************	President.

### EXPOURTE COMMITTEE.

N. B. VAN SLYKE. J. C. GREGORY.

### Normal Schools.

### BOARD OF RESERVE.

His Excellency, Wn. R. Taylo Hon, Edward Sharine, ex of	n, ex officio	Madison, Madison.
WILLARD H. CHANDLER. T. D. WEEKS. A. H. WELD. W. C. WHITFORD. JONATHAN EVANS. WM. STARR. WM. E. SMITH. SAMURL P. GARY. JAMES I. LYNDES	Sun Prairie Whitewater River Falls Milton Platteville Ripon Milwaukes Oshkosh	Term Expires. Fabruary 1, 1874 February 1, 1874 February 1, 1874 February 1, 1875 February 1, 1875 February 1, 1875 February 1, 1876 February 1, 1876

# OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

WM. STARR	. President.
· Wr. E. Swith	Vice President.
EDWARD SEARING.	Beceretary.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

## **COUNTY OFFICERS**

OF THE SEVERAL COURTISS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	County Seats.	County Judges.	Term Expires.	
Adams	Friendship	J. B. Harrison	Dec. 81, 1877	
Ashland	Ashland	John W. Bell		
Barron	Rice Lake	H. J. 8111	Dec. 81, 1877	
Bayfield Brown	Bayfield	John Banfill	Dec. 81, 1877 Dec. 81, 1877	
Buffalo	Green BayAlma	David Agry	Dec. 81, 1877	
Burnett	Grantsburg		Dec. 81, 1877	
Calumet	Chilton	C. W. Thurston	Dec. 81, 1877	
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	John J. Jenkins	Dec. 81, 1877	
Clark Columbia	Neillsville	R. J. MacBride	Dec. 81, 1877	
Crawford	Portage	Joshua J. Guppey Ira B. Brunson	Dec. 81, 1877 Dec. 81, 1877	
Dane	Madison	George E. Bryant	Dec. 81, 1877	
Dodge	Juneau	Edward Elwell	Dec. 81, 1877	
Door	Sturgeon Bay	R. M. Wright	Dec. 81, 1877	
Douglas	Superior	Geo. W. Perry	Dec. 81, 1877	
Dunn Eau Claire	Menomonie	Robert Macauly Arthur C. Ellis	Dec. 81, 1877	
Fond du Lac	Eau Claire Fond du Lac	N. C. Giffin	Dec. 81, 1877 Dec. 81, 1877	
Grant	Lancaster	Wm. McGonigal	Dec. 81, 1877	
Green	Monroe	Brooks Dunwiddie	Dec. 81, 1877	
Green Lake	Dartford	Thos. C. Ryan	Dec. 81, 1877	
Iowa.	Dodgeville	Robert Wilson	Dec. 81, 1877	
Jackson Jesterson	Black River Falls	C. C. Pope	Dec. 81, 1877 Dec. 81, 1877	
Juneau	Jefferson	Charles H. Grote	Dec. 81, 1877	
Kenosha	Kenosha	Isaac W. Webster	Dec. 81, 1877	
Kewaunee	Kewannee	Fred. Johannes	Dec. 81, 1877	
La Crosse	La Crosse	Charles 8. Benton	Dec. 81, 1877	
La Fayette	Darlington	Thomas J. Law	Dec. 81, 1877	
Manitowoc Marathon	Manitowoc	T. U. Olmsted	Dec. 81, 1877 Dec. 81, 1877	
Marquette	Montello	B. Ringle H.S. Thomas	Dec. 81, 1877	
Milwaukee	Milwaukeo	John K. Mann	Dec. 81, 1877	
Monroe	Sparta	Thomas D. Steele	Dec. 81, 1877	
Oconto	Oconto	R. W. Hubbell	Dec. 81, 1877	
Outagamie Ozaukee	Appleton Port Washington	J. E. Harriman Adolph Heidkamp	Dec. 81, 1877 Dec. 81, 1877	
Pepin	Durand	8. L. Plummer	Dec. 81, 1877	
Pierce	Ellsworth	P. D. Pierce	Dec. 81, 1877	
Polk	Osceola	Robert Kent	Dec. 81, 1877	
Portage	Stevens Point	John Stumpf	Dec. 81, 1877	
Racine Richland	Racine	E. O. Hand	Dec. 81, 1877 Dec. 81, 1877	
Rock	Janesville	Amos P. Pritchard	Dec. 81, 1877	
St. Croix	Hudson	John S. Moffat	Dec. 81, 187	
Sauk	Baraboo	James W. Lusk	Dec. 81, 1877	
Shawano	Shawano	Henrich Klostermann	Dec. 81, 1877	
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Bille Williams	Dec. 81, 1877	
Trempealeau Vernon	Galesville	James C. Newell	Dec. 31, 1877 Dec. 31, 1877	
Walworth	Elkhorn	Peter Golder	Dec. 81, 1877	
Washington	West Bend	John Shelly	Dec. 21, 1877	
Waukesha	Waukesha	M. S. Griswold	Dec. 81, 1877	
Waupaca	Wanpaca	Winfield Scott	Dec. 81, 1877	
Waushara	Wantoma	D. L. Bunn	Dec. 81, 1877	
Winnebago Wood	Oshkosh	Geo. Gary	Dec. 81, 1877 Dec. 81, 1877	
	TAXABLE AND VALUE OF STREET	-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -	<del></del>	

## County Officers—continued.

Clement	County	Term	County	Term
COUNTIES.	Clerk.	Expires.	Treasurer.	Expires.
	<del></del>			
Adams	A. O. Holm	Jan. 4, '75	H. H. Phillips	Jan. 4, 75
Ashland	Charles H. Pratt.	Jan. 4, 75	George A. Stahl	Jan. 4, '75
Barron Bayfield	W. S. Grover John A. Davis	Jan. 8, '76 Jan. 4, '75	Henry Sawyer Andrew Tate	Jan. 8, 76 Jan. 4, 75
Brown	M. J. Meade	Jan. 4, 75	F. Van Stralen	Jan. 4, 75
Buffalo	John Moser	Jan. 8, 76	G. W. Reinhardt .	Jan. 8, 76
Burnett	Andrew Ahlstrom	Jan. 8, '76	Canute Anderson.	Jan. 8, 76
Calumet	Theo. Kersten	Jan. 4, 75	Matthias Hilgers .	Jan. 4, 75
Chippewa Clark	L. F. Martin Ira B. Pope	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 4, '75	H. C. McRae W. C. Allen*	Jan. 4, 75 Jan. 4, 75
Columbia	O. A. Southmayd.	Jan. 4, 75	O. H. Sorrenson	Jan. 4, 75
Crawford	Charles Kahler	Jan. 4, '75	Aaron Denio	Jan. 4, '75
Dane	W. C. B. Weltzin.	Jan. 4, 75	Wm.S. McConnell	Jan. 4, 75
Dodge	Warren Marston	Jan. 4, '75	August Wagner	Jan. 4, 75
Door	C. A. Masse Richard Relf	Jan. 4, 75	Joseph Colignon.	Jan. 4, '75
Douglas Dunn	Samuel Black	Jan. 4, 775 Jan. 4, 775	ThompsonRitchie Carroll Lucas	Jan. 4, 75 Jan. 4, 75
Eau Claire	Martin Daniels	Jan. 4, '75	B. J. Churchill	Jan. 4, 75
Fond du Lac	J. H. Coolidge	Jan. 4, 75	E. Beeson	Jan. 4, 75
Grant	F. S. Kidd	Jan. 4, '75	A. R. McCartney .	Jan. 4, 75
Green	L. Beltzer	Jan. 4, 75	F. R. Melvin	Jan. 4, 75
Green Lake. Iowa	Oscar F. Silver Orville Strong	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 4, '75	Homer Nelson Charles Gillman	Jan. 4, 75 Jan. 4, 75
Jackson	W. S. Darrow	Jan. 8, '76	O. O'Hearne	Jan. 8, 76
Jefferson	Peter C. Kelley	Jan. 4, '75	George Foster	Jan. 4, 75
Juneau	Charles F. Cutler.	Jan. 4, '75	W. F. Dawes	Jan. 4, 75
Kenosha	E. G. Timme	Jan. 4, '75	John English	ean. 4, 75
Kewaunee	Louis Brenmer	Jan. 4, '75	Wenzel Seyk	Jan. 4, 75
La Crosse La Fayette	J. S. Pettingill Lars E. Johnson.	Jan. 8, '76 Jan. 4, '75	L. B. Roby	Jan. 3, '78 Jan. 4, '75
Manitowoc	A. M. Richter	Jan. 4, 75	Querin Ewen	Jan. 4, 75
Marathon	John Ringle	Jan. 4, '75	C. Hæflinger	Jan. 4, 75
Marquette	A. H. German	Jan. 4, '75	Stephen Fallis	Jan. 4, 75
Milwaukee	John Saar	Jan. 4, '75	Edward Ehlers	Jan. 4, 75
Monroe	S. D. Hollister Robert Ellis	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 4, '75	Frank Avery S. A. Coleman	Jan. 4, 75 Jan. 4, 75
Outagamie	W. H. Lanphear .	Jan. 4, 75	N. Weiland	Jan. 4, 75
Ozaukce	John C. Schroeling		Charles G. Meyer.	Jan, 4, 75
Pepin	C. N. Averill	Jan. 4, 75	Phillip Shekel	Jan. 4, 75
Pierce	H. B. Warner	Jan. 4, '75	M. J. Paine	Jan. 4, '73
Polk	Wm. J. Vincent Jas. B. Carpenter.	Jan. 8, 76	Fred A. Dresser William Albertie	Jan. 8, 76 Jan. 4, 75
Portage	E. C. Peck	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 4, '75	L. D. Coombs	Jan. 4, 75 Jan. 4, 75
Richland	William H. Pier.	Jan. 4, 75	J. F. Walker	Jan. 4, 75
Rock	E. L. Carpenter	Jan. 4, '75	B. F. Cary	Jan. 4, 75
St. Croix	Nelson N. Fuller.	Jan. 4, 75	Jerome B. Jones .	Jan. 4, 75
Sauk	Anton Fischer	Jan. 4, 75	Rollin M. Strong.	Jan. 4, 75
Shawano	J. M. Schwears Carl Zillier	Jan. 4, 75 Jan. 4, 75	R. F. Sawyer Wm. Ashbey	Jan. 4, 75 Jan. 4, 75
Sheboygan Trempealeau		Jan. 4, 75	Douglas Arnold	Jan. 4, 78
Vernon	John R. Casson	Jan. 8, 76	J. W. Greenman .	Jan. 8, 76
Walworth	Myron E. Dewing	Jan. 4, '75	David L. Fairchild	Jan. 4, 75
Washington	Joseph Ott	Jan. 4, '75	Albert Semler	Jan. 4, 75
Wankesha	Thomas C. Martin	Jan. 4, 75	Eph'm Beaumont	
Waupaca Waushara	A. J. Perkins George Sexton	Jan. 8, 76 Jan. 4, 75	C. M. Fenelon N. W. Millikin	Jan. 8, 76 Jan. 4, 75
Winnebago.	O. F. Chase	Jan. 4, '75	R. D. Torrey	Jan. 4, 75
Wood	C. O. Baker	Jan. 4, '75	E. Dutruit	Jan. 4, 78

# County Officers — continued.

COUNTIES.	Registers.	Term Expires.	Sheriffs.	Term Expires.		
Adams	C. A. Capron	Jan. 4, '75	N. B. Smith	Jan. 4, '75		
Ashland	John W. Bell	Jan. 4. '75	Joseph Devy	Jan. 4, '75		
Barron	<b>A.</b> Mero	Jan. 3, 76	A. Beton	Jan. 3, '76		
Bayfield	J. D. Cruttenden	Jan. 4, '75	Solomon Boutin .	Jan. 4, '75		
Brown	G. W. Watson	Jan. 4, '75	E. Crocker	Jan. 4, '75		
Buffalo	Henry Bechman .	Jan. 8. '76	Nic. Phillippi	Jan. 8, '76		
Burnett	Arne Higdem	Jan. 8. '76	John Nygaard	Jan. 8, '76		
Calumet	Arthur Connelly.	Jan. 4, '75	Jason W. Newell.	Jan. 4, '75		
Chippewa	W. W. Crandali	Jan. 4, '75	Peter Tronson	Jan. 4, '75		
Clark	W. T. Hutchinson	Jan. 4, 75	Albert Brown	Jan. 4, '75		
Columbia	Thomas Yule	Jan. 4, 75	Wm. W. Drake	Jan. 4. '75		
Crawford	W. A. Vaughan	Jan. 4, '75	Art. McDonald	Jan. 4, '75		
Dane	L. J. Grinde	Jan. 4, '75	John Adams	Jan. 4, '75		
Dodge	Richard Mertz	Jan. 4, '75	John Leslie	Jan. 4, '75		
Door	Peter Zenners	Jan. 4, '75	David Houle	Jan. 4, 75		
Douglas	D. G. Morrison	Jan. 4, '75	James Newton	Jan. 4, '75		
Dunn	John Kelley, Jr	Jan. 3, 76	Sam. Omdahl	Jan. 4, '75		
Eau Claire	H. Simonson	Jan. 4, '75	D. C. Richardson.	Jan. 4, '75		
Fond du Lac.	JLD.Eycleshimer.	Jan. 4, '75	Nicholas Klotz	Jan. 8, 76		
Grant	James Woodhouse	Jan. 4, '75	Terance Carrier	Jan. 4, '75		
Green	C. E. Tanberg	Jan. 4, '75	Frank H. Derrick.	Jan. 4, '75		
Green Lake .	Henry B. Lowe	Jan. 4, '75	David A. Ostrum.	Jan. 4, '75		
lowa	Benjamin Evans.	Jan. 4, 75	William Sands	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 8, '76		
Jackson	Frank ii. Allen	Jan. 8, '76 Jan. 4, '75	George C. Perry			
Jefferson	Henry Colonius T. J. Hinton		Ernest Off			
Juneau Kenosha	Daniel B. Benedict		Thomas Hyde John Tetard	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 4, '75		
Kewaunee	Vitalia Miller		John Klotz	Jan. 4, '75		
La Crosse	L. Wachenheimer.		Peter Moe	Jan. 8, '76		
La Fayette	T. C. L. Mackay	Jan. 8, '76 Jan. 4, '75	L. B. Waddington	Jan. 4, '75		
Manitowoc	John Franz	Jan. 4, 75	R. D. Smart	Jan. 4, '75		
Marathon	John Patzer	Jan. 4, '75	O. Phelps	Jan. 4, '75		
Marquette		Jan. 4, '75	Wm. Wambler	Jan. 4, '75		
Milwaukee	Fred. Chas. Best.	Jan. 4, '75	Jno. F. McDonald	Jan. 4, '75		
Monroe	Wm. Curran	Jan. 4, '75	Geo. B. Robinson.			
Oconto	Huff. Jones	Jan. 4, '75	Barny Brophy	Jan. 8, '76		
Outagamie	J. A. Bertschy	Jan. 8, '76	James Lennon	Jan. 4, '75		
Ozaukee	John Müller	Jan. 8, '76	MichaelGRuppers			
Pepin	W. B. Newcomb.	Jan. 4, 75	W. Walbridge	Jan. 4, '75		
Pierce	C. W. Brown	Jan. 4, '75	T. L. Nelson	Jan. 4, '75		
Polk	Asahel Kimball	Jan. 8, '76	John Robinson	Jan. 8, '76		
Portage	Wm. H. Packard.	Jan. 4, '75	Wm. J. Baker	Jan. 4, '75		
Racine	W. G. Hyde	Jan. 4, '75	J.W. Johnson	Jan. 4, '76		
Richland	David B.Somman.	Jan. 4, 775	Robt.D. Robinson	Jan. 4, '75		
Rock	C. E. Bowles	Jan. 4, 175	S. J. M. Putnam	Jan. 4, '75		
st. Croix	Rufus Young	Jan. 4, '75	Garret Anderson.	Jan. 8, '76		
Sauk	Mair Pointon	Jan. 4, '75	Alex. McGinness.	Jan. 4, '75		
Shawano	D. E. Wescott	Jan. 8, 776	O. E. Herris	Jan. 8, '78		
Sheboygan	Ernst Clavenbach	Jan. 4, '75	Frederic Hoppe	Jan. 4, '75		
Trempealeau		Jan. 8, '76	Chas. T. Ilolmes.	Jan. 4, '75		
Vernon	Edward Lind	Jan. 8, '76	T. B. Brown	Jan. 4, '75		
Walworth	Char. A. Noyes, Jr	Jan. 4, 75	Cyrus P. Taylor	Jan. 4, '75		
Washington.	Francis A. Noll	Jan. 4, '75	Hugo Kœnan	Jan. 4. '75		
Waukesha	John C. Schuet	Jan. 4, '75	C. M. Hartwell	Jan. 4, '75		
Waupaca	Ole R. Oleson	Jan. 8, '76	J. W. Bingham	Jan. 4, '75		
Waushara	Gilbert Tennant	Jan. 4, 775	Pliny A. Porter	Jan. 4, '75		
Winnebago.	William Gudden.	Jan. 4, '75	O. P. White	Jan. 4, '75		
Wood	Lemuel Kromer	Jan. 4, 75	Eusebe Lavigne	Jan. 4, '75		

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### WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

County Officers-continued.

# County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	Coroners.	Term Expires.	Surveyors.	Term Expires.
Adams	A. J. Hill	Jan. 4, '75	Z. Wise	Jan. 4, '75
Ashland	Benj. F. Bicksler.	Jan. 4, 75	Charles H. Pratt	Jan. 4, '75
Barron		Jan. 8, '76	W. Bird	Jan. 8, '76
Bayfield Brown	J. W. Moffit	Jan. 4, '75	J. A. Davis E. S. Baldwin	Jan. 4, '75
Buffalo	B. McDonongh	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 8, '76	John Buesch	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 8, '76
Burnett	W. H. Peck	Jan. 8, '76	H. W. Sundler	Jan. 8, '76
Calumet	Wm. Mahoney	Jan. 4, '75	John H. Elsner	Jan. 4, '75
Chippewa	M. P. Bateman	Jan. 4, '75	Myron Lund	Jan. 4, '75
Clark		Jan. 4, '75	James H. Redden	Jan. 4, '75
Columbia	Z. J. D. Swift	Jan. 4, '75	G M.Bartholomew	Jan. 4, '75
Crawford	A. B. Laroque	Jan. 4, '75	George A. Smith.	Jan. 4, '75
Dane	Ira P. Bacon	Jan. 4, '75	Sereno W. Graves	Jan. 4, 75
Dodge	Geo. McQueen	Jan. 4, 75	L. D. Livermore	Jan. 4, '75
Door	Wm. Darling	Jan. 4, '75	James C. Pinney.	Jan. 4, 75
Douglas	L. F. Wheelock	Jan. 4, '75	Thomas Clarke	Jan. 4, '75
Dunn Eau Claire.	J. P. Wood	Jan. 4, 75	W. S. Johnson	Jan. 4, '75
Fond du Lac	E. W. Robbins Jas. O'Reilley	Jan. 4, '75	Wm. Weissenfels	Jan. 4, '75
Grant	J. T. Taylor	Jan. 4, '75 Jan, 4, '75	Jacob Haessleay . Geo. McFall	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 4, '75
Green	John Hattery	Jan. 4, 75	A. L. Cleveland.	Jan. 4, '75
Green Lake .	Clark S. Walker	Jan. 4. 75	D. P. Blackstone.	Jan. 4, '75
Iowa	John Hutchinson	Jan. 4, 75	2.	Jan. 4, '75
Jackson	Peter Trudell	Jan. 8, '76	Geo. M. Adams	Jan. 8, '76
Jefferson	Wm. Higbee	Jan. 4, 75	K. P. Clark	Jan. 4, '75
Juneau	G. Burritt	Jan. 4, '75	Y. V. Beebee	Jan. 4, '75
Kenosha	A. B. Truesdell	Jan. 4, '75	Jason Lathrop	Jan. 4, '75
Kewaunee	Jos. Patritsny	Jan. 4, '75	Constant Thiry .	Jan. 4, '75
La Crosse La Fayette	James Kevin	Jan. 8, '76 Jan. 4, '75	J. M. Marti	Jan. 8, 76 Jan. 4, '75
Manitowoc.	Franz Simon	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 4, '75	H. H. Ensign	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 4, '75
Marathon	C. Bernhard	Jan. 4. 75	G. Sturdevant	Jan. 4, '75
Marquette	Samuel Crockett.	Jan. 4, '75	Thos. McLaughlin	Jan. 4, '75
Milwaukee	Henry Fischer	Jan. 4, '75	John K. Gregory.	Jan. 4, '75
Monroe	Eli Waste	Jan. 4, '75	A. S. Ingalls	Jan. 4, '75
Oconto	Charles Bentz	Jan. 8, '76	R. L. Hall	Jan. 4, '75
Outagamie.	G. H. Marston	Jan. 4, '75	Elihu Spencer	Jan. 4, '75
Ozaukee	Nic. Watry	Jan. 4, '75	L. Towsley	Jan. 4, '75
Pepin Pierce	H. K. Knapp	Jan. 4, '75	N. Plummer	Jan. 4, '75
Polk	H. P. Ames Mich'l Fitzgerald.	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 3, '76	T. W. Lamport A. C. Bennett	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 8, '76
Portage	Mich i Fitzgeraid.	Jan. 8, '76 Jan. 4, '75	E. H. Vaughan	Jan. 8, '76 Jan. 4, '75
Racine	Owen Roberts	Jan. 4, 75	John Knight	Jan. 4, '75
Richland	Geo. Jarvis	Jan. 4, 75	James Affleby	Jan. 4, '75
Rock	C. M. Smith	Jan. 4, '75	Edward Rugee	Jan. 4, '75
St. Crolx	D. P. Robinson	Jan, 8, '76	Geo. Strong	Jan. 4, '75
Bauk	A. West	Jan. 4, '75	Wm. H. Canfield .	Jan. 4, '75
Shawano	A. K. Porter	Jan. 4, 175	J. Melendy	Jan. 4, 75
Sheboygan.	James Berry	Jan. 4, '75	G. Marquardt	Jan. 4, '75
Trempeal'u. Vernon	F. E. Booth C. E. Morley	Jan. 4, '75	A. P. Ford	Jan. 4, '75
Walworth	Charles D. Root	Jan. 8, '76 Jan. 4, '75	J. F. Thorp	Jan. 3, '76 Jan. 4, '75
Washingt'n	Frank Deutsch	Jan. 4, '75'	W. Beckwith John Brosius	Jan. 4, '75 Jan. 4, '75
Waukesha	Orville Hathaway.		William West	Jan. 4, '75
Waupaca	P. A. Chesley	Jan. 4, '75	E. P. Martin	Jan, 4, '75
Waushara	Philip R. Miller	Jan. 4, '75	Edgar Sears	Jan. 4, '75
Winnebago.	C. R. Hamlin	Jan. 4, 175	C. Palmer	Jan. 4, '75
Wood	Nich. Schmidt			

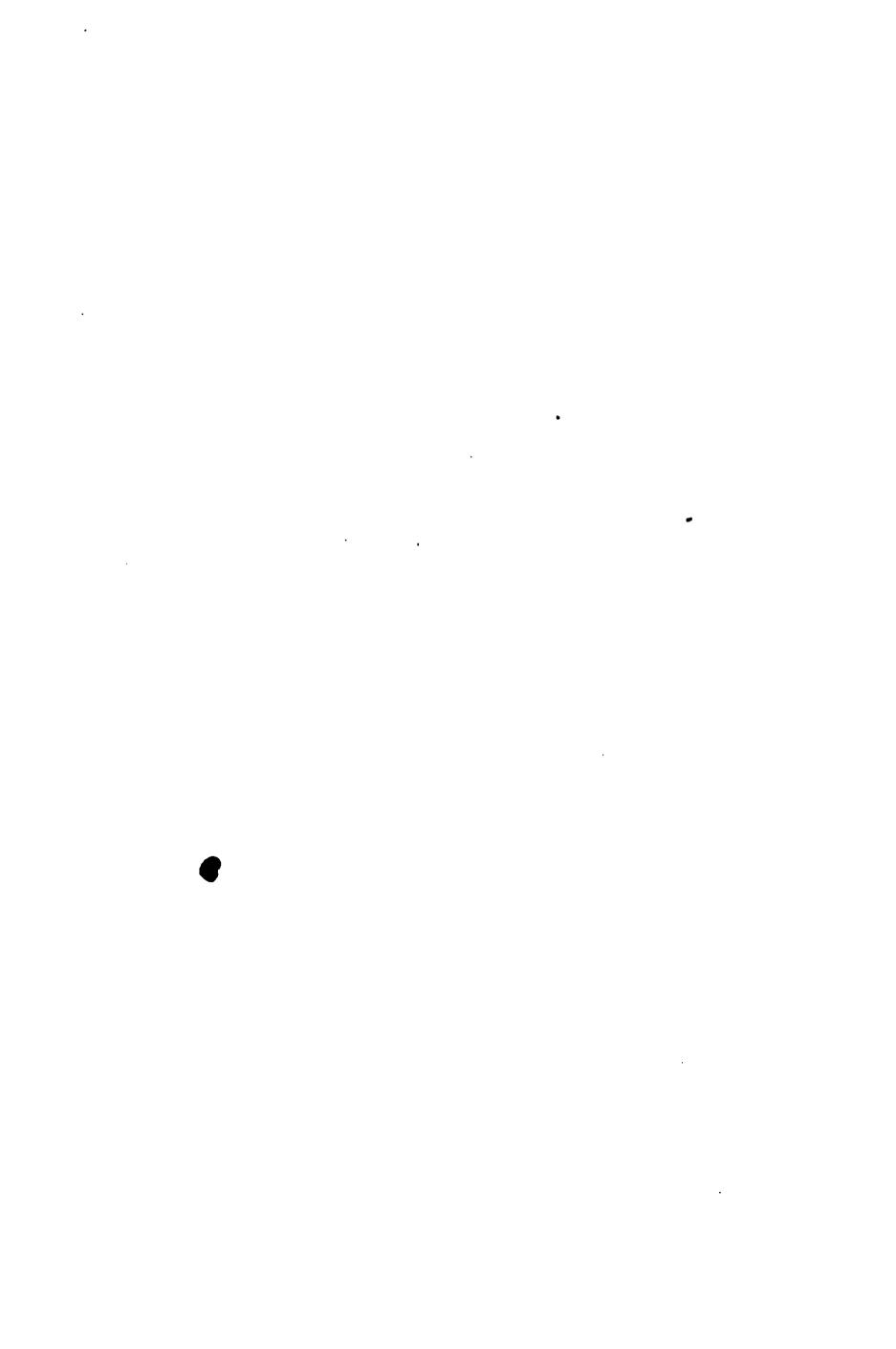
## County Officers—continued.

COUNTIES.	County Superintendents.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
A 3	T No Trinks	The forest line	Y 4 300
Adams	J. M. Higbee	Plainville	Jan. 1, '76
Ashland	John W. Bell W. Bird	La Pointe Shetek	Jan. 1, '76 Jan. 1, '76
Bayfield	Ervin Leihy	Bayfield	Jan. 1, '76
Brown	Martin H. Lynch	De Pere.	Jan. 1, '76
Buffalo	Lawrence Kessinger	Alma	Jan. 1, '76
Burnett	John G. Fleming	Grantsburg	Jan. 1, '76
Calumet	W. B. Minaghan	Chilton	Jan. 1, '78
Chippewa	Jas. A. Bate	Chippewa Falls	Jan. 1, 76
Clark	R. J. Sawyer	Neilisville	Jan. 1, '76
Columbia	LeRoy J. Burlingame.	West Point	Jan. 1, '76 Jan. 1, '76
Crawford	Thos. L. Redion W. H. Chandler	Wheatville Sun Prairie	Jan. 1, '76 Jan. 1, '76
Dane, 2d district	M. S. Frawley	Black Earth	Jan. 1, '76
Dodge, 1st district.	John T. Flavin	Watertown	Jan. 1, 76
Dodge, 2d district	Arthur K. Delaney	Hustisford	Jan. 1, '76
Door	Chris. Daniels	Sturgeon Bay	Jan. 1, '76
Douglab	J. S. Graham	Superior	Jan. 1, '76
Dunn	Geo. Tonnar	Menomonie	Jan. 1, '76
Eau Claire	Joseph F. Ellis	Rau Claire	Jan. 1, '78
Fond du Lac, 1st dis	W. L. O'Connor	Rosendale	Jan. 1, '76
Fond du Lac, 2d dis	Jas. J. Kelley	Osceola	Jan. 1, '76
Grant	Geo. M. Guernsey	Platteville	Jan. 1, '76
Green Lake	Daniel H. Morgan A. A. Spencer	Monroe	Jan. 1, '76 Jan. 1, '76
Iowa	Wm. H. Peck	Mineral Point	Jan. 1, '76
Jackson	T. P. Marsh	Pole Grove	Jan. 1, 76
Jefferson	S. A. Craig		Jan. 1, '7d
Juneau	Geo. P. Kunyon		Jan. 1, 78
Kenosha	Jas. P. Briggs		Jan. 1, "6
Kewaunee	John M. Read	Kewaunee	Jan. 1, '76
La Crosse			Jan. 1, '76
La Fayette	Jas. G. Knight	Darlington	Jan. 1, '76
Manitowoc	Michael Kirwan	Manitowoc	Jan. 1, '76
Marathon	Thomas Greene	Wansau Packwaukee	Jan. 1, '76 Jan. 1, '76
Milwaukee, 1st dis.	Henry M. Older Thomas O. Herrin	Milwaukee	Jan. 1, '76 Jan. 1, '76
Milwaukee, 2d dis.	James L. Foley	Butler	Jan. 1, 76
Monroe	A. E. Howard	Sparta	Jan. 1, '76
Oconto	A. T. Sterns	Oconto	Jan. 1, '76
Ontagamie	Patrick Flanagan	Sagole	Jan. 1, '76
Ozaukee	Edward H. Janssen	Cedarburg	Jan. 1, '76
Pepin	M. B. Axtell	Pepin	Jan. 1, 78
Pierce	Martin E. Cady	River Falls	Jan. 1, '76
Polk	Charles E. Mears	Oceola Mills	Jan. 1, '76 Jan. 1, '76
Portage	Jas. O. Morrison	Plover	Jan. 1, '76 Jan. 1, '76
Richland	Thomas Malone Wm. J. Waggoner	Richland Center	Jan. 1, '76
Rock, 1st district	Edson A. Burdick	Janesville	Jan. 1, 76
Rock, 2d district	J. B. Tracy	Emerald Grove	Jan. 1, '76
St. Croix	Frank P. Chapman	New Richmond	Jan. 1, '76
Sauk	Jas. T. Lunn	Ironton	Jan. 1, '76
Shawano	Chas. R. Klebesadel	Shawano	Jan. 1, '78
Sheboygan	M. D. L. Fuller	Plymouth	Jan. 1, '76
Trempealeau	Jas. B. Thompson	O8560	Jan. 1, '76
Vernon	Orvis B. Wyman	Viroqua.	Jan. 1, '76
Walworth	S. P. Ballard	Sharon	Jan. 1, 76
Washington Waukesha	Fred. Regenfuss	West Bend	Jan. 1, 76 Jan. 1, 76
Waupaca	Justus Burnham	Waupaca	Jan. 1, '78
Watshara	Theo. S. Chipman	Berlin, Gr Lake Co.	Jan. 1, '76
Winnebago	H. A. Hobart	Winneconne	Jan. 1, 76
Wood	Clarence L. Powers	Grand Rapids	Jan. 1, 76
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# SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Counties.	County Judge.	County Clerk.	County Troas'r.	District Attor'y.	Sup.oj Sch'le
ldams	\$300	\$650	\$725	\$800	\$50
Ashland	250 450	1,000 900	900 900	400 450	10
Barron Bayfield	700				
Srown	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,900 400	80 80
BuffaloBurnett	600 †5	1,000 600	800	400	1 +
Calumet	500	850	850	500	80
hippewa	400	1,800	1,800	700 600	80
Columbia	400 1,500	800 1,400	1,400	700	1,00
rawford	500	900	1,000	500	
)ane	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	*90
Dodge Door	<b>2,</b> 100 800	1,400 800	1,400	1,000 800	80
Douglas	600	1,200	800	800	12
)unn	400	1,000	1,200	400	80 80
Sau Claire	1,000 1,500.	1,500 1,100	1,600	800 800	80
fond du Lac	1,000	1,200	1,000	· 600	1,00
reen	950	1,000	900	550	80
Freen Lake	500	600	500	400 500	90 90
owa. ackson	800 400	1,900 1,500	1,500 1,500	400	50
efferson	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	80
uneau	700	1,00C	800	500	50
Cenosha	1,100 450	1,000 1,000	1.000	500 450	i se
Kewaunee	1,200	1,400	1,000	600	80
La Fayette	`80∪	1,500	1,500	800	80   80
Sanitowoc	1,200	1,900	1,200	400 500	5
farathon. Larquette	400 500	1,500 750	1,500 750	275	50
filwaukee	1,600	8,000	8,000	8,000	*50
donroe	800	1,100	1,100	860	80
Oconto Outagamie	500 1,000	1,900 1,000	1,700 1,200	500 600	1,10
Dzaukee	1,000	1,900	1,000	600	80
Pepin	350	550	550	250	<b>25</b> 80
Pierce	600 800	900 1,900	1,000	800	56
Polk Portage	400	1,900	1,200	600	8
Racine	1,100	1,000	1,000	900	80
Richland	500	800	800	800	99 •80
lock L. Croix	1,500 500	1,200 1,000	1,000	800	60
Bauk	1,000	1,975	1, 275	450	1,10
hawano	800	850	850	800	1 80
heboygan	1,000 850	1,400	1,400 1,200	800 600	l sã
Prempealeau		1,900	1,000	400	90
Walworth	1,100	750	750	650	1, %
Washington		750 800	1,000	600 600	1,00
Waukesha Waupaca		1,200	1,000	000	90
Waushara	300	750	750	900	80
Winnebago	2,000	1,500	1,400	800	1,20 80
Wood	900	700	800	500	, a

<sup>\*</sup>Bame in each of the two districts.



Official Directory.

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## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The Wisconsin Congressional Delegation, State Officers and Senstors and Members of the Assembly.

With Districts, Home Post Offices and Statistical Sketches.

### CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

	Mauro ampleas		
Hon.	Term expires March 8, 1875 . March 8, 1879		
		REPRESENTATIVES.	•
		-CHARLES G. WILLIAMS	. March 8, 1875
<b>2d</b>	do	GERRY W. HAZELTON	. March 8, 1875
<b>8d</b>	do	J. ALLEN BARBER	. March 8, 1875
4th	do	ALEX. MITCHELL	. March 8, 1875
5th	do	CHARLES A. ELDREDGE	. March 8, 1875
6th	do	CHARLES A. ELDREDGE	. March 8, 1875
7th	do	JEREMIAH M. RUSK	. March 8, 1875
8th	ďο	ALEXANDER S. McDILL	

#### Senators.

MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, of Milwaukee, was born in Moretown, Vermont, in 1894; entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1842, and remained there two years; studied law with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the bar; removed to Wisconsin in 1848, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, in place of James R. Doolittle, and took his seat March 4, 1869. His term of service will expire March 8, 1875.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE, of Green Bay, was born at Livermore, Maine, February 24, 1816; received an academic education; studied law and was admitted to the bar; was a member of the legislature of the State of Maine in 1845, in the latter part of which year he removed to Wisconsin; was elected a judge of the circuit and supreme courts in Wisconsin in 1850, and held the office until he resigned in 1855; was elected to the United States Senate as a Union Republican to succeed Charles Durkee, and took his seat in 1861, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1878. His term of service will expire March 8, 1879.

### Representatives.

First District.—Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock and Waukesha counties. CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, of Janesville. He was born at Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1829; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Janesville; was elected a presidential elector in 1868, and elected to the state senate in the same year, and was re-elected in 1870; was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,666 votes, against 9,880 for I. C. Sloan, Liberal Republican.

Second District.—Columbia, Dane, Jefferson and Sauk counties.

GERRY W. HAZELTON, of Columbus, was born at Chester, New Hampshire, February 24, 1829; educated at the Pinkerton Academy, Derry, New Hampshire, and afterwards with a private tutor; studied law in New York; removed to Wisconsin in 1866; elected to the state senate of Wisconsin in 1860, and twice chosen president pro tem.; elected district attorney for Columbia county in 1864; appointed collector of internal revenue for the second district in the winter of 1866, and removed by Andrew Johnson in the same year; appointed United States attorney for the district of Wisconsin in 1869, which place he held until elected to the Forty-second Congress; was reelected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,408 votes, against 11,784 for Geo. B. Smith, Democrat.

Third District.—Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, La Fayette and Richland counties.

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Lancaster, was born at Georgia, Vermont; left his home when seventeen years of age, resolved to obtain a liberal education, and after a partial course of studies at the University of Vermont, he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1883; in 1837 he removed to the then Territory of Wisconsin, and fixed his residence at Lancaster, Grant county, where he has since followed his profession; he was a member of the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin in 1846; he was elected to the state assembly of Wisconsin in 1852, 1858 and 1868, serving the last year as speaker; he was elected to the State Senate in 1856 and 1857; and he was elected to the Forty-second. Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,745 votes, against 9,880 for Allen Warden, Liberal Republican.

Fourth District.—Milwankee, Ozankee and Washington counties.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, October 17, 1817; received an academic education in Scotland; is a banker; and was elected to the Forty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,281 votes, against 7,120 for Frederic C. Winkler, Republican.

Fifth District.—Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, of Fond du Lac, was born at Bridport, Vermont, February 27, 1821; went with his parents to New York; studied and

practised law; settled in Wisconsin in 1848; was a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin in 1854 and 1855; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fosty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,587 votes, against 12,507 for Henry Bests, Republican.

Sixth District.—Brown, Calumet, Door, Green Lake, Kewaunce, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties.

PHILETUS SAWYER, of Oshkosh, was born at Whiting, Vermont, September 22, 1816; received a public school and business education; went to Wisconsin in 1847, and engaged in the lumber business; was a member of the legislature of Wisconsin in 1857 and 1861; was mayor of Oshkosh in 1868 and 1864; was elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a Republican, receiving 15,868 votes, against 12,858 votes for Myron P. Lindsley, Democrat.

Seventh District.—Buffalo, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, LaCrosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Trempealeau, and Vernon counties.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK, of Viroqua, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830; received a public school education; removed to Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1853; held several county offices; was a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature of 1862; was commissioned major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers in July, 1862; was soon afterward promoted to the colonelcy, served with General Sharman from the siege of Vicksburg until mustered out at the close of the war, and was brevetted brigadier general for meritorious services at the battle of Salkehatchie; was elected bank comptroller of Wisconsin for 1866-'67, and re-elected for 1868-'69; and was elected to the Forty-second Congress and re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,188 votes, against 8,547 votes for Stephen Marston, Liberal Republican.

Eighth District.—Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Juneau, Marathon, Marquette, Oconto, Polk, Portage, Shawano and Wood counties.

ALEXANDER S. McDILL, of Plover, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1829; after a partial course of studies at Alleghany College, studied and graduated in medicine at the Cleveland Medical College; was engaged in the general practice of his profession in his native State, from 1848 until 1856, when he removed to his present place of residence in Portage county, Wisconsin; was elected to the Wisconsin assembly in 1861, and to the state senate in 1862; was elected a presidential elector in 1864; was one of the trustees of the Wisconsin state hospital for the insane, from 1862 to 1868, when he was elected medical superintendent, which position he resigned to take his seat in the Forty-third Congress, to which he was elected as a Republican, receiving 10,711 votes, against 7,238 votes for William Carson, Democrat.

### THE STATE OFFICERS.

(State Officers are chosen for a term of two years.)

#### Governor.

WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, of Cottage Grove, Dane County. He was born in Connecticut, July 10, 1820; raised in the State of New York, where he received an academic education; moved to Ohio in 1840, came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Has been repeatedly unanimously elected chairman of his town, and was twice chairman of the county board of supervisors; has been county superintendent of the poor for 17 years; has been a member of both branches of the legislature; served several years as president of the Dane county agricultural society, and has been twice elected to the presidency of the state agricultural society; has been a trustee of the hospital for the insane, at Madison, since its organization in 1860. He was elected Governor in 1878, receiving 81,635 votes, against 66,224 for C. C. Washburn, Republican.

#### Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES D. PARKER, of Pleasant Valley, St. Croix County. He was born near Connecticut Lake, Coos County, New Hampshire, December 27, 1827; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and settled at Muskego, Waukesha county; removed to Pleasant Valley, St. Croix county, in 1859; has held various local offices; was chairman of the town four years, and chairman of the county board in 1871; was elected to the assembly in 1868 and 1869. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1873, receiving 80,212 votes, against 67,-208 for Robert H. Baker, Republican.

### Scoretary of State.

PETER DOYLE, of Prairie du Chien. He was born at Myshall, county of Carlow, Ireland, December 8, 1844; received a full collegiate education; studied law in the office of Butler & Cottrill, Milwaukee, during the years 1863 and 1864; is by present occupation a bookkeeper; he came to Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1860, and settled at Franklin, Milwaukee county; removed to Prairie du Chien in 1865, where he has since resided; was tendered the democratic nomination as the first mayor of the city, but declined; was elected to the assembly in 1872. He was elected Secretary of State in 1873, receiving 30,539 votes, against 67,110 for Ephraim W. Young, Republican.

#### State Treasurer.

FERDINAND KUEHN of Milwaukee. He was born at Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany, January 22, 1621; received an academic education; is by profession a banker; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled in Washington county, near Cedarburg; removed to Milwaukee in 1846; he was elected treasurer of Milwaukee city in 1854 and 1855; alderman of the 6th ward in 1856 and 1857; school commissioner of the 6th ward in 1858 and 1859; city comptroller in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1868, 1864 and 1865. He was elected State Treasurer in 1878, receiving 80,849 votes, against 66,474 votes for Ole C. Johnson, Republican.

### Attorney General.

ANDREW SCOTT SLOAN, of Beaver Dam, Dodge county. He was born at Morrisville, Madison county, N. Y., June 12, 1820; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Beaver Dam; was county clerk of Madison county, N. Y., in 1847-49; was circuit judge of the 3d judicial circuit of Wisconsin, by appointment, in 1858; was a member of the assembly in 1857; served as mayor of the city of Beaver Dam; was a candidate for chief justice in 1860, and defeated; was elected a representative in congress in 1860; was elected county judge of Dodge county in 1869, and was defeated as an independent candidate in 1873; held the office of clerk of the United States court for the district of Wisconsin from 1868 to 1866. He was elected attorney general in 1878, receiving 79,594 votes, against 67,921 for Leander F. Frisby, Republican.

### State Superintendent.

EDWARD SEARING, of Milton, Rock county. He was born at Aurora, Cayuga county, N. Y., July 14, 1885: he graduated at the University of Michigan in the class of 1861, having entered the senior class the year previous; is by profession a teacher and author; he came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Union, Rock county; was town superintendent of Union, and a candidate for the assembly as a liberal republican in 1872. He was elected state superintendent in 1873, receiving 80,147 votes, against 67, 187 votes for Robert Graham, Republican.

#### State Commissioner of Immigration.

MARTIN JULIUS ARGARD, of Eau Claire. He was born in Christiana, Norway, April 14, 1882; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he immigrated to the U.S. in 1852, settling at Chicago, and removed to Wisconsin in 1863, settling at Durand, and at Eau Claire in 1865; has held several local offices. He was elected state commissioner of immigration in 1873, receiving 80,600 votes, against 66,554 votes for George P. Lindman, Republican.

# WISCONSIN LEGISPATURE.

#### BENATE.

(The Benate consists of 33 members—those from the odd numbered districts having been elected in November, 1872, and those from the even numbered districts in 1873. [In the 5th district, Mr. Herrick was elected in 1873 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. R. H. Baker.] Senators hold their offices for two years, and receive a compensation of \$350 per annum. The Lieutenant Governor is ex-officio President of the Senate.)

President of the Senate—CHARLES D. PARKER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

#### FIRST DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Sheboygan. Population, in 1870, 81,749. The Senator is

PATRICK HENRY O'ROURK (Dem.), of Lyndon-P. O. address, Cascade. He was born at Granville, Milwaukee county, August 28, 1847; is by profession a lawyer, having read law with Stevens & Flower at Madison, and taken a law course, at the law department of the State University, from which department he has graduated, receiving the degree of LL. B., in Madison, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, by Hon. Alva Stewart, presiding judge of the 9th circuit, and subsequently to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin and the United States Circuit Court; went to Lyndon, Sheboygan county with his parents in 1849, where he has continued to reside; was elected to the Assembly in 1871. He received 2.999 votes, again-t 2,657 for John A. Bentley (Rep.)

#### SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Brown, Door and Kewaunee. Population, in 1870, 40,215. The Senator is

JOHN MILTON READ (Dem.), of Kewaunee. He was born at Louisville, Kentucky, Nov. 3, 1842; received a common school and printing office education; is by occupation a printer and newspaper publisher; moved with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., in 1842; thence to Milwaukee in 1847, and the following year to Manitowoc county; enlisted as a private in Co. E., 14th Wis., in 1861; appointed sergeant same year and sergeant-major in 1862, and was mmissioned Regt. Adi, in \$63:

mmissioned Regt. Adj. in \$668; detailed A. A. A. G. of brigade, 1864 and acted as such until the of the war; participated in the

battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, the assault on Vicksburg, and in the Red River campaign and movements around Mobile; was wounded at Vicksburg and at Spanish Fort, and was taken prisoner at Corinth. At the close of the war he went to Missouri, where he engaged in the publishing business, but returned to Manitowoc, Wis., the following year and removed to Kewaunee in 1868; has been county superintendent of schools for Kewaunee county for the past four years, and was re-elected for another term at the last election. He received 2,893 votes, against 2,149 for Joseph S. Curtis (Rep.)

#### THIRD DISTRICT

Consists of the 1st, 2d, 6th, 9th and 10th wards of Milwaukee and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville, of Milwaukee county. Population, in 1870, 44,451. The Senator is

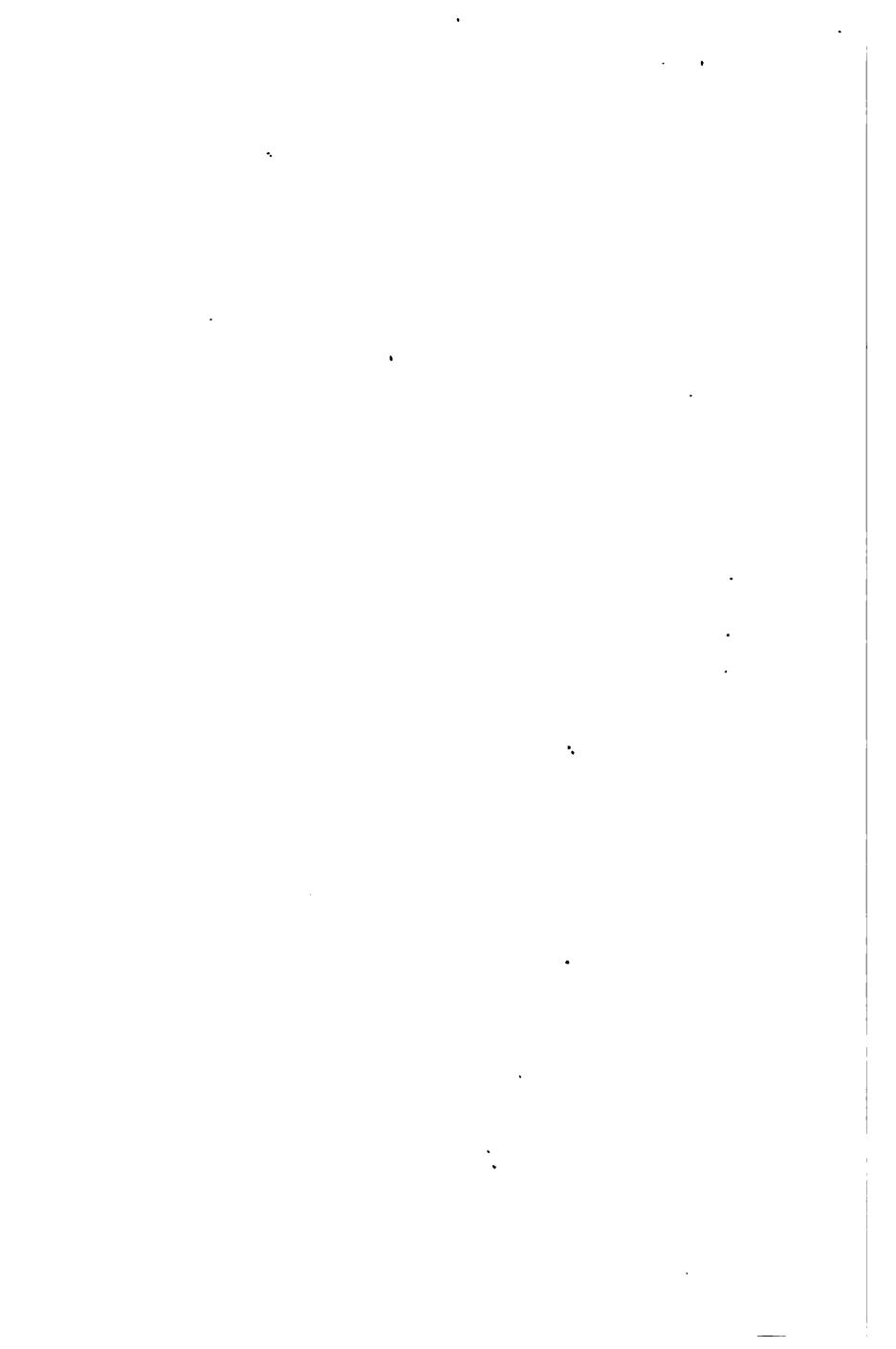
FREDERICK W. COTZHAUSEN (Dem.), of Milwaukee. He was born in Cambach, an ancient castle near Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhine, Prussia, July 21, 1838; received private tuition till 1848; entered the college at Meurs and remained till 1858; then the college at Cologne and graduated in 1855; is by profession a lawyer; he came to the United States in 1856 and settled at Milwaukee. He received 4,818 votes, against 1,973 for W. H. Lindwurm (Ind.)

#### FOURTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Monroe and Vernon. Population, in 1870, 85,195. The Senator is

ADELBERT E. BLEEKMAN (Rep.), of Tomah, He was born at Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., March 26, 1846; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer;

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he came to Wisconsin in 1869 and settled at Tomah; was elected to the assembly of 1878; he entered the military service, during the war for the Union, as a private in Co. A., 2d Ohio Cav., and participated in the engagements at the Wilderness, Hanover Court House, Ashland Station and all the engagements of Wilson's during his raid in 1864. He was elected to the senate without opposition, receiving 4,283 votes.

#### FIFTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Racine.
Population, in 1870, 26,548. The
Senator is

CHARLES HERRICK (Lib.Rep.), of Mount Pleasant—P. O. address, Racine. He was born at Westford, Middlesex county, Mass., Sept. 23 1814; received a common school and academic education; is by occupa-tion a farmer; he left his native town in 1836, and was engaged in lumbering on the Muskegon and White rivers, Michigan, until 1841, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Racine; removed to Mount Pleasant in 1857; was a trustee of the then village of Racine in 1845, and alderman of the city in 1850, and was supervisor of Mount Pleasant in 1870 and 1872. He received 2,423 votes, against 1,519 for Philo Belden (Rep.)

#### SIXTH DISTRICT

Consists of the 8d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th and 12th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Croek. Population, in 1870, 45,479. The Senator is

JOHN BLACK (Dem.) He was born near the city of Bitche, France. August 16, 1830; received a common school education, and pursued a partial collegiate course; is by occupation a wholesale liquor dealer; he immigrated to the United States in 1846, settling at Lockport, where he remained for several years, and afterwards visited the most of the principal cities of the United States and Canadas, settling in Milwaukee in 1857, where he has since resided; has been a member of the common council of the city; was several years a railroad commissioner, and was elected to the assembly in 1871; in the democratic candidate for state treasurer, in opposition to Henry Bots. He received 5,188 votes, against 2,187 for John Bentley (Ind.)

#### BEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the city of Madison and the towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Windsor and York, in the county of Dane. Population, in 1870, 26,942. The Senator is

JOHN A. JOHNSON (Rep.), of Madison. He was born near Skien, Norway, April 15, 1832; is by profession a farmer—at present, a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1844, and first settled at Walworth Co.; removed to Dane Co. in 1851; was a member of the assembly in 1857, and county clerk from Jan., 1861, to 1869. He received 2, 908 votes, against 2,497 for A. R. Cornwall (Lib.)

#### BIGHTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Kenosha and Walworth. Population, in 1870, 89,052. The Senator is

THOMPSON D. WEEKS (Rep.), of Whitewater, Walworth county. He was born at Norwich, Mass., Nov. 5, 1833; graduated at Lawrence University in 1858, and at the Albany Law School in 1859; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled at Lyons, Walworth county; removed to Whitewater in 1860; has held various local offices, and was a member of the Assembly in 1867. He received 8,207 votes, against 2,111 for John F. Potter.

#### NINTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Iowa. Population, in 1870, 24,499. The Senator is

FRANCIS LITTLE (Rep.), of Linden—P. O. address, Mineral Pt. He was born in Ireland, Feb. 22, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at New Diggings, La Fayette county; removed to Linden in 1854; was chairman of the town board four years; member of the county board of supervisors for three years; superintendent of the poor for six years, and was a member of the assembly in 1864 and 1865; was elected to the senate in 1870 and re-elected in 1872, receiving 2, 116 votes, against 2,008 for Henry C. Barnard (Dem.)

#### TENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Waukesha. It contained a population, in 1870, of 28,218. The Senator is

JOHN A. RICE (Dem.), of Merton. He was born at Ticonderoga, Essex county, N. Y., March 17, 1832; graduated at the Western Reserve College, Ohio, 1851; is by profession a physician; he came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Merton; served as school superintendent and chairman of the town board; was elected to the senate in 1869, and in 1871 was the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor. He received 2,541 votes against 2,187 for William Blair (Rep.)

#### ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of La Fayette. Population, in 1870, 22,646. The Senator is

FRANCIS CAMPBELL (Rep.), of Gratiot. He was born at Duncanally, Co. Donegal, Ireland, June 18, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he removed from his native place, with his parents, to Barhead, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1831, and from thence to the U.S. in 1846, and first settled at Pittsburg, Pa.; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Gratiot; he has held various town offices, including chairman of the town board; was sheriff of the county in 1869-'70, and president of the county agricultural society in 1871-72; was appointed, by Gov. Washburn chairman of the state visiting committee in 1878. He received 2.129 votes, against 1,918 for Henry W. Barnes (Dem.)

# TWELFTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Green. Population, in 1870, 28,587. The Senator is

HARVEY THOMAS MOORE (Reform), of Brodhead. He was born at Barnet, Caledonia Co., Vt., Nov. 9, 1809; received a common school education, is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Brodhead; represented the town of Danville, Vt., in the legislature in 1849 and 1850; was candidate for county judge of Caledonia county in 1854; was a member of the assembly from Green county in 1862. He received 1,870 votes, against 1,862 for A. C. Dodge (Rep.)

#### THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Dodge, [excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.] Population, in 1870, 46, 941. The Senator is

SAMUELD. BURCHARD (Dem.), of Beaver Dam. He was born at Leyden, Lewis county, New York, July 17, 1836; attended Madison Uni-versity, N. Y., through the third term of sophomore year, but was prevented by ill health from graduating; is by profession a manufacturer of woolen goods; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 with his parents, and settled at Waukesha; was 1st Lieut. in Missouri State Militia, in active serwice; was appointed Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., Jan. 24, 1865, and immediately assigned to duty in the 5th Division, Q. M. Dept., stationed at New York, and placed in charge of the purchase of forage for the armies operating on the seaboard; remained in charge of that office until September, 1865; was mustered out of the service on the 18th of October, 1865, with the rank of major by bre-Returned to Wisconsin and was elected senator in 1869, from the west district of Dodge county, and was again elected in 1872 from the whole county, receiving 5, 427 votes, against 2,909 for Charles P. Loyell (Rep.)

## FOURTRENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Sauk. Population, in 1870, 23,860. The Senstor is

JOHN B. QUIMBY (Rep.), of Sauk City. He was born in Ireland, May 16, 1838; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer, but principal occupation at present is that of a farmer. He resided in Morristown, Vermont, from 1828 to 1850; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Prairie du Sac, and has resided in Sauk City, in said town, since 1851; he held the office of district attorney of Sauk county from 1862 to 1856, and of county judge from 1861 to 1870. He was elected to the senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1878, receiving 1,448 votes, against 1,175 for J. S. Tripp (Dem.)

## FIFTERNTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Manitowoc. Population, in 1870, 33,364. The Senator is

CARL H. SCHMIDT (Dem.), of Manitowoc. He was born at Lueb-

becke, Province of Westphalia, Prussia, September 80, 1835; received a city school education; is by profession an editor and printer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Manitowoc; entered the army September 6, 1861, in the 9th Wis. Vols., and was with the regiment in its campaigns through Kansas, Indian Territory, Missouri and Arkansas, participating in the battle of Benton, Mo., and in the attack on Van Buren, Ark.; entered the service as private and was promoted to 2d Lieut., March 15, 1863; 1st Lieut., May, 1864; Captain, August 25, 1864; and was discharged, December 8, 1864. Was elected trustee of the village of Manitowoc, third ward, in 1867, and was candidate for mayor of the city in the spring of 1870; was elected to the assembly from Manitowoc county in 1869, and senator in 1870, and re-elected in 1872, receiving 2,579 votes, against 2,841 for H. H. Smith (Rep.)

#### SIXTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Grant. Population, in 1870, 87,979. The Senator is

'JOHN CHANDLER HOLLOWAY (Rep.), of Lancaster. He was born at York, Livingston county, N. Y., July 7, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a banker; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Lancaster; was chairman of the town board from 1857 to 1861; was member of the assembly in 1871. He was elected to the senate in 1871, and re-elected-in 1878, receiving 2,401 votes, against 2,080 for Ira W. Brunson (Reform.) He was elected president pro tem. of the senate in 1874.

#### SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Rock. Population, in 1870, 89,080. The Senator is

HORATIO NELSON DAVIS (Rep.), of Beloit. He was born at Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 17, 1812; received an academic education; is by profession a banker. He came to Wisconsin in 1838, first settling at Waukesha and removed to Beloit in 1865; he was elected chairman of supervisors of Waukesha six successive years, and was twice elected chairman of the county board; was elected county treasurer in 1847, and held the office by subsequent elections for six years; was comissioned by Prest. Lincoln, March, 1862, captain and commissary of subsis-

tence, and was brevetted major in 1864; left the service at termination of the war, and closed all his accounts within sixty days thereafter; was elected president of the Beloit National Bank in 1865; was elected mayor of Beloit in 1872, without opposition. Hereceived 5,166 votes, against 1,740 for Wm. T. Hall (Lib.)

## EIGHTEETH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Alto, Eldorado, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, the north ward of the village of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, in 1870, 31,708. The Senator is

WILLIAM H. HINER (Rep.), of the city of Fond du Lac. He was born at Bedford. Penn., December 16, 1821; received a common school and academic education; is one of the proprietor of the Union Iron Works in Fond du Lac; he came to Wisconsin in 1860, and settled at Fond du Lac, where he has continued to reside until the present time; he was elected alderman and supervisor at the first charter election held in Fond du Lac, in 1862, and served several years as alderman and president of the city council, and was. elected by the council in 1865 to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor, and was again elected in 1867, by the people, without opposition; served several years as a member of the board of education of the city; was elected by the county board of supervisors in 1854, to fill a vacancy in the office of county treasurer. He was elected to the senate in 1871, and reelected in 1873, receiving 2,698 votes, against 2,118 for A. C. Whiting (Reform.)

## MINETERNTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Winnebago. Population, in 1870, 87,279. The Senator is

ROBERT McCURDY (Rep.), of Oshkosh. He was born in the parish of St. Patrick's, New Brunswick, April 16, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation an insurance agent; he came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Oshkosh; was elected treasurer of the city in 1863, '64, and '65, and register of deeds of the county in 1866, and re-elected in the years 1868 and 1870. He received 4,295 votes, against 2,946 for Charles A. Weisbrod (Dem.)

#### TWENTIETH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Empare, Forest, Marshfield, Oscoola, and Taycheedah, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, in 1870, 14,570. The Senator is

JOSEPH WAGNER (Dem.), of Marshfield—P. O. address, Calvary. He was born at Meckenbeuren, Wurtemberg, Germany, October 19, 1849; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States and settled at Troy, N. Y., in 1882, and remained until 1846, during which year he came to Wisconsin and settled at Marshfield, where he has continued to reside to this time; has been member of the town and county boards of supervisors from 1848 to 1873—28 years; from 1848 to 1861, when the system was changed, was town superintendent of schools; was member of the assembly in 1856, 1858, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 18.1. He was elected to the senate in 1871 and re-elected in 1878, receiving 1,078 votes, against 985 for Andrew Dieringer (Ind.)

#### TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Marathon, Oconto, Shawano and Waupaca, and the towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Deer Creek, Ellington, Hortonia, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborne, and Seymour, and 3d ward of New London, in the county of Outagamie. Population, in 1870, 38,199. The Senator is

MYRON H. McCORD (Rep.), of Shawano. He was born at Ceres, McKean county, Pa., November 26, 1840; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Shawano; was county superintendent of schools from 1862 to 1864, and was elected county treasurer in 1868 and re-elected in 1870. He received 4,822 votes, against 3,106 for William D. Carr (Dem.)

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Calumet, and the city of Appleton and the towns of Buchanan, Dale, Center, Freedom, Grand Chute, Greenville, and Kaukauna, in the county of Outagamie. Population, in 1870, 25,477. The Senator is

REINHARD SCHLICHTING (Reform), of Chilton, Calumet county. He was born at the city of Oldenberg,

Germany, May 28, 1885; was educated at the city schools; is by occupation a hub and spoke manufacturer; he immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1847, and settled at Sheboygan Falls; he entered the military service during the late war as a private in the 9th Wis. Vols., Oct. 2, 1861, and was appointed 1st sergeant, Nov. 9, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant Jan.30, 1864; was discharged Oct. 18, 1864, to receive commission as captain in 45th Wisconsin, and became major of the regiment in July, 1865; he participated in the battle of Benton, Mo., in the attack on Fort Van Buren and Saline Bottoms, Ark., and the engagem nt at Nash-ville, Tenn.; was discharged Aug. 10, 1865, and took up his residence in Chilton, Calumet county; has served as chairman of the town board, and was elected district attorney of the county in 1866. He received 2,678 votes, against 1,219 for O. R. Potter (Rep.)

#### TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Jefferson, and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown, in Dodge county. Population, in 1870, 86,226. The Benator is

WALTER S. GREFNE (Dem.), of Milford. He was born at Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., March 23, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a miller and lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Milford; resided in Prairie du Chien from 1852 to 1854; has held various local offices, chairman of the town board at various times; county treassurer and was a member of the assembly in 1862. He received 3,983 votes, against 2,572 for Luther A. Cole (Rep.)

#### TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Ashland, Barron, Bayfield. Burnett, Douglas, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix. Population, in 1870, 27,346. The Senator is

HENRY DANFORTH BARRON, (Rep.), of St. Croix Falls, Polk county. He was born at Wilton, Saratoga county, N. Y., April 10, 1838; received a common school education; entered the law school at Ballston Spa, New York, and graduated there; came to Wisconsin in August, 1851, and became the editor of the Waukesha Democrat, afterwards the Waukesha Chronotype, a democratic weekly; was appointed post-

master by President Pierce, and held the office until the inauguration of President Buchanan; moved to Pepin in May, 1857, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was appointed circuit judge by Governor Randall in July, 1860, for the eighth judicial circuit, comprising the twelve northwestern counties of the State, including Pepin and Polk, for an unexpired term; moved to Baint Croix halls in September, 1861; was draft commissioner for Polk county, by appointment from the governor in 1862; was unanimously elected member of assembly for the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Dallas, (now Barron), Douglas and Polk in 1862; and re-elected in 1863 and again in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1871 and 1872; was speaker of the assembly in 1:66 and 1873; was one of the presidential electors at large in 1868, elected by the Republicans, and was President of the state electoral college of that year; was elected a regent of the Wisconsin State University by joint ballot of the legisla-ture in February, 1868, and has continued in that office up to the present time; is one of the vice-presidents of the Wisconsin state historical society; was appointed fifth auditor of the United States Treasury by President Grant, in April, 1869, which office he resigned January 1, 1872 to take a seat in the assembly of 1872; has been district attorney county judge of Pepin county, and district attorney and county superintendent of schools for Polk county, which last office he resigned upon being elected to the legislature of 1863; was appointed by Governor Fairchild trustee of the Antietam Cemetery for Wisconsin in May, 1871; was elected a presidential elector by the republicans in 1872, and was again elected president of the electoral college. He received 8,859 votes, against 2,123 for C. L. Taylor (Dem.)

## TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Green Lake, Waushara and Marquette. Population, in 1870, 32,5%). The Senator is

ROBERT L. D. POTTER (Rep.), of Wautoma, Waushara county. He was born at Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., February 5, 1833; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; resided in Massachusetts for a period, and removed to Easton, Pa., in 1863, where he was tutor in the high school, and in 1866 graduated at the Union Law school

at that place; read law in the office of ex-Gov. Andrew H. Reeder; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Wautoma; was elected district attorney for Waushara county, in 1860, and re-elected for three successive terms, and has filled various local offices. He received 3,856 votes, against 2,888 for Orrin W. Bow (Dem.)

#### TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

Consists of the towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Madison, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springfield, Springdale, Verona, Vermont, Vienna and Westport, in Dane county. Population, in 1870, 26,154. The Senator is

ROMANZO E. DAVIS (Lib. Rep.), of Middleton. He was born at Varysburg, Wyoming county, New York, April 8, 1881; attended the University at Madison, Wisconsin, for three years; is by present occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and first settled at Attica, Green county; was an independent candidate for the assembly in the third district of Dane county in 1864; was elected senator in 1869, and was re-elected in 1871, and again in 1873, receiving 2,019 votes, against 1,668 for P. Baldwin (Rep.)

## TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

Consists of the county of Columbia. Population, in 1870, 28,802. The Senator is

EVAN O. JONES (Rep.), of Courtland-P. O. address, Cambria. He was born in Wales, March 24, 1830; received an ordinary common school education; is by occupation a farmer and dealer in agricultural implements; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and first settled at Columbus, but removed to Courtland in 1846; in 1852 he made a trip to California, and returned to Cambria in 1856; was member of the assembly in 1866 and 1867, and has served several terms as a member of the county board of supervisors and president of the village of Cambria. He received 8,059 votes, against 1,903 for A. G. Cook (Dem.)

## TWENTY-RIGHTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Crawford and Richland. Population, in 1870, 28,806. The Senator is

GEORGE KROUSKOP (Dem.), of

Richland Center. He was born at Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, May 12, 1832; received a collegiate education; is by profession a banker; he came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Sextonville; was elected to the senate in 1869, and again in 1873. He received 2,274 votes, against 1,691 for F. J. Miller (Rep.)

## TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Adams, Juneau, Portage and Wood. Population, in 1870, 83,519. The Senator is

THOMAS B. SCOTT (Rep.), of Grand Rapids, Wood county. He was born February 8, 1829, at Roxburyshire, Scotland; received a public school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and first settled in Columbia county; removed to Grand Rapids in 1851, where he has since resided; has occupied various town offices, and was county clerk one term and county treasurer of Wood county two terms. He received 4,555 votes, against 2,549 for Seth Reeves (Dem.)

#### THIRTIETH DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire and Pepin. Population, in 1870, 83,227. The Senator is

HIRAM PEASE GRAHAM (Dem., of Eau Claire. He was born at Windham, Green county, N. Y., March 29, 1820; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer and lumberman; resided in Lanada from 1844 to 1852; from 1852 to 1856 in Allegany county, N. Y.; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Eau Claire; has held various local town and county offices, and was lumber inspector for five years, and was elected the first mayor of the city of Eau Claire. He received 2,808 votes, against 2,618 for Samuel W. Hunt (Rep.)

#### THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT

Consists of the county of La Crosse. Population, in 1870, 20, 297. The Senator is

GIDEON COOLEY HIXON(Rep.), of La Crosse. He was born at Rox-

bury, Vt., March 28, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at La Crosse, where he has since continued to reside; was an alderman of the city from 1868 to 1866; elected to the assembly from the 1st district of La Crosse county, in 1870, and re-elected under the new apportionment act from the entire county in 1871. He received 2,218 votes, against 1,952 for G. M. Woodward (Lib. Rep.)

#### THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Buffalo, Clark, Jackson, and Trempealeau. Population, in 1870, 82,992. The Senator is

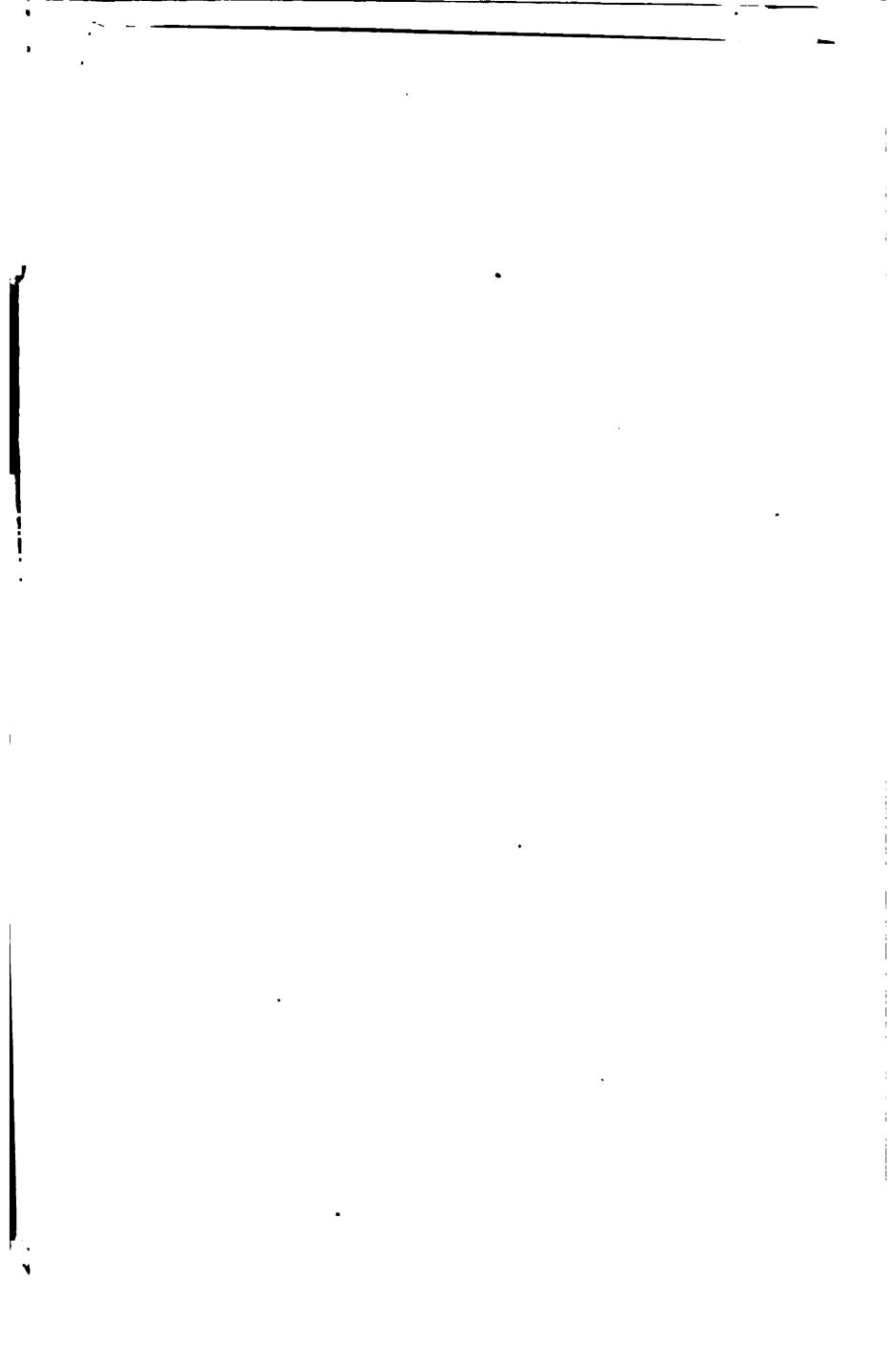
ROBERT C. FIELD (Rep.), of Sumner — P. O. address, Osseo, Trempealeau county. He was born at Cairo, Green county, N. Y., May 6, 1804; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Buena Vista, Richland county; removed to Sumner, Trempealeau county, in 1869; was a member of the assembly from Greene county, N. Y., in 1843, and from Richland county, Wis., in 1856. He received 2,554 votes, against 2,097 for Richard Dewhurst (Lib. Rep.)

#### THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT

Consists of the counties of Ozaukee and Washington. Population, in 1870, 89,483. The Senator is

ADAM SCHANTZ (Dem.), of Addison-P. O. address, St. Law-He was born at Bavaria, Germany, October 9, 1879; received a public school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Hartford; was a member of the assembly from Washington county in 1854 and 1863; was register of deeds in 1858 and 1854; was chairman of the town board for about a dozen years, and chairman of the county board in 1872; was elected to the senate from Washington county in 1867, and re-elected in 1869; was again elected from the present district, in 1872, without opposition, receiving 4,822 votes. Was appointed by Gov. Washburn a member of the state visiting committee in 1873.

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#### ASSEMBLY.

(The Assembly consists of 100 members, chosen annually by districts.)

Speaker-GABE BOUCK, of WINNEBAGO.

#### ADAMS AND WOOD COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,518. They have one member,

CHARLES A. CADY (Rep.), of Dell Prairie, Adams county. He was born at Duanesburgh, N. Y., September 7, 1839; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854; first settled at Newport, Columbia county; removed to Dell Prairie in 1862; served as chairman of the town board of supervisors five years, and was elected a member of the county board in 1868, under the old system of county government. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and re-elected in 1873 without opposition, receiving 897 votes.

ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR-NETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK COUN-TIES,

Contained a population, in 1870, of 6,857. They have one member,

SAM S. FIFIELD (Rep.), of Ashland. He was born at Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine, June 24. 1889; received a common school and rinting-office education; is by pro-fession an editor; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Prescott; removed to Taylor's Falls, Minn., in 1860; and to Osceola Mills. Wis., in 1861, where he established the Polk County Press; removed to Lake Superior in 1872, and in company with his brother established the Ashland County Press, of which he is now one of the editors; was supervisor of the town of Osceola in 1865-'66, and elected chairman of the first board of supervisors of Ashland in June, 1872; was sergeant-at-arms of the assembly in 1871 and 1872. He received 1,786 votes, against 216 for Daniel Mears (Dem.)

#### BROWN COUNTY

(Including a portion of Kewaunee County)

Contained a population, in 1870, of 28,510. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(City of Green Bay, and towns of Bellevue, Eaton, Green Bay, Humboldt, Preble and Scott.) The member is MORGAN LEWIS MARTIN, ("a war democrat

from 1861 to 1865, but acting independently since the war; supported Gen. Grant at the last election, but is opposed to his re-election and in favor of reform in the general and state governments,") of Green Bay. He was born at Martinsburgh, Lewis County, N. Y., March 31, 1805; grad-nated at Union College, N. Y., 1824; is by profession a lawyer; removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1826, and to Green Bay, in 1827; he was a member of the legislative council of Michigan from 1881 to 1885 and of Wisconsin from 1:88 to 1844; was a delegate to congress from the territory of Wisconsin, from 1845 to 1847; was a member of the second constitution convention in 1848, and was the president of that body; was a member of the assembly in 1865, and of the senate in 1858 and 1859; was a paymaster in the U.S.A. from 1861 to 1865, and U.S. Indian agent from 1866 to 1869; he presided over the legislative council of Michigan two years and the council of the territory of Wisconsin in 1842-48. He received 599 votes, against 560 for H. K. Cowles (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT .- (The borough of Fort Howard and the towns of Ashwabanon, Howard, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Suamico, West Depere and Wrightstown.) The member is WILLIAM H. BARTRAN (Rep.), of Fort Howard. He was born at Tioga county, N. Y., August 21, 1838; prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and entered the University of Michigan in 1862 and graduated in 1865; is by profession a physician and surgeon; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settied at Berlin; located at Dartford in 1865, and removed to Brown county in 1869; was elected chairman of the town board of Suamico, in 1871 and 1872; was a member of the assembly in 1873; he entered the military service in April, 1861, as a private in 27th N. Y. Vols., and served three months, and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and was brevetted a lieutenant for meritorious services; was appointed by Gov. Washburn a member of the state visiting committee for 1878. He received 688 votes, against 434 for Luther Wilson (Dem.)

Third District.—(Village of De Pere, and towns of De Pere, Glenmore, Holland, Morrison, New Denmark and Rockland, in the county of Brown, and the towns of Carlton, Franklin and Montpelier, in the county of Kewaunee.) The member is PATRICK HOBBINS (Dem.), of Holland—P. O. address, Morrison. He was born in the parish of Durrow, county of Tipperary, Ireland, March 17, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Holland; has held various town and local offices. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 878 votes.

#### BUFFALO COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,188. It has one member,

AUGUST FINKELNBURG(Rep.), of Fountain City. He was born at Marieulinden, Rheinish Province, Prussia, May 8, 1828; received a collegiate education at Munstereifiel, Prussia, from 1888 to 1848; is by profession a lawyer; he immigrated to the United States in 1848, and located at St. Charles, Mo., where he studied law with Hon. A. Krekel; went to California in 1852, and returned in 1854; has been county surveyor, district attorney, clerk of circuit court, county clerk, county supervisor, county superintendent of schools and county judge; was appointed by Gov. Washburn a member of the state visiting committee for 1878. He received 927 votes, against 817 for Harvey Brown (Lib. Kep.)

# CALUMET COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 12,885. It has one member,

BENJAMIN F. CARTER (Dem.), of Harrison—P. O. address, Sherwood. He was born at Concord, N. H., Nov. 20, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and brickmaker; he came to Wisconsin in 1861, settling at Fond du Lac, and at Harrison in 1866; has served three years as chairman of the town board. He received 1,273 votes, against 585 for F. J. Curtis (Rep.)

#### CHIPPEWA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,811. It has one member,

JAMES M. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Chippewa Falls. He was born at Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., Feb-

ruary 3, 1828; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Palmyra; removed to Chippewa Falls in 1871, was a member of the assembly from Jefferson county in 1863, 1864, 1869 and 1870, and was speaker of that body the latter year; was major of the 40th Wisconsin Volunteers during its term of service. He received 784 votes, against 698, for Charles Detloff, (Dem.)

## CLARK AND JACKSON COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,137. They have one member,

MARK DOUGLAS, (Rep.), of Melrose, Jackson county. He was born at Dumfries, Scotland, September 19, 1829; received common school education; is by occupation a farmer and lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Melrose; has been chairman of the town board and county supervisor under the old system; is president of the Jackson County Agricultural Society. He received 921 votes, against 850 for Ludwig Peters (Lib. Rep.)

## COLUMBIA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 28,802. It has three members.

First District.—(City of Portage and towns of Fort Winnebago, Marcellon, Newport, Lewiston, Randolph and Scott.) The member is JONA-THAN BOWMAN (Rep.), of Newport—P. O. address, Kilbourn City. He was born at Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, May 16, 1828; received an academic education; studied law with H. & F. Fish, of Fultonville, N. Y., and attended the law school at Ballston Spa, in 1850; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Delton, Sauk county, and in company with the late Gen. J. Bailey, started the village of Newport, Co-lun.bia county, in 1852; in 1862, removed to Kilbourn City; was elected to the assembly in 1561, and to the senate in 1862, and re-elected in 1864; was chosen a presidental elector on the republican ticket in 1864. He received 826 votes, against 477 for Charles Baker (Reform.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Otsego, Springvalo and the west ward of the village of Randolph.) The member is SAMUEL HASEY (Rep.), of Hampden—P. O. address, Columbus. He was

born at Londonderry, Windham Co., Vt., July 24, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at York, Dane county; removed to Elba, Dodge county in 1853, and to Hampden, Columbia county, in 1868; was chairman of the town board of Elba in 1853; of York in 1866; and of Hampden in 1871 and 1873. He received 572 votes, against 517 for W. H. Proctor (People's.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Arlington, Caledonia, Dekorra, Leeds, Lodi, Lowville, Pacific, West Point and Wyocena. The member is HI-RAM W. ROBLIER (Rep.), of Wyocena. He was born at Big Flats, Chemung county, N. Y., May 7, 1823; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Wyocena; has held various local offices; was chairman of the town board for three years and in 1858 was elected a superintendent of the poor of Columbia county, and re-elected at each successive election of the board, and now retains the position. He received 719 votes, against 367 for J. W. Robinson (Farmer's Club.)

#### CRAWFORD COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 18,075. It has one member,

WILLIAM HENRY EVANS (Reform), of Clayton — P. O. address, Yankeetown. He was born at Petersburg, Dinwiddie Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1842; received a common school education; read law and was admitted to the bar; is by present occupation a farmer and lawyer; has resided in Philadelphia, Pa., New Orleans, La. Natchez, Miss., Cincinnati, O., and came to Wisconsin in 1860 and settled at Yankeetown; enlisted in Co. D., 31st Wis. Vols., Aug. 15, 1862; was wounded on the skirmish line before Atlanta, July 80, 1884, and sent to Cumberland hospital, Nashville; was detailed as mounted courier provost marshal's office in December, where he remained until May, 1865, when he was relieved and sent home to be discharged. He received 1,059 votes, against 720 for J. D. Jones (Rep.)

#### DANE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 58,096. It has four members.

First District.—(Towns of Albion, Bristol, Cottage Grove, Christians, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Medins, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie and York.) The member is JOHN JOHN-BON (Ind. Rep.), of York. He was

born at Ancram, Columbia county, N. Y., August 7, 1833; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer: he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at York, where he has continued to reside up to the present time, except a short time spent in Dodge county; has filled various town offices and been chairman of the town board for five years. He received 995 votes, as an independent candidate, against 936 for Samuel C. Head (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT. — (Towns of Blooming Grove, Burke Dunn, Windsor, and the city of Madison.) The member is PHILO DUNNING (Reform), of Madison. He was born at Webster, Monroe county, N. Y., Marca 23, 1819; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant and aruggist; he came to Wisconsin in 1840 and settled at Madison: was elected treasurer of Dane county in 1854. Was appointed by Gov. Washburn member of the state visiting committee for 1873. He received 1,388 votes, against 995 for C. E. Warner (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Cross Plains, Dane, Mazomanie, Roxbury, Springfield, Vermont, Vienna and Westport.)
The member is JOHN B. KEHL (Conservative Dem.), of Vermont—P. O. address, Black Earth. He was born at Schwabsburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Dec. 14, 1837; received a common school education; is by occupation a miller; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Sauk City; removed to Vermont, Dane county, in 1860; has held several local offices. He received 1,162 votes, against 598 for W. N. Hawes (Rep.)

Fourth District.—(Towns of Blue Mounds, Fitchburg, Madison, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Rutland, Springdale and Vero-The member is MICHAEL na.) JOHNSON (Dem.), of Springdale— P. O. address, Mt. Vernon. He was born at Bergen Stift, Norway, Jan. 4, 1832; received a public school edncation; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1858, and first settled in the town of Windsor; subsequently removed to Vienna, and to Springdale in 1856, where he now resides; has held the office of justice of the peace for thirteen years; town treasurer for seven ears, and was elected chairman in 1872 and re-elected in 1873. He received 1,185 votes, against 786 for Carpus E. Loveland (Rep.)

#### DODGE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 47,085. It has six members.

(Excepting the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.)

First District.—(The village of Fox Lake, the east ward of the village of Randolph and the towns of Calamus, Elba, Fox Lake, Portland, Trenton and Westford.) The member is EDWARD J. BOOMER (Rep.), of Trenton—P. O. address, Beaver Dam. He was born at Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y., March 20, 1821; received a common school education: is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Trenton. He received 555 votes, against 442 for John Stinson (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The city of Beaver Dam, and the towns of Beaver Dam and Lowell.) The member is DAVID C. GOWDEY (Dem.), of the city of Beaver Dam. He was born at New York city, August 8, 1841; received a common school education; is by profession an editor and printer, and is one of the editors and publishers of the Beaver Dam Argus; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Beaver Dam; was city clerk in 1866, '67, '69, '71 and '72. He received 710 votes, against 480 for Uriah Grant (Rep.)

Third District.—(Towns of Burnett, Chester, Clyman, Oak Grove, and the south ward of the village of Waupun.) The member is DARI-US L. BANCROFT (Rep.), of Chester—P. O. address, Waupun, Fond du Lac county. He was born at New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, first settling at Genesee, and at Chester in 1845; has served twelve years as town clerk, and nine years as chairman of the town board; was elected to the assembly in 1851. He received 504 votes, against 498 for John W. Perry (Dem.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Lerey, Lomira, Theresa and Williamstown.) The member is JACOB BODDEN (Dem.), of Theresa. He was born at the village of Lich, province of Rhine, Prussla, Sept. 21, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, first settling at Wayne, Washington county, and removing to Theresa in 1851; has held various town offices,

and was chairman of the town board five years, and supervisor and chairman of the county board in 1864; was county treasurer from 1867 to 1871; was a member of the assembly in 1861 and 1866, and candidate for state commissioner of immigration on the Democratic ticket in 1871. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 902 votes.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford and Rubicon.) The member is AUGUST HEINRICH LEHMANN, (Reform), of Hustisford. He was born at the village of Alt-Cuestrinchen, Prussia, May 29, 1842; received a common school education, is by occupation a restaurateur; he came to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled at Hustisford. He received 495 votes, against 462 for Beder Wood (Ind.) and 219 for C. A. Melcher (Rep.).

SIXTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Ashippun, Emmett, Lebanon and Shields.) The member is JOHN DUNN, Jr., of Ashippun, (Dem.) P. O. address, Mapleton, Waukesha Co. He was born at the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, June 12, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he camo to the United States in 1843, first settling at La Grange, Dutchess county, N. Y., and removed to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Ashippun; has held various local offices. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 521 votes.

# DOOR COUNTY

(With towns of Ahnepee, Casco, Kewaunce, Lincoln. Pierce and Red River, in Kewaunce county,)

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,706. They have one member,

DENNIS A. REED (Ind.) of Stargeon Bay, Door county. He was born at Norwalk, O., March 4, 1822; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer; he removed to Michigan in 1849 and located in Ottawa county, and was elected county judge, which office he held from 1850 to 1852; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Manitowoc; 'became a resident of Door county in 1860; was postmaster of the assembly in 1857 and assistant sergeant at-arms of the same body in 1858; has held the office of district attorney of Door county twelve of the thirteen years of his res idence there; represented Door, Oconto and Shawano counties in the assembly in 1865; was commissioned

1st lieutenant and R. Q. M. of the 49th regiment Wis. Vols. in March, 1865, and was discharged in June, 1865. He received 694 votes against 581 for Moses Kilgore (Dem); 441 for J. R. McDonald (Ind.) and 42 for E. T. Tillapaugh (Farmer's).

#### DUNN AND PEPIN COUNTIES

Contained a population, in 1870, of 14,147. They have one member

SAMUEL L. PLUMMER (Rep.), of Waterville—P. O. address, Arkansaw, Pepin Co. He was born at the town of New Hampton, Belknap county, N. H., March 5, 1848; attended the common schools; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, remaining for a period in Rock and Green counties and became a resident of Durand in 1855; removed to Waterville in 1861; has held various local offices and for 10 years was chairman of the town board; was appointed county judge in 1861 to fill a vacancy, and was elected in 1862, 1865, 1869 and 1873 without opposition. He received 1,400 votes, against 659 for L. G. Wood (Opp.)

#### EAU CLAIRE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,789. The member is

THOMAS CARMICHAEL (Lib. Ref.), of Eau Claire. He was born in Kings Co., Ireland, Oct. 12, 1830; was educated in the Irish National School; is by occupation a lumberman; he immigrated to the U.S. in 1851, settling at Unadilla, N. Y.; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Eau Claire; has twice been elected alderman of that city and now holds that office. He entered the military service during the rebellion, raising a company for the 17th Wis. Regt., but failing to get into it he entered as a private in the 10th Wis. Battery; was promoted to 1st lieu:., in Co. H, 87th Wis. Vols., where he remained until discharged at Annapolis, on account of sickness, and participated in the siege and battle of Corinth, Stone River, Murfreesboro and several minor battles in which the army of the Cumberland was engaged up to the surrender of Chattanooga, where he was discharged on account of sickness. He received 1,065 votes against 851 for William Pitt Bartlett (Rep.)

# FOND DU LAC COUNTY

Contained a population in, 1870, of 46,278. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(City of Ripon

and towns of Alto, Eldorado, Friendship, Metomen, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, the north ward of the village of Waupun.) The member is DAVID WHITTON(Ref.), of Brandon. He was born at Dundee, Scotland, Aug. 4, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a produce dealer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Ashippun; became a resident of Brandon in 1867. He received \$97 votes, against 988 for Chester Hazen (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(City of Fond du Lac, and towns of Fond du Lac, Lamartine and Oakfield.) The member is THOMAS S. WEEKS (Dem.), of Fond du Lac. He was born at Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1888; received a common school education; is by occupation a gunsmith; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and first settled at Sheboygan; removed to Fond du Lac in 1850 where he has since resided. He received 1,603 votes, against 1,215 for Elihu Colman (Rep.).

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Empire, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah.) The member is JAMES LAFFERTY (Dem,), of Empire. He was born at Cohoes Falls. N. Y., Aug. 8, 1887; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; removed with his parents to Welland, Canada West in 1841 and came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Empire, where he has since resided; has filled various town offices. He received 1,554 votes, against 448 for Geo. Meiklejohn (Ind.)

#### GRANT COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 87,979. It has four members.

First District.—(Towns of Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Paris, Platteville and Smelser.) member is THOMAS JENKINS, Dem.), of Platteville. He was born in the parish of Kemoyn, county of Corpwall, England, June 26, 1832; reseived a common school and partial academic education; is by occupation a miner; on leaving England in 1837, he went to Brazil, South America, and returned in 1842; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Platteville; removed to California in 1851, s again returned to California in 1861; went to Montana in 1866 and returned to Platteville in 1868; has been a member of the village board for the

past three years, and held other local offices. He received 608 votes, against 598 for William Brandon (Rep.)

Second District.—(Towns of Clifton, Ellenboro, Lancaster, Liberty, Lima and Potosi.) The member is JOHN B. CALLIS, (Lib. Rep.), of Lancaster. He was born at Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 8, 1828; he removed to Carroll county, Tenn., in 1884; and thence to Wisconsin in 1840, where he received a common school education, and engaged in business pursuits; went to California in 1851, and remained three years, when he returned to Wisconsin; soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, he en-tered the Union army as captain in the 7th Wisconsin, and was promoted to major, then to Lt. Colonel of the same regiment in 1862, in which he served until badly wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1868, and was consequently honorably mustered out of the service in Dec. 29, 1863. He entered the veteran reserve corps in 1864, and was on duty in Washington, D. C., as military superintendent of the war department, until Dec., 1965; he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 7, 1864; after the close of the war he was appointed captain in the 45th U.S. infantry, and major and Lt. Colonel by brevet in the regular army. During his service he participated in the most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac from Gainesville to Appomattox, Gainesville, South Mountain, Antietiam, Fredericksburg, Fitz Hugh Crossing, Brandy Station, 2d Bull Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Station, Gettysburg, and many other minor engagements and skirmishes. In 1865 he settled in Alabams, and resigned his commission Feb. 4, 1868, for the purpose of devoting his attention to civil pursuits. He was elected a representative from the 5th district of Alabama to the 40th Congress, as a Republican, and was admitted to his scat July 21, 1868; introduced the first bill in Confor the punishment of ku-klux outrages in the south. He returned to Wisconsin in 18—, and again located at Lancaster, where he has since resided. He received 552 votes, against 489 for Thomas Watson (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Green Lake Grove, Marion, Mount Hope, Muscoda, Watterstown, Wingville and Woodman.) The member is GOTT-LIEB WEHRLE (Reform), of Fennimore. He was born at Baden, Ger-

many, March 14, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled on the farm in Fennimore, where he now resides; has twice been elected chairman of the town. He received 584 votes, against 530 for J. B. Moore (Rep.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Little Grant, Millville, Patch Grove, Waterloo and Wyalusing.)
The member is ROBERT GLENN (Rep.), of Wyalusing. He was born within the present limits of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1840, and settled in the lead mines near Potosi; removed to Wyalusing in 1850, where he was engaged in the mercantile and produce business until 1860, since which time he has been engaged in farming; has frequently been elected to minor local offices, and was a member of the assembly in 1863 and 1865. He received 598 votes, against 507 for Jared Warner (Ref.)

## GREEN COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 28,611. It has one member,

CHARLES RANKIN DENISTON (Rep.), of Cadiz. He was born at Clarno, Green county, Wis., July 31, 1885; received a common school education, and attended Mt. Morris and Lawrence Universities; is by occupation a farmer and lumberman; has held various local offices. He received 1,883 votes, against 1,877 for C. D. W. Leonard (Ref.)

## GREEN LAKE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 18,195. It has one member,

SEYMOUR M. KNOX (Rep.), of Green Lake—P. O. address, Markesan. He was born at Russell, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 12, 1820; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled near Marquette in the town of Green Lake, where he has continued to reside up to this time; was chairman of the town board for several years. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 1,259 votes.

#### IOWA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 24,544. It has two members.

First District.—(Towns of Arena, Clyde, Dodgeville, Highland, Pulaski, Ridgeway and Wyoming). The member is WILLIAM EARNEST ROWE ("Free Trader,") of Arena. He was born in the parish of St. He was born in the parish of St, James, county of Cornwall, England, May 20, 1820; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and miller; he came to Wisconsin in 1836, first settling at Blue Mounds; removed to Iowa county in 1849 and to Idaho Territory in 1862; after a residence of five years he returned to Arena, Wisconsin, in 1866; was elected to the assembly in 1868, 1871 and 1872, and was re-elected in 1878, receiving 928 votes, against 800 for C. C. David (Rep.)

BECOND DISTRICT.—(City and towns of Mineral Point, Linden, Mifflin, Moscow and Waldwick.) The mem-ber is WILLIAM ROBINSON (Rep.), of Moscow.—P. O. address, Mineral Point. He was born at Northwich, county of Cheshire, England, Feb. 27, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, first settling in Dane county, but removed to Iowa county the same year where he was engaged in mining until 1852, when he went to California by the overland route; returned in 1854 and settled at Moscow, and has since been engaged in farming; was elected chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1864 and again in 1867, and has been annually re-elected; he entered the military service in 1864 in an unassigned company of the 22d regiment Wis. Vols., and was employed the most of the time in escorting troops to the field to the time of his discharge in May, 1865. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and re-elected in 1878, receiving 611 votes, against 587 for John Strachan (Dem.)

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 34.040. It has three members.

(Including the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, in Dodge county.)

FIRST DISTRICT. — (The city of Watertown, [including the 5th and 6th wards thereof in Dodge county,] and the towns of Ixonia and Watertown.) The member is CHARLES BECKMAN (Ref. Dem.), of the city of Watertown. He was born at

ceived a common school education; is by occupation a farmer (now a justice of the peace); he came to the U.S. in 1848, and to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Emmett, near Watertown; was supervisor for three years; alderman for eight years; school commissioner for two years; city treasurer one year; assessor six years; justice of the peace nineteen years; was elected mayor of the city of Watertown in 1868. He was elected to the assembly as an independent candidate, receiving 884 votes, against 758 for Patrick Devy, (Dem.)

Second District.—(Towns of Aztalan, Farmington, Concord, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Waterloo, and the village of Waterloo.) The member is AUSTIN\_KELLOGG. (Dem.), of Concord. He was born at New Hartford, county of Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 1, 1814; received an academic education; is by occupa-tion a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at Concord; was a member of the assembly in 1850; was elected sheriff of the county in 1852 and again in 1868; represented the town in the county board for several years. He received 842 votes, against 460 for Stephen Faville (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koskonong, Palmyra, Sullivan and Sumner.) The member is LUCIEN B. CASWELL (Rep.), of Fort Atkinson. He was born at Swanton, Vt., Nov. 27, 1827; pursued a partial collegiate course at Beloit; is by pro-fession a lawyer; he came to Wis-consin in 1837, first settling in Rock county, and at Fort Atkinson in 1859; was district attorney of Jesserson county in 1855-56; member of the assembly in 1868 and 1872; commis sioner of board of enrollment for 2d district from August, 1868, to May, 1865; and a delegate to the republican national convention in 1868. He received 1,017 votes, against 972 for A. Scheuber (Ref.)

#### JUNEAU COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 12.872. It has one member,

TABOR KINGSTON JOHN (Rep.), of Necedah. He was born in St. Clair county, Ill., Jan. 81, 1819; attended the public schools; is by occupation a lumberman; he removed to Chicago in 1888; to Racine, Wis., in 1884; to Grand Rapids in 1842, and to Necedah in 1848; was Goershagen, Prussia, Aug. 16, 1818; re- | elected clerk of the board of super-

visors, register of deeds and county surveyor of Portage county in 1845; was re-elected to the same offices and clerk of the circuit court in 1847; was postmaster at Plover in 1847, and elected to the senate in 1856 and 1860: was appointed trustee of the state hospital for the insane in 1870: in 1872 was appointed a trustee of the northern hospital for the insane; has held the office of town clerk, chairman of the town board or president of the village, since the organization of the town of Necedah in 1858. He received 1,105 votes, against 896 for William Hall (Farmers' candidate).

#### KENOSHA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 18,147. The member is

ROBERT SAMUEL HOUSTON (Reform), of Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha county. He was born at Charlemont, Franklin county, Mass., Aug. 7, 1820; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled on the farm in Pleasant Prairie, where he now resides; has served as chairman of the town board. He received 1,005 votes, against 777 for Francis Paddock (Rep.)

# LA CROSSE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 20,297. It has one member,

DONALD ALEXANDER McDON-ALD (Liberal), of La Crosse. He was born at Gairloch, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, Jan. 1, 1833; received an academic education; is engaged in steamboating and lumbering; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, settling at Trempealeau in 1855 and at La Crosse in 1869. He received 1,866 votes, against 1,740 for Robert M. Mooer (Rep.)

## LA FAYETTE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 22,659. It has one member,

JOHN F. BEARD (Reform), of Gratiot—P. O. address, Warren, Ill. He was born at Landisburg, Perry county, Pa., Aug. 18, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at New Diggings; removed to Gratiot in 1851; has been a member of the town board. He received 1,874 votes, against 1,845 for J. S. Wiley (Rep.)

#### MANITOWOC COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 83,864. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Centerville, Eaton, Liberty, Meeme, Newton, Schleswig and Rockland.) The member is CHARLES RUDOLPH ZORN (Dem.), of Schleswig—P. O. address, Kiel. He was born in Schenow, Prussia, August 4, 1844; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Schleswig; has served as supervisor and chairman of the town board. He was elected to the assembly in 1873 and re-elected in 1873, receiving 600 votes, against 467 votes for Peter Phillipps (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Franklin, Gibson, Kossuth, Manitowoc Rapids and Maple Grove.) The member is BRYAN S. LORIGAN (Dem.), of Maple Grove. He was born in Cahirconlish parish, county Limerick, Ireland, March 24, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States in 1850, and to Wisconsin in 1854, settling at Manitowoc; was elected a county supervisor for several terms and has held various other local ofces. He received \$34 votes, against \$36 for O. S. Davis (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Mishicott, the village of Two Rivers and the city of Man itowoc.) The member is JO-SEPH RANKIN (Dem.), of the city of Manitowoc. He was born at Passaic, New Jersey, September 25, 1833; received an academic education; is engaged in general business; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Mishicott; has filled various minor offices, at different times: entered the military service during the late rebellion, and was commissioned as captain in the 27th Wis. Vols., and served three years—one year and a half as assistant inspector general; when ordered mustered out was assistant inspector general of northern division of Louisiana; was elected to the assembly in 1860, 1870, 1871, 1872 and was re-elected in 1878, receiving 1.045 votes against 949 for R. Kling-

#### MARATHON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 5,885. It has one member,

WILLIS CHISHOLM SILVER-THORN (Lib. Dem.), of Wausau. He

was born at Toronto, Canada, Aug. 30, 1838; was educated at Albion Academy and Wisconsin State University; is by profession a lawyer; located at Wausau in 1864; was elected district attorney of Marathon county in 1864, and held that office for six years; was a member of the assembly in 1868. He received 715 votes, against 842 for Carl Hæslinger (Ind.)

#### MARQUETTE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,056. The member is,

WILLIAM MURPHY (Dem.), of Douglas—P. O. address, Briggsville. He was born at Dublin, Ireland, January 15, 1816; received a high school education; is by profession a merchant; he immigrated to the United States in 1834, settling at Boston; removed to Little Falls, N. Y., in 1848; he came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Briggsville; was elected to the assembly in 1868. He received 762 votes, against 299 for Frank Abbott (Rep.)

#### MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 59,980. It has eleven members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(First ward.) The member is ALFRED L.CARY(Dem.) He was born at Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., July 23, 1835; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer. He came to Wisconsin in 1858, settling at Racine; he returned to New York in 1856 and again returned to Racine in 1858, where he entered the law office of Hon. John W. Cary; removed to Milwaukee in 1859, where he has since resided; was elected to the city council in the spring of 1872. He received 461 votes, against 480 for S. W. Granger (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Second ward.)
The member is JOSEPH HAMILTON (People's Reform.) He was
born in the city of New York, July
14, 1826; received an academic education; is by profession a life insurance agent; he came to, Wisconsin in
1849 and settled at Milwaukee, where
he was engaged in the printing business for many years; in 1851 and 1852
was editor and one of the proprietors of the Milwaukee DAILY JOURNAL. He received 1,277 votes, against
161 for August Richter (Ind.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Third ward.)
The member is JAMES McGRATH
(Dem.) He was born in Ireland,
March 15, 1836; received a common

school education; is by occupation's co tractor; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Milwaukee; was a member of the assembly in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870 and 1878. Again elected in 1873, receiving 495 votes, against 283 for H. Greenman (Ind.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Fourth ward. The member is A. WARREN PHELPS (Lib. Rep.) He was born at Fort Covington, Franklin county, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a coal merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1838, settling at Johnstown, and at Milwaukee in 1839, where he has since resided; was a member of the common council of the city during the years 1871 and 1872. He received 706 votes, against 602 for L. A. Proctor (Rep.)

FIFTH DISTRICT.—(Fifth and twelfth wards.) The member is CHARLES HENRY LARKIN. ("War Dem.")-P.O. address, No. 211 Hanover street, Milwaukee. He was born at Ston-ington, Conn., May 12, 1810; was educated in public and private schools, and pursued an academic course; is by occupation a farmer and real estate broker; he removed from Connecticut with his parents, to Alden, Eric county, New York, in 1815, and worked on a farm until 16 years of age; from that time until coming west, was engaged in mercantile pursuits, reading law a portion of the time; he came to Wisconsin in 1836, and settled at Milwaukee; was elected sergeant-at-arms of the territorial legislative assembly in 1845; chosen a member of the second constitutional convention which framed the present state constitu-tion, in 1847; was appointed county treasurer; appointed pension agent by President Buchanan, and served four years; was elected sheriff of Milwaukee county in 1860, and served two years; served four years as school commissioner, and has been one of the commissioners of public debt of Milwaukee for five years; was elected state senator in 1865, and re-elected in 1867; was elected to the assembly of 1872; on the breaking out of the rebellion received a colonel's commission, but did not serve, but took a decided stand for the Union, urging the people from the first to lay aside political differences and fight for the Union. He received 823 votes, against 714 for J.A. Becher (Rep.)

SIXTH DISTRICT. — (Sixth ward.)
The member is DANIEL HAMIL-

TON RICHARDS (Dem.) He was born at Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1808; received an academic education; is by profession a printer; he came to Wisconsin in 1835 and settled at Milwaukee; represented the 6th district in the assembly in 1868, 1870 and 1871. He received 986 votes, against 69 for C. M. Sanger (Ind.)

District. — (Seventh BEVENTH ward.) The member is FRANCIS H. WEST (Reform). He was born at Charlestown, N. H., Oct. 25, 1825; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, and spent the following winter in Platte-ville; settled in Green county in 1846; engaged in merchandising and for three years was lumbering on the Upper Wisconsin river; he was elected state senator from Green Co., in 1858, and in 1855 was the Republican candidate for bank comptroller; in 1859 and 1860 conducted large emigrant trains across the plains to California. In 1862 went into the army as lieut.-colonel of the 81st Reg. Wis. Vols; in 1868 was promoted to colonel of the regiment; March 18, 1865, was appointed brigadier-general by brevet, for gallant services in the field, having participated in the battles about Atlanta, and in the siege and capture of that place; marched with Sherman to the sea; assisted in capturing Savannah, and marched back through the Carolinas, participating in the battle of Averysboro, and at Bentonville, the last battle of the war fought by Sherman's army. For the past six years was in the board of directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, serving two terms as vice president and two terms as president of the association. He received 705 votes, against 879 for John H. Tweedy (Rep.)

Eighth District.—(Eighth and eleventh wards.) The member is FRIEDRICH VOGEL (Lib.Rep.) He was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, May 8, 1828; received an academic education; is by occupation a tanner; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Milwaukee; he served two terms as a city councillor. He received, as an independent candidate, 817 votes, against 532 for John Fellenz (Reform.)

NINTH DISTRICT. — (Ninth and Tenth wards.) The member is JOHN LIBORIUS SEMMANN (Dem.) He was born at Muchousen, Thuer-

ingen, Prussia, March 18, 1820; attended the college at Muelhousen; is by profession a merchant; he immigrated to the United States in 1850, first settling at Quincy, Ill., and at Milwaukee in 1855; was a justice of the peace from 1857 to 1866; has served as a member of the county board of supervisors; was a member of the assembly in 1862 and 1871. He received 1,186 votes, against 187 for Paul Schuengel (Ind. Ref.).

TENTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa.) The member is PRTER PORTH (Dem.), of West Granville, He was born at Gappenach, Prussia, Nov. 22, 1823; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and hotel keeper; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Granville; has held various town offices. He received 679 votes, against 367 for Amos Thomas (Rep.)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT:— (Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek.) The member is JAMES McIVER (Ind.), P. O. address—Bay View. He was born in county Armagh, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation an iron puddler; he came to the U. S. at an early age with his parents, but returned to England again; returned to this country and settled at Philadelphia; came to Wisconsin in 1869 and settled at Bay View; holds the office of justice of the peace. He received 799 votes, against 441 for Morgan L. Burdick (Rep.)

# MONBOE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 16,550. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette, Leon, Little Falls, New Lyme, Portland, Sparta and Wells.) The member is KLI WASTE, (Rep.) He was born at Salem, Washington county, N, Y., July 18, 1837; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Lyndon, Sheboygan county and removed to Angelo, Monroe county in 1360; was several years chairman of the town board, and was elected county treasurer in 1866, and held the office for three successive terms. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 1,017 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Adrian, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield,

Lincoln, Oakdale, Ridgeville, Sheldon, Tomah, Wilton, and Wellington.) The member is THOMAS Mc-CAUL (Lib. Rep.), of Tomah. He was born at the city of New York, January 18, 1888; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant and farmer; he came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1855, and settled at Fox Lake, Dodge county; removed to Tomah in 1868; has held various local offices; he entered the military service during the rebellion, in Co. A., 2d Wis. Inf., for three years, but was discharged at Camp Randall for injuries received; re-enlisted in 1861 as a private in Co, G., 1st Regt. Berdan's U.S. Sharpshooters, and participated in the bat-tles of Yorktown (siege), Williams-burg, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines Hill, Chickshominy, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hills, and Second Bull Run, in which battle he was wounded in hip and shoulder, and lost his hearing in the right ear and was dis-charged from the service in 1863; entered the Q. M. Dept., at Washington, 1864, and served at Fort Laramie during the Indian troubles of 1865-66; was commissioned Capt., by brevet, by Gov. Fairchild, in recognition of gallant and meritorious conduct in rallying retreating troops at the battle of Charles City Cross Roads. He received 592 votes, against 513 for Joseph Winship (Rep.), and 178 for John F. Richards (Ind. Rep.)

## OCONTO COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 8,321. It has one member,

HENRY MARSHFIELD ROYCE, (Rep.), of Oconto. He was born at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1825; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1858 and settled at Oconto; was city treasurer in 1869-70; county supervisor in 1872, and president of the city board of education in 1872-78. He received 774 votes, against, 716 for James A. Glynn (Dem.)

## OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

## [IN PART.]

(City of Appleton and towns of Buchanan, Center, Dale, Freedom, Grand Chute, Greenville and Kaukauna.)

The district contained a population, in 1870, of 18,149. The member is

GEORGE NELSON RICHMOND (Lib. Dem.), of Appleton. He was born at Hillsdale, Columbia county,

N. Y., April 18, 1821; received an academic education; is by occupation a paper manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, settling at Milwankee, but removed to Portage in 1851, and to Appleton in 1865; was six years an alderman in the city of Portage; was two years mayor of Portage and three years mayor of Appleton; entered the military service during the rebellion and served as captain and major in the 2d Wisconsin cavalry; participated in the capture of Vicksburg and Jackson, and several minor battles. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 2,050 votes.

#### OZAUKEE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 15,564. It has two members.

First District.—(Towns of Belgium, Fredonia, Port Washington and Saukville.) The member is EDWARD REED BLAKE, (Dem.) of Ozaukee, He was born at Franklin, Mass., Nov. 28, 1844; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Port Washington; he entered the military service during the rebellion in the 14th Wisconsin, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Dalton, Dallas, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. He received 573 votes as an independent candidate, against 459 for A. M. Alling (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Cedarburg, Grafton and Mequon.) The member is ADOLPH ZIMMER-MANN (Dem.) of Mequon—P. O. address Moquon River. He was born at Noschkowitz, Saxony, Feb. 28, 1814; received a common school education; is by occupation a brewer; he came to Wisconsin in 1839, and settled at Mequon; was postmaster 12 years; justice of the peace 17 years; has been chairman of the town board 17 years, and of the county board 9 years; was county treasurer in 1858-'59; was a member of the first assembly of the state in 1848, and again in 1870 and 1878, and was reelected at the last election, receiving 679 votes, against 819 for Rudolph Schmidt (Ind.)

# PIERCE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 9,958. It has one member,

JAMES H. PERSONS (Rep.), of

Union—P. O. address, Plum City. He was born at Wales, Erie county, N. Y., August 14, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Neosho, Dodge county, and removed to Pierce county in 1868; he entered the military service during the late war, in Co. I, 29th Wis., and was with the regiment until mustered out in 1865; participated in the engagements at Friar's Point, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss. and Jackson, La., Clinton, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakesly and Mobile; he has held various local civil offices, and was chairman of the county board of supervisors in 1872, and reelected in 1878; was elected to the assembly in 1872, and re-elected without opposition, receiving 1,429

#### PORTAGE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,684. It has one member,

DAVID R. CLEMENTS (Rep.), of Stevens Point. He was born at Pinkney, Lewis county, N. Y., December 14, 1819; received a public school and thorough practical business education; he came to the west in 1847 and located at Stevens Point, where he has since resided; is engaged in general merchandising, the lumber trade and farming, and is one of the most extensive hop growers in the state; he has held various local offices, including chairman of the county board of supervisors and was sheriff of Portage county in 1858 and 1869. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and re-elected in 1878, receiving 1,015 votes, against 280 for A. H. Baucroft (Dem.), and 277 for S. A. Sherman (Ind.)

#### BACINE COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 26,740. It has two members.

First District.—(City of Racine.)
The member is CHARLES F. BLISS (Dem.) He was born in Niederweiler, Baden, Germany, Dec. 27, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer; he came to the U.S. in 18 84, and to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Racine; has served in the board of supervisors, and as alderman two years. He received 1,079 votes, against 883 for John Elkins (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Burligton, Caledonia, Dover, Mount Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Roches-

ter, Waterford and Yorkville.) The member is ELIAS N. WHITE, (People's Reform), of Burlington. He was born at Lyons, N. Y., June 26, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and dealer in produce; he came to Wisconsin in 1860, and settled at Lyons, and at Burlington in 1867; has served two years as chairman of the town board. He received 1,106 votes, against 1,005 for John Balloch (Rep.)

#### RICHLAND COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 15,781. It has two members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Buena Vista, Henrietta, Ithaca, Orion, Richland, Rockbridge, Westford and Willow.) The member is JOSEPH B. McGREW of Richland. He was born in township of Wayne, Jefferson county, Ohio, January 27, 1839: received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled near Richland Conter; was elected sheriff of Richland county in 1868; was chairman of the town board five years and elected chairman of the county board in 1872. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 824 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Akan, Bloom, Eagle, Dayton, Forest, Marshall, Richwood and Sylvan.) The member is PHILIP M. SMITH (Rep.), of Marshall—P. O. address, Janney's. He was born at Columbiana county, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he removed to Colorado in 1859, and to Montans in 1862; came to Wisconsin in 1866 and settled at Fancy Creek; Richland county; has held several local offices, and is chairman of the town board. He received 464 votes, against 451 for Joseph S. Ellsworth (Upp.)

#### BOOK COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 89,030. It has five members.

First District.—(Towns of Avon, Center, Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley and Union.) The member is MARVIN OSBORNE (Rep.), of Magnolia. He was born at Lenox, Madison county, N.Y., June 22, 1817; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, settling near Fox Lake, and at Magnolia in 1860; has held various

local offices; was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 748 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Fulton, Lima, Milton, Janesville and Porter.) The member is SOLOMON CARPENTER CARR (Rep.), of Milton—P. O. address, Milton Junction. He was born at Stephenstown. Rensselaer county, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1839 and settled on the farm where he now lives; has filled numerous town offices, and was a member of the assembly in 1865. He received 651 votes, against 283 for A. D. McLean (Opp.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie and Rock.) The member is ANDREW BARLASS (Rep.), of Harmony—P. O. address, Emerald Grove. He was born in the parish of Kinross, Scotland, Sept. 30, 1823; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled where he now resides; has held numerous local offices. He received 428 votes, against 389 for N. W. Tripp (Ind.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(City of Beloit and towns of Beloit, Newark and Turtle.) The member is ASAHEL HENDERSON (Rep.), of Beloit. He was born at Royalton, Niagara Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1815; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled at Beloit; served as chairman of the town board for three years. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 625 votes.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—'City of Janesville.) The member is JOHN WINANS (Reform.) He was born at Vernon, New Jersey, Sept. 27, 1831; received a common and private school education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Janesville; was a member of the common council of the city in 1861; was appointed city attorney in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868 and elected to the same position in 1871; was a delegate to the democratic national convention in 1868, and the same year was the democratic candidate for congress in the second district, against B. F. Hopkins. He received 741 votes, against 638 for H. A. Patterson (Rep.)

## ST. CROIX COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11,085. It has one member,

HARVEY S. CLAPP (Rep.), of New Richmond. He was born at Moretown, Vt., March 13, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Hudson; was county clerk of St. Croix county for six years. He roceived 1,258 votes, against 919 for Osborn Strahl (Ref.)

#### BAUK COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 23,860. It has two members,

FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Merrimack, Prairie du Sac, Sumter, Spring Green, Troy, Washington and Westfield.) The member is CARL C. KUNTZ, (Lib. Rep.), of—TroyP. O. address, Black Hawk. He was born in the town of Mærzheim, Landau county, Rheinish Palatinate, Germany, Jan. 11, 1832; was educated a the normal schools and the college at Kaiserslautern, Rheinish Palatinate, in 1852; was formerly an editor, but is now engaged in farming; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and first settled at Sauk City. in 1854; established and edited the Pioneer AM WISCONSIN, the first German Republican paper in the state; in 1856 was a delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia, which nominated John C. Fremont for President; was town clerk or chairman of Troy from 1860 to 1865; in 1865 was elected a county supervisor; was a member of the assembly in 1869, 1870 and 1871. He received 612 votes) against 589 for John Young (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, Ironton, La Valle, Reedsburg, Winfield and Woodland.) The member is DAVID E. WELCH, (Rep.), of Delton—P. O. address, Baraboo. He was born at Milton, Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1835; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; in 1856 went to Bowen's Prairie, Jones Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1856, when he returned to Westfield, Medina Co., Ohio, to engage in mercantile business; here he was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, in 1861, which office he resigned to enter the military service; he enlisted in August, 1861, as a private in the Second Ohio Cavalry, but upon the organ-

ization of his Co., was elected 1st Lieutenant; subsequently was promoted through all the grades to Lieut. Col.; was with the regiment during its service on the frontier of Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory; then in the army of the Tennessee under Gen. Burnside, and after re-enlistment in the Army of the Potomac under Sheridan; after the muster-out of his regiment, he was retained, by special order of the war department, in the Cavalry Bureau, until February, 1866; upon leaving the service, spent one year in Ven-angoCo., Penn. He came to Wisconsin in 1867, and settled, as a farmer, in the town of Delton, Sauk Co., where he has held the office of supervisor since 1869, being chairman of the board for the past two years. He received 1,339 votes, against 17 scattering, there being no regular opposition candidate.

#### SHAWANO COUNTY

## [AND PARTS OF OUTAGAMIR AND WAU-PACA.]

(Towns of Bear Creek, Larrabee, Matteson, Lebanon, Mukwa and Royalton, in the county of Waupaca; and the towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Deer Creek, Ellington, Hortonia, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn and Seymour, in the county of Outagamie, and village of New London in both counties.)

The district contained a population in 1870, of 12,896. The member is

LORENZO E. DARLING (Rep.), of Ellington—P. O. address, Shiocton, Outagamie county. He was born at Warren, Bradford county, Pa., Aug. 9, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845, and first settled at East Troy, Walworth county; removed Greenville, Outagamie county, in 1849; to Appleton in 1867, and to Ellington in 1872; has held various local offices, and was the first clerk of the board of supervisors of Outagamie county, and chairman of the county board in 1866 and 1867, and swamp land commissioner from 1866 to 1869. He received 1,180 votes, against 1,006 for John C. Hoxle (Dem.), and 184 for Geo. Warren (Ind. Dem.)

## SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 81,749. It has three members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(City of Sheboygan, and towns of Herman, Moselle, Sheboygan and Wilson.) The mem-

ber is JULIUS BODENSTAB (Lib. Rep.), of Herman-P. O. address, Howard's Grove. He was born at Ronnenberg, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, January 18, 1834; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States with his parents in 1846, first settling at Albany, N. Y., but removed to Wisconsin in 1847 settling at Harman consin in 1847, settling at Herman, Sheboygan county; he entered the military service during the rebellion, August 21, 1862, as a private, and was commissioned 2d Lieut. Co. C, 27th Wis.Vol. Inf.; was subsequently promoted to 1st Lieut., and trans ferred to Co. I, and was discharged September 26, 1865; during his term of service he participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Miss., Little Rock, Ark., and Spauish Fort, Ala.; has served as town clerk and chairman of the town He was elected to the assembly in 1872, and re-elected in 1873 without opposition, receiving 1,080 votes.

DISTRICT. — (Towns SECOND Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, Rhine and Russell.) The member is SAMUEL DECIUS HUBBARD (Lib. Rep.), of Lyndon —P. O. address, Onion River. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1883; received an academic education and pursued a partial collegiate course at Hamilton college, N. Y.; is by occupation a farmer and dealer in live stock; he came to Wisconsin in 1839 and settled at Scott, and at Lyndon in 1868, where he has since resided; was elected to the assembly in 1862, as an independent candidate; has held various town offices; he entered the military service as a private, Aug, 11, 1862; was commissioned captain, Sept. 1, in the 27th Wis.; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Little Rock; ordered on the recruiting service in Doc., 1868, and dismissed in April, 1864. He received 766 votes, against 571 for Gilbert S. Putnam (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sheboygan Falls, Sherman and the village of Sheboygan Falls.) The member is LOUIS WOLF (Dem.), of Sheboygan Falls. He was born at Durkheim, Germany, Sept. 15, 1895; is by occupation a manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Sheboygan; was a member of the assembly in 1865. He received 708 votes, against 616 for C. C. Rogers (Rep.)

## TREMPEALEAU COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 10,782. It has one member,

NOAH DURHAM COMSTOCK, (Rep.), of Arcadia. He was born at Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1832; attended the public schools and received a partial academic education at Lowville academy; is by occupation a farmer; went to California in 1853, came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Trempealeau county in 1856; has held various town offices; was elected treasurer of the county in 1860, and was twice re-elected; was a member of the assembly in 1872. He received 951 votes, against 289 for L. Porter (Opp.)

#### VERNON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 18,645. It has two members.

First District.—(Towns of Bergen, Coon, Christians, Franklin, Genoa, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling and Wheatland.) The member is WILLIAM FRAZIER (Rep.), of Jefferson—P. O. address, Enterprise. He was born at Summerton, Belmont Co., O., Oct. 6, 1638; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Jefferson, Vernon county; has held numerous local offices, He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 1,144 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsborough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster and Whitestown.) The member is EDGAR ENO (Rep.), of Forest—P. O. address, Valley. He was born at Bloomfield, Hartford county, Conn., Sept. 25, 1841; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Forest; he entered the military service in 1861, in Co. I, 12th Wisconsin volunteers, and served with it through the Vicksburg, Atlanta and Carolina campaigns, and was discharged at the close of the war. He received 774 votes, against 236 for D. W. Adams (Ind.)

#### WALWORTH COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 25,972. It has three members.

First District.—(Towns of Darien, Delavan, Richmond, Sharon and Walworth.) The member is WIL-SON R. HERRON (Rep.), of Sharon, He was born at Hebron, Washing-

ton county, N. Y., November 8, 1831; received an academic education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Sharon; has held a number of local offices. He received 736 votes, against 264 for John Jeffers (Liberal Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Bloomfield, Elkhorn, Geneva, La-Fayette, Lynn, Lyons and Spring-Prairie.) The member is FRANCIS A. BUCKBEE (Rep.), of Lyons—P. O. address, Springfield or Geneva. He was born at Chili, Monroe county, N. Y., June 8, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1863; and settled at Lyons; was a member of the assembly in 1867. He received 772 votes, against 424 for Ethan B. Farnum (Ref.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of East Troy, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy, and Whitewater.) The member is WILLIAM BURGIT (Rep.), of East Troy. He was born at Richford, Tioga county, N. Y, December 6, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsln in 1837, and settled at East Troy; has held various town offices; was elected to the assembly in 1869. He received 883 votes, against 396 for P. G. Harrington (Dem.)

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 28,919. It has two members.

First District.—(Towns of Erin, Germantown, Hartford, Jackson, Polk and Richfield and village of Schleisingerville.) The member is HIRAM WILSON SAWYER (Dem.) of Hartford. He was born at North Haverhill, Grafton Co., N. H., June 11, 1843; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, with his parents, and settled at Burnett, Dodge Co..; was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and re-elected in 1878, on each occasion without opposition, receiving at the last election 1,341 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Addison, Barton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Trenton, Wayne and West Bend.) The member is JEREMIAH RIORDAN (Dem.), of Trenton—P. O. address, West Bend. He was born at Farran, county of Cork, Ireland, January 29, 1824; received a common school education; is by oc-

cupation a farmer; he immigrated to the United States in 1846 and resided at Lowell, Mass. until 1850, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Trenton, where he now resides; has held numerous local offices and represented the town in the county board several years. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiviny 1 879 votes.

#### WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Contained a population, in 1870, of 28,274. It has two members.

First District.—(Towns of Eagle, New Berlin, Genessee, Muskego, Mukwonago, Ottawa, Summit, Vernon and Waukesha.) The member is WILLIAM HENRY HARDY (Dem.), of Genesee. He was born at Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1831; received a public school education and attended Carroll College at Waukesha; is by occupation a grain and lumber dealer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Genesee; has filled numerous local offices. He received 1,468 votes against 857 for F. G. Parks (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(Towns of Delafield, Brookfield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc and Pewaukee.) The member is HENRY CLASEN (Dem.), of Brookfield. He was born at Schwerin, Mecklinburg, Germany, Feb. 7, 1829; received a common school education; has pursued farming, but is at present engaged in merchaudising. He came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Menomonee, and at Brookfield in 1859; has held various local offices and been postmaster for the past 13 years. He received 1,323 votes, against 1,024 for David Rhoda (Rep.) and 27 for Thomas Lambe (Ind.)

### WAUPACA COUNTY.

## (IN PART.)

(Towns of Caledonia, Dayton, Dupont, Farmington, Fremont, Helvetia, Iola, Lind, Little Wolf, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence, Union, Waupaca and Weyauwega.)

The district contained a population, in 1870, of 10,477. The member is

COLUMBUS CALDWELL (Rep.), of Lind. He was born at Charlotte, Chautauqua Co., N.Y., Sept. 25, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and first settled at Kenosha; removed to Roches: er in 1839; to Waupaca county in 1849; went to California in 1852, and returned to Lind, Waupaca county, in

1859; was elected register of deeds of the county in 1867, and chairman of the town board in 1872; he entered the military service during the war for the union, as a private, in the 1st Wis. Cav., in 1861; participated in the battle at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and at Chickamauga; was taken prisoner by Gen Wheeler, near Creveland, Tenn., in 1864; was first taken to Andersdnville, then to Macon, Savannah, Charleston (where he was placed under fire), Columbia and Wilmington, where he was exchanged in March, 1865. He was elected to the assembly in 1872, and reelected in 1878, receiving 990 votes, against 671 for H. C. Mumbrue (Opp.).

#### WAUSHARA COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 11, 279. It has one member,

CHARLES H. STOWERS (Rep.), of Bloomfield—P. O. address, Tusten. He was born at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1833: received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Pine River; was elected clerk of the board of supervisors in 1862 and re-elected in 1864, 1866 and 1868, and was elected to the assembly, as an independent republican candidate, receiving 844 votes, against 800 for John A. Williams (Rep.)

#### WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Contained a population, in 1870, of 82,379. It has four members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—(1st, 2d, 4th and 5th wards of the city of Oshkosh and the towns of Oshkosh and Vinland.) The member is GABRIEL BOUCK. of Oshkosh. In political sentiment "is a decided and firm believer in the political principles and theories of government advocated and estab-lished by Thomas Jefferson, and positivery, unequivocally, decidedly and forever hostile to the principles and theories of government advocated by Alex. Hamilton and John Adams, and now adopted and practised by the present party in power, fraudulently misnamed and miscalled the Republican party." He was born at Fulton, Scoharie county, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1828; he graduated at Union college in 1847; is by profession a law-yer; he came to Wiscousin in 1848 and first settled at Milwaukee, and removed to Oshkosh in 1849; he was attorney general of the state in 1858 and 1859, and a member of the aselected to preside over that body at the last session; was the democratic candidate for congress in the 5th district in 1864; he entered the military service in the war for the Union, in the spring of 1861, and was relieved from service in the spring of 1864, participating, during his service, in the battles of Bull Run, siege and battle of Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg and Missionary Ridge. He received 1,287 votes, against 722 for Stephen Bowron (Rep.)

Second District. — (Towns of Clayton, Neenah, Menasha and Winneconne, and village of Menasha and city of Necnah.) The member is WILLIAM PITT PECKHAM (Lib. Rep.), of the city of Neenah. He was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1836; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant and stove manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Neenah; has served as supervisor of the town board; president and trustee of the village, town treasurer and chief of the fire department. He received 1,080 votes, against 771 for P.Verbeck (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(Towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Omro, and the 8d and 6th wards of the city of Oshkosh). The member is CARLTON FOSTER (Rep.) He was born at Willsborough, Essex county, N. Y., August 20, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer of lumber, sash and doors; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Oshkosh; was mayor of the city in 1865 and 1866. He was elected to the assembly in 1872, and re-elected in 1873 without opposition, receiving 651 votes.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(Towns of Nepeuskun, Nekimi, Poygan, Rushford Utica, and Wolf River.; The member is FRANK LEACH (Rep.), of Utica-P. O. address, Oshkosh. He was born at Pamelia, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Watertown, but subsequently removed to Oshkosh; was alderman of the city for two terms and chairman of the town board of Utica twice. He was elected to the assembly without opposition, receiving 689 votes.

# Recapitulation.

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